

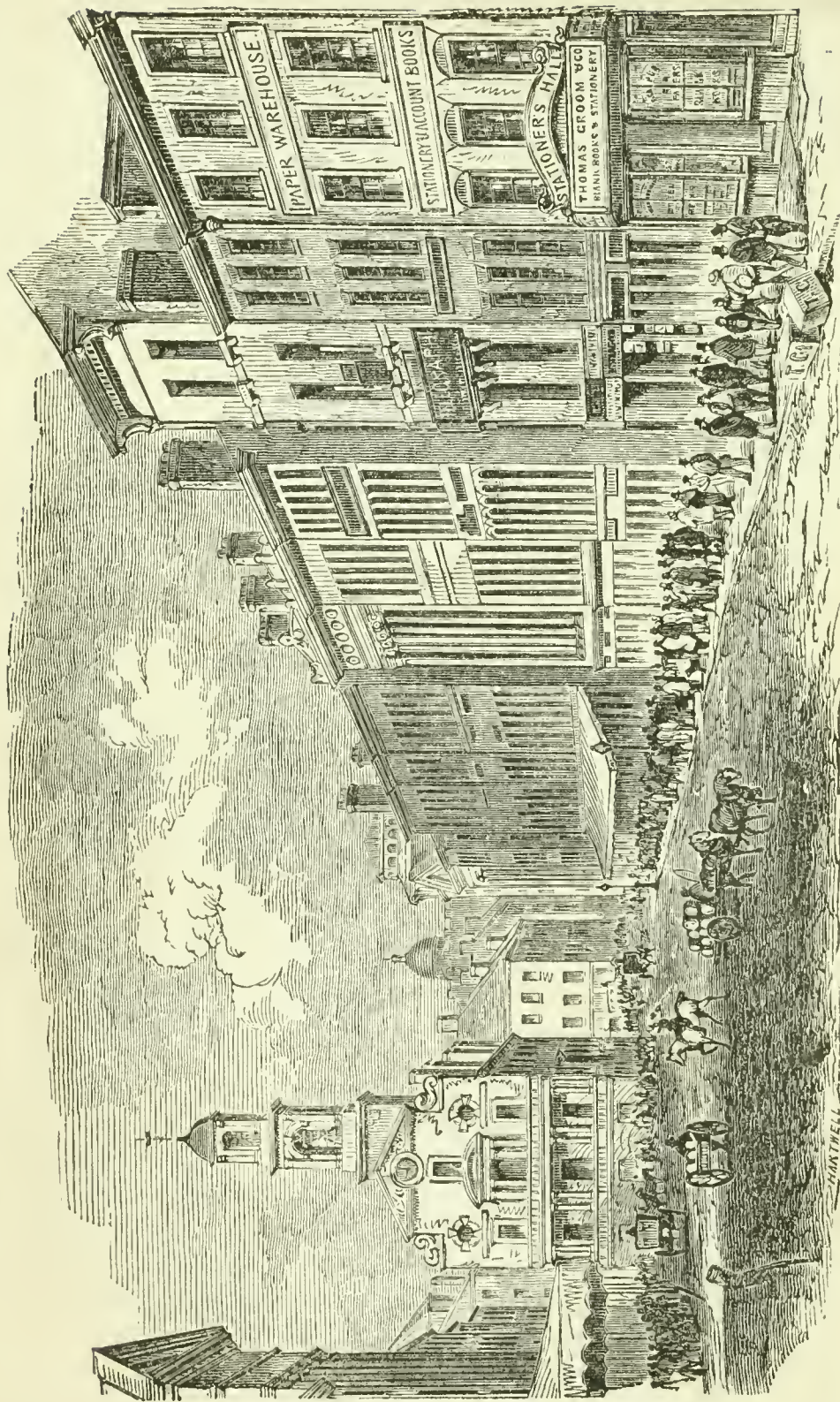


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TO
JOSIAH QUINCY, LL. D.

A
RIPE SCHOLAR,

AN
ACCOMPLISHED CIVILIAN,

AND THE
PROJECTOR OF NUMEROUS PUBLIC WORKS,

THIS VOLUME

IS
RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY
A NATIVE OF

BOSTON.



PREFACE.

THE present volume is not intended as a formal history of the metropolis of New England, nor as a complete index to the many public institutions for which it is so famous. Our object has been to furnish a mere outline of the early history of the city, with notices of some prominent events: adding an account of some few institutions that are particularly deserving the attention of citizens and strangers.

The Appendix will be found to contain much information relating to towns in the vicinity. For that portion which describes the beautiful "Forest Hills Cemetery," we are indebted to the late General H. A. S. Dearborn, who little thought, when he was preparing the sketch in the month of May last, that he would so shortly

"Rest his head upon the lap of earth."

He died July 29th, 1851, some few days before this volume could be completed for publication.

The compiler takes occasion to express his acknowledgments to Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston, and to Professors Bond, Horsford, and Francis, of Harvard University, and to the Rev. J. B. Felt, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, for copious materials furnished by them for this work.

Boston, *September*, 1851.

SKETCHES OF BOSTON,

PAST AND PRESENT.

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B O S T O N .

SHAWMUT—TRIMOUNTAIN.



[A brief sketch of the leading events in the early history of Boston had been prepared for this little volume: but the following remarks were finally considered more appropriate, to precede views of *Boston as it is* in 1851. They form part of "An address to the citizens of Boston, on the 17th of September, 1830, the close of the second century from the first settlement of the city." By Josiah Quincy, LL. D., then President of Harvard University.]

CITIES and empires, not less than individuals, are chiefly indebted for their fortunes to circumstances and influences independent of the labors and wisdom of the passing generation. Is our lot cast in a happy soil, beneath a favored sky, and under the shelter of free institutions? How few of all these blessings do we owe to our own power, or our own prudence! How few, on which we cannot discern the impress of long past generations!

It is natural that reflections of this kind should awaken curiosity concerning the men of past ages. It is suitable, and characteristic of noble natures, to love to trace in venerated institutions the evidences of ancestral worth and wisdom; and to cherish that mingled sentiment of awe and admiration which takes possession of the soul in the presence of ancient, deep-laid, and massy monuments of intellectual and moral power.

Standing, after the lapse of two centuries, on the very spot selected for us by our fathers, and surrounded by social, moral, and religious blessings greater than paternal love, in its fondest visions, ever dared to fancy, we naturally turn our eyes backward, on the descending current of years; seeking the causes of that prosperity which has given this city so distinguished a name and rank among similar associations of men.

Happily its foundations were not laid in dark ages, nor is its origin to be sought among loose and obscure traditions. The age of our early ancestors was, in many respects, eminent for learning and civilization. Our ancestors themselves were deeply versed in the knowledge and attainments of their period. Not only their motives and acts appear in the general histories of their time, but they are unfolded in their own writings, with a simplicity and boldness, at once commanding admiration and not permitting mistake. If this condition of things restrict the imagination in its natural tendency to exaggerate, it assists the judgment rightly to analyze, and justly to appreciate. If it deny the power, enjoyed by ancient cities and states, to elevate our ancestors above the condition of humanity, it confers a much more precious privilege, that of estimating by unequivocal standards the intellectual and moral greatness of the early, intervening, and passing periods; and thus of judging concerning comparative attainment and progress in those qualities which constitute the dignity of our species.

Instead of looking back, as antiquity was accustomed to do, on fabling legends of giants and heroes, — of men exceeding in size, in strength, and in labor, all experience and history, and, consequently, being obliged to contemplate the races of men dwindling with time, and growing less amid increasing stimulants and advantages; we are thus enabled to view things in lights more conformed to the natural suggestions of reason, and actual results of observation; — to witness improvement in its slow but sure progress; in a general advance, constant and unquestionable; — to pay due honors to the greatness and virtues of our early ancestors, and be, at the same time, just to the not inferior greatness and virtues of succeeding generations of men, their descendents and our progenitors.

Thus we substantiate the cheering conviction, that the virtues of ancient times have not been lost, or debased, in the course of their descent, but, in many respects, have been refined and elevated; and so, standing faithful to the generations which are past, and fearless in the presence of the generations to come, we accumulate on our own times the responsibility that an inheritance, which has descended to us enlarged and improved, shall not be transmitted by us diminished or deteriorated.

As our thoughts course along the events of past times, from the hour of the first settlement of Boston to that in which we are now assembled, they trace the strong features of its character, indelibly impressed upon its acts and in its history; — clear conceptions of duty; bold vindications of right; readiness to incur dangers and meet sacrifices, in the maintenance of liberty, civil and religious. Early selected as the place of the chief settlement of New England, it has, through every subsequent period, maintained its relative ascendancy. In the arts of peace and in the energies of war, in the virtues of prosperity and adversity, in wisdom to plan and vigor to execute, in extensiveness of enterprise, success in accu-

mulating wealth, and liberality in its distribution, its inhabitants, if not unrivalled, have not been surpassed, by any similar society of men. Through good report and evil report, its influence has, at all times, been so distinctly seen and acknowledged in events, and been so decisive on the destinies of the region of which it was the head, that the inhabitants of the adjoining colonies of a foreign nation early gave the name of this place to the whole country ; and at this day, among their descendents, the people of the whole United States are distinguished by the name of " Bostonians."

Amidst perils and obstructions, on the bleak side of the mountain on which it was first cast, the seedling oak, self-rooted, shot upward with a determined vigor. Now slighted and now assailed ; amidst alternating sunshine and storm ; with the axe of a native foe at its root, and the lightning of a foreign power, at times, scathing its top, or withering its branches, it grew, it flourished, it stands, — may it for ever stand ! — the honor of the field.

Our ancestors have left no Corinthian temples on our hills, no Gothic cathedrals on our plains, no proud pyramid, no storied obelisk, in our cities. But mind is there. Sagacious enterprise is there. An active, vigorous, intelligent, moral population throng our cities, and predominate in our fields ; men patient of labor, submissive to law, respectful to authority, regardful of right, faithful to liberty. These are the monuments of our ancestors. They stand immutable and immortal, in the social, moral, and intellectual condition of their descendents. They exist in the spirit which their precepts instilled, and their example implanted. Let no man think that to analyze, and place in a just light, the virtues of the first settlers of New England, is a departure from the purpose of this celebration ; or deem so meanly of our duties, as to conceive that merely local relations, the circumstances which have given celebrity and character to this single city, are the only, or the most appropriate topics for the occasion. It was to this spot, during twelve successive years, that the great body of those first settlers emigrated. In this place, they either fixed permanently their abode, or took their departure from it for the coast, or the interior.

Whatever honor devolves on this metropolis from the events connected with its first settlement, is not solitary or exclusive ; it is shared with Massachusetts ; with New England ; in some sense with the whole United States. For what part of this wide empire, be it sea or shore, lake or river, mountain or valley, have the descendents of the first settlers of New England not traversed ? what depth of forest not penetrated ? what danger of nature or man not defied ? Where is the cultivated field, in redeeming which from the wilderness, their vigor has not been displayed ? Where amid unsubdued nature, by the side of the first log-hut of the settler, does the school-house stand and the church-spire rise, unless the sons of New England are there ? Where does improvement advance, under the

active energy of willing hearts and ready hands, prostrating the moss-covered monarchs of the wood, and from their ashes, amid their charred roots, bidding the greensward and the waving harvest to upspring, and the spirit of the fathers of New England is not seen, hovering and shedding around the benign influences of sound social, moral, and religious institutions, stronger and more enduring than knotted oak or tempered steel? The swelling tide of their descendants has spread upon our coasts; ascended our rivers; taken possession of our plains. Already it encircles our lakes. At this hour the rushing noise of the advancing wave startles the wild beast in his lair among the prairies of the West. Soon it shall be seen climbing the Rocky mountains, and, as it dashes over their cliffs, shall be hailed by the dwellers on the Pacific,* as the harbinger of the coming blessings of safety, liberty, and truth.

The glory, which belongs to the virtues of our ancestors, is seen radiating from the nature of their design; — from the spirit in which it was executed; — and from the character of their institutions.

That emigration of Englishmen, which, two centuries ago, resulted in the settlement of this metropolis, was distinguished by the comparative greatness of the means employed, and the number, rank, fortune, and intellectual endowments of those engaged in it, as leaders or associates. Twelve ships, transporting somewhat less than nine hundred souls, constituted the physical strength of the first enterprise. In the course of the twelve succeeding years, twenty-two thousand souls emigrated in one hundred and ninety-two ships, at a cost, including the private expenses of the adventurers, which cannot be estimated, in our currency, at less than one million of dollars. At that time the tide of emigration was stayed. Intelligent writers of the last century assert that more persons had subsequently gone from New England to Europe, than had come to it during the same period from that quarter of the globe. A contemporary historian represents the leaders of the first emigration as “gentlemen of good estate and reputation, descended from, or connected by marriage with, noble families; having large means, and great yearly revenue, sufficient in all reason to content; their tables abundant in food, their coffers in coin; possessing beautiful houses, filled with rich furniture; gainful in their business, and growing rich daily; well provided for themselves, and having a sure competence for their children; wanting nothing of a worldly nature to complete the prospects of ease and enjoyment, or which could contribute to the pleasures, the prospects, or the splendors of life.”

The question forces itself on the mind, Why did such men emigrate? Why did men of their condition exchange a pleasant and prosperous home for a repulsive and cheerless wilderness? a civilized for a barbarous vicinity? why, quitting peaceful and happy dwellings, dare the dangers of

* This, it will be recollected, was written some years before the gold discoveries in California.

tempestuous and unexplored seas, the rigors of untried and severe climates, the difficulties of a hard soil, and the inhuman warfare of a savage foe? An answer must be sought in the character of the times; and in the spirit which the condition of their native country and age had a direct tendency to excite and cherish. The general civil and religious aspect of the English nation, in the age of our ancestors, and in that immediately preceding their emigration, was singularly hateful and repulsive. A foreign hierarchy contending with a domestic despotism for infallibility and supremacy in matters of faith. Confiscation, imprisonment, the axe and the stake, approved and customary means of making proselytes and promoting uniformity. The fires of Smithfield, now lighted by the corrupt and selfish zeal of Roman pontiffs; and now rekindled by the no less corrupt and selfish zeal of English sovereigns. All men clamorous for the rights of conscience, when in subjection; all actively persecuting, when in authority. Everywhere religion considered as a state entity, and having apparently no real existence, except in associations in support of established power, or in opposition to it.

The moral aspect of the age was not less odious than its civil. Every benign and characteristic virtue of Christianity was publicly conjoined, in close alliance, with its most offensive opposite. Humility wearing the tiara, and brandishing the keys, in the excess of the pride of temporal and spiritual power. The Roman pontiff, under the title of "the servant of servants," with his foot on the neck of every monarch in Christendom; and under the seal of the fisherman of Galilee, dethroning kings and giving away kingdoms. Purity, content, and self-denial preached by men who held the wealth of Europe tributary to their luxury, sensuality, and spiritual pride. Brotherly love in the mouth, while the hand applied the instrument of torture. Charity, mutual forbearance, and forgiveness chanted in unison with clanking chains and crackling fagots.

Nor was the intellectual aspect of the age less repulsive than its civil and moral. The native charm of the religious feeling lost or disfigured amidst forms, and ceremonies, and disciplines. By one class, piety was identified with copes, and crosiers, and tippets, and genuflexions. By another class, all these are abhorred as the tricks and conjuring garments of popery, or, at best, in the language of Calvin, as "tolerable fooleries"; while they, on their part, identified piety with looks, and language, and gestures extracted or typified from Scripture, and fashioned according to the newest "pattern of the mount." By none were the rights of private judgment acknowledged. By all, creeds, and dogmas, and confessions, and catechisms, collected from Scripture with metaphysical skill, arranged with reference to temporal power and influence, and erected into standards of faith, were made the flags and rallying points of the spiritual swordsmen of the church militant.

The first emotion which this view of that period excites, at the present

day, is contempt or disgust. But the men of that age are no more responsible for the mistakes into which they fell, under the circumstances in which the intellectual eye was then placed, than we, at this day, for those optical illusions to which the natural eye is subject, before time and experience have corrected the judgment and instructed it in the true laws of nature and vision. It was their fate to live in the crepuscular state of the intellectual day, and by the law of their nature they were compelled to see things darkly, through false and shifting mediums, and in lights at once dubious and deceptive. For centuries, a night of Egyptian darkness had overspread Europe, in the "palpable obscure" of which, priests and monarchs and nobles had not only found means to enthrall the minds of the multitude, but absolutely to loose and bewilder their own.

When the light of learning began to dawn, the first rays of the rising splendor dazzled and confused, rather than directed, the mind. As the coming light penetrated the thick darkness, the ancient cumulative cloud severed into new forms. Its broken masses became tinged with an uncertain and shifting radiance. Shadows assumed the aspect of substances; the evenescent suggestions of fancy, the look of fixed realities. The wise were at a loss what to believe, or what to discredit; how to quit and where to hold. On all sides sprang up sects and parties, infinite in number, incomprehensible in doctrine; often imperceptible in difference; yet each claiming for itself infallibility, and, in the sphere it affected to influence, supremacy; each violent and hostile to the others, haughty and hating its non-adhering brother, in a spirit wholly repugnant to the humility and love inculcated by that religion, by which each pretended to be actuated; and ready to resort, when it had power, to corporeal penalties, even to death itself, as allowed modes of self-defence and proselytism.

It was the fate of the ancestors of New England to have their lot cast in a state of society thus unprecedented. They were of that class of the English nation, in whom the systematic persecutions of a concentrated civil and ecclesiastical despotism had enkindled an intense interest concerning man's social and religious rights. Their sufferings had created in their minds a vivid and inextinguishable love of civil and religious liberty; a fixed resolve, at every peril, to assert and maintain their natural rights. Among the boldest and most intelligent of this class of men, chiefly known by the name of Puritans, were the founders of this metropolis. To a superficial view, their zeal seems directed to forms and ceremonies and disciplines which have become, at this day, obsolete or modified, and so seems mistaken or misplaced. But the wisdom of zeal for any object is not to be measured by the particular nature of that object, but by the nature of the principle which the circumstances of the times, or of society, have identified with such object.

Liberty, whether civil or religious, is among the noblest objects of hu-

man regard. Yet, to a being constituted like man, abstract liberty has no existence, and over him no practical influence. To be for him an efficient principle of action, it must be embodied in some sensible object. Thus the form of a cap, the color of a surplice, ship-money, a tax on tea, or on stamped paper, objects in themselves indifferent, have been so inseparably identified with the principle temporarily connected with them, that martyrs have died at the stake, and patriots have fallen in the field, and this wisely and nobly, for the sake of the principle, made by the circumstances of the time to inhere in them.

Now in the age of our fathers, the principle of civil and religious liberty became identified with forms, disciplines, and modes of worship. The zeal of our fathers was graduated by the importance of the inhering principle. This gave elevation to that zeal. This creates interest in their sufferings. This entitles them to rank among patriots and martyrs, who have voluntarily sacrificed themselves to the cause of conscience and their country. Indignant at being denied the enjoyment of the rights of conscience, which were in that age identified with those sensible objects, and resolute to vindicate them, they quitted country and home, crossed the Atlantic, and, without other auspices than their own strength and their confidence in Heaven, they proceeded to lay the foundation of a commonwealth, under the principles and by the stamina of which, their posterity have established an actual and uncontroverted independence, not less happy than glorious. To their enthusiastic vision, all the comforts of life and all the pleasures of society were light and worthless in comparison with the liberty they sought. The tempestuous sea was less dreadful than the troubled waves of civil discord; the quicksands, the unknown shoals, and unexplored shores of a savage coast, less fearful than the metaphysical abysses and perpetually shifting whirlpools of despotic ambition and ecclesiastical policy and intrigue; the bow and the tomahawk of the transatlantic barbarian, less terrible than the flame and faggot of the civilized European. In the calm of our present peace and prosperity, it is difficult for us to realize or appreciate their sorrows and sacrifices. They sought a new world, lying far off in space, destitute of all the attractions which make home and native land dear and venerable. Instead of cultivated fields and a civilized neighborhood, the prospect before them presented nothing but dreary wastes, cheerless climates, and repulsive wildernesses, possessed by wild beasts and savages; the intervening ocean unexplored and intersected by the fleets of a hostile nation; its usual dangers multiplied to the fancy, and in fact, by ignorance of real hazards, and natural fears of such as the event proved to be imaginary.

"Pass on," exclaims one of these adventurers, "and attend, while these soldiers of faith ship for this western world; while they and their wives and their little ones take an eternal leave of their country and kin-

dred. With what heart-breaking affection did they press loved friends to their bosoms, whom they were never to see again ! their voices broken by grief, till tears streaming eased their hearts to recovered speech again ; natural affections clamorous as they take a perpetual banishment from their native soil ; their enterprise scorned ; their motives derided ; and they counted but madmen and fools. But time shall discover the wisdom with which they were endued, and the sequel shall show how their policy overtopped all the human policy of this world."

Winthrop, their leader and historian, in his simple narrative of the voyage, exhibits them, when in severe sufferings, resigned ; in instant expectation of battle, fearless ; amid storm, sickness, and death, calm, confident, and undismayed. "Our trust," says he, "was in the Lord of hosts." For years, Winthrop, the leader of the first great enterprise, was the chief magistrate of the infant metropolis. His prudence guided its councils. His valor directed its strength. His life and fortune were spent in fixing its character, or in improving its destinies. A bolder spirit never dwelt, a truer heart never beat, in any bosom. Had Boston, like Rome, a consecrated calendar, there is no name better entitled than that of Winthrop to be registered as its "patron saint."

From Salem and Charlestown, the places of their first landing, they ranged the bay of Massachusetts to fix the head of the settlement. After much deliberation, and not without opposition, they selected this spot ; known to the natives by the name of *Shawmut*, and to the adjoining settlers by that of *Trimountain* ; the former indicating the abundance and sweetness of its waters ; the latter the peculiar character of its hills.

Accustomed as we are to the beauties of the place and its vicinity, and in the daily perception of the charms of its almost unrivalled scenery, — in the centre of a natural amphitheatre, whose sloping descents the riches of a laborious and intellectual cultivation adorn, — where hill and vale, river and ocean, island and continent, simple nature and unobtrusive art, with contrasted and interchanging harmonies, form a rich and gorgeous landscape, we are little able to realize the almost repulsive aspect of its original state. We wonder at the blindness of those, who, at one time, constituted the majority, and had well nigh fixed elsewhere the chief seat of the settlement. Nor are we easily just to Winthrop, Johnson, and their associates, whose skill and judgment selected this spot, and whose firmness settled the wavering minds of the multitude upon it, as the place for their metropolis ; a decision, which the experience of two centuries has irrevocably justified, and which there is no reason to apprehend that the events or opinions of any century to come will reverse.

To the eyes of the first emigrants, however, where now exists a dense and aggregated mass of living beings and material things, amid all the accommodations of life, the splendors of wealth, the delights of taste,

and whatever can gratify the cultivated intellect, there were then only a few hills, which, when the ocean receded, were intersected by wide marshes, and when its tide returned, appeared a group of lofty islands, abruptly rising from the surrounding waters. Thick forests concealed the neighboring hills, and the deep silence of nature was broken only by the voice of the wild beast or bird, and the warwhoop of the savage.

The advantages of the place were, however, clearly marked by the hand of nature; combining at once present convenience, future security, and an ample basis for permanent growth and prosperity. Towards the continent it possessed but a single avenue, and that easily fortified. Its hills then commanded, not only its own waters, but the hills of the vicinity. At the bottom of a deep bay, its harbor was capable of containing the proudest navy of Europe; yet, locked by islands and guarded by winding channels, it presented great difficulty of access to strangers, and, to the inhabitants, great facility of protection against maritime invasion; while to those acquainted with its waters, it was both easy and accessible. To these advantages were added goodness and plenteousness of water, and the security afforded by that once commanding height, now, alas! obliterated and almost forgotten, since art and industry have levelled the predominating mountain of the place; from whose lofty and imposing top the beacon-fire was accustomed to rally the neighboring population, on any threatened danger to the metropolis. A single cottage, from which ascended the smoke of the hospitable hearth of Blackstone, who had occupied the peninsula several years, was the sole civilized mansion in the solitude; the kind master of which, at first, welcomed the coming emigrants; but soon, disliking the sternness of their manners and the severity of their discipline, abandoned the settlement. His rights as first occupant were recognized by our ancestors; and in November, 1634, Edmund Quincy, Samuel Wildbore, and others were authorized to assess a rate of thirty pounds for Mr. Blackstone, on the payment of which all local rights in the peninsula became vested in its inhabitants.

The same bold spirit which thus led our ancestors across the Atlantic, and made them prefer a wilderness where liberty might be enjoyed to civilized Europe where it was denied, will be found characterizing all their institutions. Of these the limits of the time permit me to speak only in general terms. The scope of their policy has been usually regarded as though it were restricted to the acquisition of religious liberty in the relation of colonial dependence. No man, however, can truly understand their institutions and the policy on which they were founded, without taking as the basis of all reasonings concerning them, that *civil independence was as truly their object as religious liberty*; in other words, that the possession of the former was, in their opinion, the essential means, indispensable to the secure enjoyment of the latter, which was their great end.

The master passion of our early ancestors was dread of the English hierarchy. To place themselves, locally, beyond the reach of its power, they resolved to emigrate. To secure themselves after their emigration, from the arm of this their ancient oppressor, they devised a plan, which, as they thought, would enable them to establish, under a nominal subjection, an actual independence. The bold and original conception, which they had the spirit to form and successfully to execute, was the attainment and perpetuation of religious liberty, under the auspices of a free commonwealth. This is the master-key to all their policy, — this the glorious spirit which breathes in all their institutions. Whatever in them is stern, exclusive, or at this day seems questionable, may be accounted for, if not justified, by its connection with this great purpose.

The question has often been raised, when and by whom the idea of independence of the parent state was first conceived, and by whose act a settled purpose to effect it was first indicated. History does not permit the people of Massachusetts to make a question of this kind. The honor of that thought, and of as efficient a declaration of it as in their circumstances was possible, belongs to Winthrop, and Dudley, and Saltonstall, and their associates, and was included in the declaration, that "THE ONLY CONDITION ON WHICH THEY WITH THEIR FAMILIES WOULD REMOVE TO THIS COUNTRY, WAS, THAT THE PATENT AND CHARTER SHOULD REMOVE WITH THEM."

This simple declaration and resolve included, as they had the sagacity to perceive, all the consequences of an effectual independence, under a nominal subjection. For protection against foreign powers, a charter from the parent state was necessary. Its transfer to New England vested, effectually, independence. Those wise leaders foresaw, that, among the troubles in Europe, incident to the age, and then obviously impending over their parent state, their settlement, from its distance and early insignificance, would probably escape notice. They trusted to events, and doubtless anticipated, that, with its increasing strength, even nominal subjection would be abrogated. They knew that weakness was the law of nature in the relation between parent states and their distant and detached colonies. Nothing else can be inferred, not only from their making the transfer of the charter the essential condition of their emigration, thereby saving themselves from all responsibility to persons abroad, but also from their instant and undeviating course of policy after their emigration; in boldly assuming whatever powers were necessary to their condition, or suitable to their ends, whether attributes of sovereignty or not, without regard to the nature of the consequences resulting from the exercise of those powers.

Nor was this assumption limited to powers which might be deduced from the charter, but was extended to such as no act of incorporation, like that which they possessed, could, by any possibility of legal construc-

tion, be deemed to include. By the magic of their daring, a private act of incorporation was transmuted into a civil constitution of state; under the authority of which they made peace and declared war; erected judicatures; coined money; raised armies; built fleets; laid taxes and imposts; inflicted fines, penalties, and death; and in imitation of the British constitution, by the consent of all its own branches, without asking leave of any other, their legislature modified its own powers and relations, prescribed the qualifications of those who should conduct its authority, and enjoy or be excluded from its privileges.

The administration of the civil affairs of Massachusetts, for the sixty years next succeeding the settlement of this metropolis, was a phenomenon in the history of civil government. Under a theoretic colonial relation, an efficient and independent Commonwealth was erected, claiming and exercising attributes of sovereignty, higher and far more extensive than, at the present day, in consequence of its connection with the general government, Massachusetts pretends either to exercise or possess. Well might Chalmers assert, as in his *Political Annals of the Colonies* he does, that "Massachusetts, with a peculiar dexterity, abolished her charter"; that she was always "fruitful in projects of independence, the principles of which, at all times, governed her actions." In this point of view, it is glory enough for our early ancestors, that, under manifold disadvantages, in the midst of internal discontent and external violence and intrigue, of wars with the savages and with the neighboring colonies of France, they effected their purpose, and for two generations of men, from 1630 to 1692, enjoyed liberty of conscience, according to their view of that subject, under the auspices of a free commonwealth.

The three objects, which our ancestors proposed to attain and perpetuate by all their institutions, were the noblest within the grasp of the human mind, and those on which, more than on any other, depend human happiness and hope; — *religious liberty*, *civil liberty*, and, as essential to the attainment and maintenance of both, *intellectual power*.

On the subject of religious liberty, their intolerance of other sects has been reprobated as an inconsistency, and as violating the very rights of conscience for which they emigrated. The inconsistency, if it exist, is altogether constructive, and the charge proceeds on a false assumption. The *necessity* of the policy, considered in connection with their great design of independence, is apparent. They had abandoned house and home, had sacrificed the comforts of kindred and cultivated life, had dared the dangers of the sea, and were then braving the still more appalling terrors of the wilderness; for what? — to acquire liberty for all sorts of consciences? Not so; but to vindicate and maintain the liberty of their own consciences. They did not cross the Atlantic on a crusade in behalf of the rights of mankind in general, but in support of their own rights and liberties. Tolerate! Tolerate whom? The legate of the Roman Pon-

tiff, or the emissary of Charles the First and Archbishop Laud? How consummate would have been their folly and madness, to have fled into the wilderness to escape the horrible persecutions of those hierarchies, and at once have admitted into the bosom of their society, men brandishing, and ready to apply, the very flames and fetters from which they had fled! Those who are disposed to condemn them on this account, neither realize the necessities of their condition, nor the prevailing character of the times. Under the stern discipline of Elizabeth and James, the stupid bigotry of the First Charles, and the spiritual pride of Archbishop Laud, the spirit of the English hierarchy was very different from that which it assumed, when, after having been tamed and humanized under the wholesome discipline of Cromwell and his Commonwealth, it yielded itself to the mild influence of the principles of 1688, and to the liberal spirit of Tillotson.

But, it is said, if they did not tolerate their ancient persecutors, they might, at least, have tolerated rival sects. That is, they ought to have tolerated sects imbued with the same principles of intolerance as the transatlantic hierarchies; sects, whose first use of power would have been to endeavor to uproot the liberty of our fathers, and persecute them, according to the known principles of sectarian action, with a virulence in the inverse ratio of their reciprocal likeness and proximity. Those who thus reason and thus condemn, have considered but very superficially the nature of the human mind and its actual condition in the time of our ancestors.

The great doctrine, now so universally recognized, that liberty of conscience is the right of the individual, — a concern between every man and his Maker, with which the civil magistrate is not authorized to interfere, — was scarcely, in their day, known, except in private theory and solitary speculation; as a practical truth, to be acted upon by the civil power, it was absolutely and universally rejected by all men, all parties, and all sects, as totally subversive, not only of the peace of the church, but of the peace of society. That great truth, now deemed so simple and plain, was so far from being an easy discovery of the human intellect, that it may be doubted whether it would ever have been discovered by human reason at all, had it not been for the miseries in which man was involved in consequence of his ignorance of it. That truth was not evolved by the calm exertion of the human faculties, but was stricken out by the collision of the human passions. It was not the result of philosophic research, but was a hard lesson, taught under the lash of a severe discipline, provided for the gradual instruction of a being like man, not easily brought into subjection to virtue, and with natural propensities to pride, ambition, avarice, and selfishness.

Previously to that time, in all modifications of society, ancient or modern, religion had been seen only in close connection with the State. It

was the universal instrument by which worldly ambition shaped and moulded the multitude to its ends. To have attempted the establishment of a state on the basis of a perfect freedom of religious opinion, and the perfect right of every man to express his opinion, would then have been considered as much a solecism, and an experiment quite as wild and visionary, as it would be, at this day, to attempt the establishment of a state on the principle of a perfect liberty of individual action, and the perfect right of every man to conduct himself according to his private will. Had our early ancestors adopted the course we, at this day, are apt to deem so easy and obvious, and placed their government on the basis of liberty for all sorts of consciences, it would have been, in that age, a certain introduction of anarchy. It cannot be questioned, that all the fond hopes they had cherished from emigration would have been lost. The agents of Charles and James would have planted here the standard of the transatlantic monarchy and hierarchy. Divided and broken, without practical energy, subject to court influences and court favorites, New England at this day would have been a colony of the parent state, her character yet to be formed and her independence yet to be vindicated. Lest the consequences of an opposite policy, had it been adopted by our ancestors, may seem to be exaggerated, as here represented, it is proper to state, that upon the strength and united spirit of New England mainly depended (under Heaven) the success of our revolutionary struggle. Had New England been divided, or even less unanimous, independence would have scarcely been attempted, or, if attempted, acquired. It will give additional strength to this argument to observe, that the number of troops, regular and militia, furnished by all the States during the war of the revolution, was 238,131

Of these New England furnished more than half, viz. . . . 147,674

And Massachusetts alone furnished nearly one third, viz. . . *83,162

The non-toleration which characterized our early ancestors, from whatever source it may have originated, had undoubtedly the effect they *intended and wished*. It excluded from influence in their infant settlement all the friends and adherents of the ancient monarchy and hierarchy; all who, from any motive, ecclesiastical or civil, were disposed to disturb their peace or their churches. They considered it a measure of "*self-defence*." And it is unquestionable, that it was chiefly instrumental in forming the homogeneous and exclusively republican character, for which the people of New-England have, in all times, been distinguished; and, above all, that it fixed irrevocably in the country that noble security for religious liberty, the *independent* system of church government.

The principle of the independence of the churches, including the right of every individual to unite with what church he pleases, under whatever

* See "Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society," Vol. I.

sectarian auspices it may have been fostered, has through the influence of time and experience, lost altogether its exclusive character. It has become the universal guaranty of religious liberty to all sects without discrimination, and is as much the protector of the Roman Catholic, the Episcopalian, and the Presbyterian, as of the Independent form of worship. The security, which results from this principle, does not depend upon charters and constitutions, but on what is stronger than either, the nature of the principle in connection with the nature of man. So long as this intellectual, moral, and religious being, man, is constituted as he is, the unrestricted liberty of associating for public worship, and the independence of those associations of external control, will necessarily lead to a most happy number and variety of them. In the principle of the independence of each, the liberty of individual conscience is safe under the panoply of the common interest of all. No other perfect security for liberty of conscience was ever devised by man, except this independence of the churches. This possessed, liberty of conscience has no danger. This denied, it has no safety. There can be no greater human security than common right, placed under the protection of common interest.

It is the excellence and beauty of this simple principle, that, while it secures all, it restricts none. They, who delight in lofty and splendid monuments of ecclesiastical architecture, may raise the pyramid of church power, with its aspiring steps and gradations, until it terminate in the despotism of one, or a few; the humble dwellers at the base of the proud edifice may wonder, and admire the ingenuity of the contrivance and the splendor of its massive dimensions, but it is without envy and without fear. Safe in the principle of independence, they worship, be it in tent, or tabernacle, or in the open air, as securely as though standing on the topmost pinnacle of the loftiest fabric ambition ever devised.

The glory of discovering and putting this principle to the test, on a scale capable of trying its efficacy, belongs to the fathers of Massachusetts, who are entitled to a full share of that acknowledgment made by Hume, when he asserts, "that for *all the liberty* of the English constitution, that nation is indebted to the Puritans."

The glory of our ancestors radiates from no point more strongly than from their institutions of learning. The people of New England are the first known to history, who provided, in the original constitution of their society, for the education of the whole population out of the general fund. In other countries, provisions have been made of this character in favor of certain particular classes, or for the poor by way of charity. But here first were the children of the whole community invested with the right of being educated at the expense of the whole society; and not only this, — the obligation to take advantage of that right was enforced by severe supervision and penalties. By simple laws they founded their commonwealth on the only basis on which a republic has any hope of happiness

or continuance, the general information of the people. They denominated it "barbarism" not to be able "perfectly to read the English tongue and to know the general laws." In soliciting a general contribution for the support of the neighboring University, they declare that "skill in the tongues and liberal arts is not only laudable, but *necessary for the well-being* of the commonwealth." And in requiring every town, having one hundred householders, to set up a Grammar School, provided with a master able to fit youth for the University, the object avowed is, "to enable men to obtain a knowledge of the Scriptures, and by acquaintance with the ancient tongues to qualify them to discern the true sense and meaning of the original, however corrupted by false glosses." Thus liberal and thus elevated, in respect of learning, were the views of our ancestors.

To the same master passion, dread of the English hierarchy, and the same main purpose, civil independence, may be attributed, in a great degree, the nature of the government which the principal civil and spiritual influences of the time established, and, notwithstanding its many objectionable features, the willing submission to it of the people.

It cannot be questioned that the constitution of the State, as sketched in the first laws of our ancestors, was a skilful combination of both civil and ecclesiastical powers. Church and state were very curiously and efficiently interwoven with each other. It is usual to attribute to religious bigotry the submission of the mass of the people to a system thus stern and exclusive. It may, however, with quite as much justice, be resolved into love of independence and political sagacity.

The great body of the first emigrants doubtless coincided in general religious views with those whose influence predominated in their church and state. They had consequently no personal objection to the stern discipline their political system established. They had also the sagacity to foresee that a system which by its rigor should exclude from power all who did not concur with their religious views, would have a direct tendency to deter those in other countries from emigrating to their settlement, who did not agree with the general plan of policy they had adopted, and of consequence to increase the probability of their escape from the interference of their ancient oppressors, and the chance of success in laying the foundation of the free commonwealth they contemplated. They also doubtless perceived, that with the unqualified possession of the *elective franchise*, they had little reason to apprehend that they could not easily control or annihilate any ill effect upon their political system, arising from the union of church and state, should it become insupportable.

There is abundant evidence that the submission of the people to this new form of church and state combination was not owing to ignorance, or to indifference to the true principles of civil and religious liberty. Notwithstanding the strong attachment of the early emigrants to their

civil, and their almost blind devotion to their ecclesiastical leaders, when either, presuming on their influence, attempted any thing inconsistent with general liberty, a corrective is seen almost immediately applied by the spirit and intelligence of the people.

In this respect, the character of the people of Boston has been at all times distinguished. In every period of our history, they have been second to none in quickness to discern or in readiness to meet every exigency, fearlessly hazarding life and fortune in support of the liberties of the commonwealth. It would be easy to maintain these positions by a recurrence to the annals of each successive age, and particularly to facts connected with our revolutionary struggle. A few instances only will be noticed, and those selected from the earliest times.

A natural jealousy soon sprung up in the metropolis as to the intentions of their civil and ecclesiastical leaders. In 1634 the people began to fear, lest, by reëlecting Winthrop, they "should make way for a Governor for life." They accordingly gave some indications of a design to elect another person. Upon which John Cotton, their great ecclesiastical head, then at the height of his popularity, preached a discourse to the General Court, and delivered this doctrine: "that a magistrate ought not to be turned out, without just cause, no more than a magistrate might turn out a private man from his freehold, without trial." To show their dislike of the doctrine by the most practical of evidences, our ancestors gave the political divine and his adherents a succession of lessons, for which they were probably the wiser all the rest of their lives. They turned out Winthrop at the very same election, and put in Dudley. The year after, they turned out Dudley and put in Haynes. The year after, they turned out Haynes and put in Vane. So much for the first broaching, in Boston, of the doctrine that public office is of the nature of freehold.

In 1635, an attempt was made by the General Court to elect a certain number of magistrates as councillors *for life*. Although Cotton was the author also of this project, and notwithstanding his influence, yet such was the spirit displayed by our ancestors on the occasion, that within three years the General Court was compelled to pass a vote, denying any such intent, and declaring that the persons so chosen should not be accounted magistrates or have any authority in consequence of such election.

In 1636, the great Antinomian controversy divided the country. Boston was for the covenant of grace; the General Court for the covenant of works. Under pretence of the apprehension of a riot, the General Court adjourned to Newtown, and expelled the Boston deputies for daring to remonstrate. Boston, indignant at this infringement of its liberties, was about electing the same deputies a second time. At the earnest solicitation of Cotton, however, they chose others. One of these was also ex-

pelled by the Court ; and a writ having issued to the town ordering a new election, they refused making any return to the warrant, — a contempt which the General Court did not think it wise to resent.

In 1639, there being vacancies in the Board of Assistants, the governor and magistrates met and nominated three persons, “not with intent,” as they said, “to lead the people’s choice of these, nor to divert them from any other, but only to propound for consideration (which any freeman may do), and so leave the people to use their liberties according to their consciences.” The result was, that the people did use their liberties according to their consciences. They chose not a man of them. So much for the first legislative *caucus* in our history. It probably would have been happy for their posterity, if the people had always treated like nominations with as little ceremony.

About this time also the General Court took exception at the length of the “*lectures*,” then the great delight of the people, and at the ill effects resulting from their frequency ; whereby poor people were led greatly to neglect their affairs ; to the great hazard also of their health, owing to their long continuance in the night. Boston expressed strong dislike at this interference, “fearing that the precedent might enthrall them to the civil power, and, besides, be a blemish upon them with their posterity, as though they needed to be regulated by the civil magistrate, and raise an ill-savor of their coldness, as if it were possible for the people of Boston to complain of too much preaching.”

The magistrates, fearful lest the people should break their bonds, were content to apologize, to abandon the scheme of shortening lectures or diminishing their number, and to rest satisfied with a general understanding that assemblies should break up in such season as that people, dwelling a mile or two off, might get home by daylight. Winthrop, on this occasion, passes the following eulogium on the people of Boston, which every period of their history amply confirms : — “They were generally of that understanding and moderation, as that they would be easily guided in their way by any rule from Scripture or sound reason.”

It is curious and instructive to trace the principles of our constitution, as they were successively suggested by circumstances, and gradually gained by the intelligence and daring spirit of the people. For the first four years after their emigration, the freemen, like other corporations, met and transacted business in a body. At this time the people attained a representation under the name of deputies, who sat in the same room with the magistrates, to whose negative all their proceedings were subjected. Next arose the struggle about the negative, which lasted for ten years, and eventuated in the separation of the General Court into two branches, with each a negative on the other. Then came the jealousy of the deputies concerning the magistrates, as proceeding too much by their discretion for want of positive laws, and the demand by the deputies that

persons should be appointed to frame a body of fundamental laws in resemblance of the English Magna Charta.

After this occurred the controversy relative to the powers of the magistrates, during the recess of the General Court; concerning which, when the deputies found that no compromise could be made, and the magistrates declared that, "if occasion required, they should act according to the power and trust committed to them," the speaker of the House in his place replied, — "THEN, GENTLEMEN, YOU WILL NOT BE OBEYED."

In every period of our early history, the friends of the ancient hierarchy and monarchy were assiduous in their endeavors to introduce a form of government on the principle of an efficient colonial relation. Our ancestors were no less vigilant to avail themselves of their local situation and of the difficulties of the parent state to defeat those attempts; — or, in their language, "to avoid and protract." They lived, however, under a perpetual apprehension that a royal governor would be imposed upon them by the law of force. Their resolution never faltered on the point of resistance, to the extent of their power. Notwithstanding Boston would have been the scene of the struggle, and the first victim to it, yet its inhabitants never shrunk from their duty through fear of danger, and were always among the foremost to prepare for every exigency. Castle Island was fortified chiefly, and the battery at the north end of the town, and that called the "Sconce," wholly, by the voluntary contributions of its inhabitants. After the restoration of Charles the Second, their instructions to their representatives in the General Court breathe one uniform spirit, — "not to recede from their just rights and privileges as secured by the patent." When, in 1662, the king's commissioners came to Boston, the inhabitants, to show their spirit in support of their own laws, took measures to have them all arrested for a breach of the Saturday evening law; and actually brought them before the magistrate for riotous and abusive carriage. When Randolph, in 1684, came with his *quo warranto* against their charter, on the question being taken in town meeting, "whether the freemen were minded that the General Court should make full submission and entire resignation of their charter, and of the privileges therein granted, to his Majesty's pleasure," — *Boston resolved in the negative, without a dissident.*

In 1689, the tyranny of Andros, the governor appointed by James the Second, having become insupportable to the whole country, Boston rose, like one man; took the battery on Fort Hill by assault in open day; made prisoners of the king's governor, and the captain of the king's frigate, then lying in the harbor; and restored, with the concurrence of the country, the authority of the old charter leaders.

By accepting the charter of William and Mary, in 1692, the people of Massachusetts first yielded their claims of independence to the crown. It is only requisite to read the official account of the agents of the colony,

to perceive both the resistance they made to that charter, and the necessity which compelled their acceptance of it. Those agents were told by the king's ministers, that they "must take that or none"; — that "their consent to it was not asked"; — that if "they would not submit to the king's pleasure, they must take what would follow." "The opinion of our lawyers," says the agents, "was, that a passive submission to the new, was not a surrender of the old charter; and that their taking up with this did not make the people of Massachusetts, in law, *incapable of obtaining all their old privileges, whenever a favorable opportunity should present itself.*" In the year 1776, nearly a century afterwards, that "favorable opportunity did present itself," and the people of Massachusetts, in conformity with the opinion of their learned counsel and faithful agents, did vindicate and obtain all their "old privileges" of self-government.

Under the new colonial government, thus authoritatively imposed upon them, arose new parties and new struggles; — prerogative men, earnest for a permanent salary for the king's governor; — patriots, resisting such an establishment, and indignant at the negative exercised by that officer.

At the end of the first century after the settlement, three generations of men had passed away. For vigor, boldness, enterprise, and a self-sacrificing spirit, Massachusetts stood unrivalled. She had added wealth and extensive dominion to the English crown. She had turned a barren wilderness into a cultivated field, and instead of barbarous tribes had planted civilized communities. She had prevented France from taking possession of the whole of North America: conquered Port Royal and Acadia; and attempted the conquest of Canada with a fleet of thirty-two sail and two thousand men. At one time a fifth of her whole effective male population was in arms. When Nevis was plundered by Iberville, she voluntarily transmitted two thousand pounds sterling for the relief of the inhabitants of that island. By these exertions her resources were exhausted, her treasury was impoverished, and she stood bereft, and "alone with her glory."

Boston shared in the embarrassments of the commonwealth. Her commerce was crippled by severe revenue laws, and by a depreciated currency. Her population did not exceed fifteen thousand. In September, 1730, she was prevented from all notice of this anniversary by the desolations of the small-pox.

Notwithstanding the darkness of these clouds which overhung Massachusetts and its metropolis at the close of the first century, in other aspects the dawn of a brighter day may be discerned. The exclusive policy in matters of religion, to which the state had been subjected, began gradually to give place to a more perfect liberty. Literature was exchanging subtle metaphysics, quaint conceits, and unwieldy lore, for inartificial reasoning, simple taste, and natural thought. Dummer defended the

colony in language polished in the society of Pope and of Bolingbroke. Coleman, Cooper, Chauncy, Bowdoin, and others of that constellation, were on the horizon. By their side shone the star of Franklin; its early brightness giving promise of its meridian splendors. Even now began to appear signs of revolution. Voices of complaint and murmur were heard in the air. "Spirits finely touched and to fine issues," — willing and fearless, — breathing unutterable things, flashed along the darkness. In the sky were seen streaming lights, indicating the approach of luminaries yet below the horizon; Adams, Hancock, Otis, Warren; leaders of a glorious host; — precursors of eventful times; "with fear of change perplexing monarchs."

It would be appropriate, did space permit, to speak of these luminaries, in connection with our revolution; to trace the principles, which dictated the first emigration of the founders of this metropolis, through the several stages of their development; and to show that the Declaration of Independence, in 1776, itself, and all the struggles which preceded it, and all the voluntary sacrifices, the self-devotion, and the sufferings to which the people of that day submitted, for the attainment of independence, were, so far as respects Massachusetts, but the natural and inevitable consequences of the terms of that noble engagement, made by our ancestors, *in August, 1629, the year before their emigration*; — which may well be denominated, from its early and later results, the first and original declaration of independence by Massachusetts.

"By God's assistance, we will be ready in our persons, and with such of our families as are to go with us, to embark for the said plantation by the first of March next, to pass the seas (under God's protection) to inhabit and continue in New England. Provided always, that before the last of September next, THE WHOLE GOVERNMENT, TOGETHER WITH THE PATENT, BE FIRST LEGALLY TRANSFERRED AND ESTABLISHED, TO REMAIN WITH US AND OTHERS, WHICH SHALL INHABIT THE SAID PLANTATION." — Generous resolution! Noble foresight! Sublime self-devotion; chastened and directed by a wisdom, faithful and prospective of distant consequences! Well may we exclaim, — "This policy overtopped all the policy of this world."

For the advancement of the three great objects which were the scope of the policy of our ancestors, — intellectual power, religious liberty, and civil liberty, — Boston has in no period been surpassed, either in readiness to incur, or in energy to make useful, personal or pecuniary sacrifices. She provided for the education of her citizens out of the general fund, antecedently to the law of the Commonwealth making such provision imperative. Nor can it be questioned that her example and influence had a decisive effect in producing that law. An intelligent generosity has been conspicuous among her inhabitants on this subject, from the day when, in 1635, they "entreated our brother Philemon Pormont to

become schoolmaster, for the teaching and nurturing children with us," to this hour, when what is equivalent to a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is invested in school-houses, eighty schools are maintained, and seven thousand and five hundred children educated at an expense exceeding annually sixty-five thousand dollars.

No city in the world, in proportion to its means and population, ever gave more uniform and unequivocal evidences of its desire to diffuse intellectual power and moral culture through the whole mass of the community. The result is every day witnessed, at home and abroad, in private intercourse and in the public assembly; in a quiet and orderly demeanor, in the self-respect and mutual harmony prevalent among its citizens; in the general comfort which characterizes their condition; in their submission to the laws; and in that wonderful capacity for self-government which postponed, for almost two centuries, a city organization; — and this, even then, was adopted more with reference to anticipated, than from experience of existing, evils. During the whole of that period, and even after its population exceeded fifty thousand, its financial, economical, and municipal interests were managed, either by general vote, or by men appointed by the whole multitude; and with a regularity, wisdom, and success, which it will be happy if future administrations shall equal, and which certainly they will find it difficult to exceed.

The influence of the institutions of our fathers is also apparent in that munificence towards objects of public interest or charity, for which, in every period of its history, the citizens of Boston have been distinguished. and which, by universal consent, is recognized to be a prominent feature in their character. To no city has Boston ever been second in its spirit of liberality. From the first settlement of the country to this day, it has been a point to which have tended applications for assistance or relief, on account of suffering or misfortune; for the patronage of colleges, the endowment of schools, the erection of churches, and the spreading of learning and religion, — from almost every section of the United States. Seldom have the hopes of any worthy applicant been disappointed. The benevolent and public spirit of its inhabitants is also evidenced by its hospitals, its asylums, public libraries, alms-houses, charitable associations, — in its patronage of the neighboring University, and in its subscriptions for general charities.

It is obviously impracticable to give any just idea of the amount of these charities. They flow from virtues which seek the shade and shun record. They are silent and secret out-wellings of grateful hearts, desirous unostentatiously to acknowledge the bounty of Heaven in their prosperity and abundance. The result of inquiries, necessarily imperfect, however, authorize the statement, that, in the records of societies having for their objects either learning or some public charity, or in documents in the hands of individuals relative to contributions for the relief of suf-

fering, or the patronage of distinguished merit or talent, there exists evidence of the liberality of the citizens of this metropolis, and that chiefly within the last thirty years, of an amount, by voluntary donation or bequest, exceeding one million and eight hundred thousand dollars. Far short as this sum falls of the real amount obtained within that period from the liberality of our citizens, it is yet enough to make evident that the best spirit of the institutions of our ancestors survives in the hearts, and is exhibited in the lives, of the citizens of Boston; inspiring love of country and duty; stimulating to the active virtues of benevolence and charity; exciting wealth and power to their best exercises; counteracting what is selfish in our nature; and elevating the moral and social virtues to wise sacrifices and noble energies.

With respect to religious liberty, where does it exist in a more perfect state than in this metropolis? Or where has it ever been enjoyed in a purer spirit, or with happier consequences? In what city of equal population are all classes of society more distinguished for obedience to the institutions of religion, for regular attendance on its worship, for more happy intercourse with its ministers, or more uniformly honorable support of them? In all struggles connected with religious liberty, and these are inseparable from its possession, it may be said of the inhabitants of this city, as truly as of any similar association of men, that they have ever maintained the freedom of the Gospel in the spirit of Christianity. Divided into various sects, their mutual intercourse has, almost without exception, been harmonious and respectful. The labors of intemperate zealots, with which, occasionally, every age has been troubled, have seldom, in this metropolis, been attended with their natural and usual consequences. Its sects have never been made to fear or hate one another. The genius of its inhabitants, through the influence of the intellectual power which pervades their mass, has ever been quick to detect "close ambition varnished o'er with zeal." The modes, the forms, the discipline, the opinions which our ancestors held to be essential, have, in many respects, been changed or obliterated with the progress of time, or been countervailed or superseded by rival forms and opinions.

But veneration for the sacred Scriptures and attachment to the right of free inquiry, which were the substantial motives of their emigration and of all their institutions, remain, and are maintained in a Christian spirit (judging by life and language), certainly not exceeded in the times of any of our ancestors. The right to read those Scriptures is universally recognized. The means to acquire the possession and to attain the knowledge of them are multiplied by the intelligence and liberality of the age, and extended to every class of society. All men are invited to search for themselves concerning the grounds of their hopes of future happiness and acceptance. All are permitted to hear from the lips of our Saviour himself, that "the meek," "the merciful," "the pure in heart," "the

persecuted for righteousness' sake," are those who shall receive the blessing, and be admitted to the presence, of the Eternal Father; and to be assured from those sacred records, that, "in every nation, he who seareth God and worketh righteousness is accepted of him." Elevated by the power of these sublime assurances, as conformable to reason as to revelation, man's intellectual principle rises "above the smoke and stir of this dim spot," and, like an eagle soaring above the Andes, looks down on the cloudy cliffs, the narrow, separating points, and flaming craters, which divide and terrify men below.

It is scarcely necessary to speak of civil liberty, or tell of our constitutions of government; of the freedom they maintain and are calculated to preserve; of the equality they establish; the self-respect they encourage; the private and domestic virtues they cherish; the love of country they inspire; the self-devotion and self-sacrifice they enjoin; — all these are but the filling up of the great outline sketched by our fathers, the parts in which, through the darkness and perversity of their times, they were defective, being corrected; all are but endeavors, conformed to their great, original conception, to group together the strength of society and the religious and civil rights of the individual, in a living and breathing spirit of efficient power, by forms of civil government, adapted to our condition, and adjusted to social relations of unexampled greatness and extent, unparalleled in their results, and connected by principles elevated as the nature of man, and immortal as his destinies.

It is not, however, from local position, nor from general circumstances of life and fortune, that the peculiar felicity of this metropolis is to be deduced. Her enviable distinction is, that she is among the chiefest of that happy New England family, which claims descent from the early emigrants. If we take a survey of that family, and, excluding from our view the unnumbered multitudes of its members who have occupied the vacant wilderness of other states, we restrict our thoughts to the local sphere of New England, what scenes open upon our sight! How wild and visionary would seem our prospects, did we indulge only natural anticipations of the future! Already, on an area of seventy thousand square miles, a population of two millions; all, but comparatively a few, descendants of the early emigrants! Six independent Commonwealths, with constitutions varying in the relations and proportions of power, yet uniform in all their general principles; diverse in their political arrangements, yet each sufficient for its own necessities; all harmonious with those without, and peaceful within; embracing under the denomination of *towns*, upwards of twelve hundred effective republics, with qualified powers, indeed, but possessing potent influences; subject themselves to the respective state sovereignties, yet directing all their operations, and shaping their policy by constitutional agencies; swayed, no less than the greater republics, by passions, interests, and affections; like them, exciting

competitions which rouse into action the latent energies of mind, and infuse into the mass of each society a knowledge of the nature of its interests, and a capacity to understand and share in the defence of those of the Commonwealth. The effect of these minor republics is daily seen in the existence of practical talents, and in the readiness with which those talents can be called into the public service of the state.

If, after this general survey of the surface of New England, we cast our eyes on its cities and great towns, with what wonder should we behold, did not familiarity render the phenomenon almost unnoticed, men, combined in great multitudes, possessing freedom and the consciousness of strength, — the comparative physical power of the ruler less than that of a cobweb across a lion's path, — yet orderly, obedient, and respectful to authority ; a people, but no populace ; every class in reality existing, which the general law of society acknowledges, except one, — and this exception characterizing the whole country. The soil of New England is trodden by no slave. In our streets, in our assemblies, in the halls of election and legislation, men of every rank and condition meet, and unite or divide on other principles, and are actuated by other motives, than those growing out of such distinctions. The fears and jealousies, which in other countries separate classes of men and make them hostile to each other, have here no influence, or a very limited one. Each individual, of whatever condition, has the consciousness of living under known laws, which secure equal rights, and guarantee to each whatever portion of the goods of life, be it great or small, chance, or talent, or industry may have bestowed. All perceive that the honors and rewards of society are open equally to the fair competition of all ; that the distinctions of wealth, or of power, are not fixed in families ; that whatever of this nature exists to-day, may be changed to-morrow, or, in a coming generation, be absolutely reversed. Common principles, interests, hopes, and affections, are the result of universal education. Such are the consequences of the equality of rights, and of the provisions for the general diffusion of knowledge and the distribution of intestate estates, established by the laws framed by the earliest emigrants to New England.

If from our cities we turn to survey the wide expanse of the interior, how do the effects of the institutions and example of our early ancestors appear, in all the local comfort and accommodation which mark the general condition of the whole country ; — unobtrusive, indeed, but substantial ; in nothing splendid, but in every thing sufficient and satisfactory. Indications of active talent and practical energy exist everywhere. With a soil comparatively little luxuriant, and in great proportion either rock, or hill, or sand, the skill and industry of man are seen triumphing over the obstacles of nature ; making the rock the guardian of the field ; moulding the granite, as though it were clay ; leading cultivation to the hill-top, and spreading over the arid plain, hitherto unknown and unan-

anticipated harvests. The lofty mansion of the prosperous adjoins the lowly dwelling of the husbandman; their respective inmates are in the daily interchange of civility, sympathy, and respect. Enterprise and skill, which once held chief affinity with the ocean or the sea-board, now begin to delight the interior, haunting our rivers, where the music of the water-fall, with powers more attractive than those of the fabled harp of Orpheus, collects around it intellectual man and material nature. Towns and cities, civilized and happy communities, rise, like exhalations, on rocks and in forests, till the deep and far-resounding voice of the neighbouring torrent is itself lost and unheard, amid the predominating noise of successful and rejoicing labor.

What lessons has New England, in every period of her history, given to the world! What lessons do her condition and example still give! How unprecedented; yet how practical! How simple; yet how powerful! She has proved, that all the variety of Christian sects may live together in harmony, under a government which allows equal privileges to all, — exclusive preëminence to none. She has proved, that ignorance among the multitude is not necessary to order, but that the surest basis of perfect order is the information of the people. She has proved the old maxim, that “No government, except a despotism with a standing army, can subsist where the people have arms,” is false. Ever since the first settlement of the country, arms have been required to be in the hands of the whole multitude of New England; yet the use of them in a private quarrel, if it have ever happened, is so rare, that a late writer, of great intelligence, who had passed his whole life in New England, and possessed extensive means of information, declares, “I know not a single instance of it.” She has proved, that a people, of a character essentially military, may subsist without duelling. New England has, at all times, been distinguished, both on the land and on the ocean, for a daring, fearless, and enterprising spirit; yet the same writer asserts, that during the whole period of her existence, her soil has been disgraced but by *five* duels, and that only *two* of these were fought by her native inhabitants! Perhaps this assertion is not minutely correct. There can, however, be no question, that it is sufficiently near the truth to justify the position for which it is here adduced, and which the history of New England, as well as the experience of her inhabitants, abundantly confirms; that, in the present and in every past age, the spirit of our institutions has, to every important practical purpose, annihilated the spirit of duelling.

Such are the true glories of the institutions of our fathers! Such the natural fruits of that patience in toil, that frugality of disposition, that temperance of habit, that general diffusion of knowledge, and that sense of religious responsibility, inculcated by the precepts, and exhibited in the example of every generation of our ancestors!

What then, in conclusion of this great topic, are the elements of the

liberty, prosperity, and safety, which the inhabitants of New England at this day enjoy? In what language, and concerning what comprehensive truths, does the wisdom of former times address the inexperience of the future?

Those elements are simple, obvious, and familiar.

Every civil and religious blessing of New England, all that here gives happiness to human life, or security to human virtue, is alone to be perpetuated in the forms and under the auspices of a free commonwealth.

The commonwealth itself has no other strength or hope, than the intelligence and virtue of the individuals that compose it.

For the intelligence and virtue of individuals, there is no other human assurance than laws providing for the education of the whole people.

These laws themselves have no strength, or efficient sanction, except in the moral and accountable nature of man, disclosed in the records of the Christian's faith; the right to read, to construe, and to judge concerning which, belongs to no class or cast of men, but exclusively to the individual, who must stand or fall by his own acts and his own faith, and not by those of another.

The great comprehensive truths, written in letters of living light on every page of our history, — the language addressed by every past age of New England to all future ages is this; — *Human happiness has no perfect security but freedom; — freedom none but virtue; — virtue none but knowledge; and neither freedom, nor virtue, nor knowledge has any vigor, or immortal hope, except in the principles of the Christian faith and in the sanctions of the Christian religion.*

Men of Massachusetts! Citizens of Boston! descendants of the early emigrants! consider your blessings; consider your duties. You have an inheritance acquired by the labors and sufferings of six successive generations of ancestors. They founded the fabric of your prosperity, in a severe and masculine morality; having intelligence for its cement, and religion for its groundwork. Continue to build on the same foundation, and by the same principles; let the extending temple of your country's freedom rise, in the spirit of ancient times, in proportions of intellectual and moral architecture, — just, simple, and sublime. As from the first to this day, let New England continue to be an example to the world, of the blessings of a free government, and of the means and capacity of man to maintain it. And, in all times to come, as in all times past, may Boston be among the foremost and the boldest to exemplify and uphold whatever constitutes the prosperity, the happiness, and the glory of New England.

NOTICES
OF
PROMINENT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF
BOSTON.

[The following narrative is but little more than an abbreviated compilation from Snow's History of Boston. Holmes's Annals, and other works, have been occasionally consulted.]

IF the city of Boston, and the surrounding communities, in their present state of population and general prosperity, are regarded as the successful issue of a great enterprise, conceived in the highest spirit of adventure, demanding in its commencement courage to overcome great obstacles and fortitude to endure sharp trials, and in its progress, judgment, energy, and that perseverance which keeps honor bright, its history, however briefly written, must possess attractions for the contemplative mind.

If, as has been observed, the relation is deficient in all those mysterious and uncertain traditions which claim to invest the local histories of the Old World with the charms of poetry, it will not be denied by those who trace the present state of things from its humble beginning, and consider how comparatively short has been the

“blossoming time,
That from the seedness the bare fallow brings
To teeming foison,”

that it abounds in features of development, and in incidents, which are to be counted among those truths more strange than fiction, upon which the thoughts and sympathies dwell, not with the evanescent feelings stimulated by tales of fancy, but with profound and lasting emotions of wonder and gratitude.

To those who are familiarly acquainted with the nature of our people, and our city's institutions, and are fitly imbued with the spirit of the early founders of this republic, it must be always a pleasing occupation to

pass in review the various forms under which our social and political life has been unfolded here, in what may with propriety be called the seat and centre of its being. In Boston may be found the most perfect manifestation of the New England character throughout all its phases, from the severe and exclusive Puritan, contending for "freedom to worship God," whose contest would never have witnessed its present triumph had he been less stern and exacting, that is, less suited to the age in which he wrought, to the present advocate and practiser of universal toleration in religion and opinion, — the latter being the natural and rightful descendant of the former, — the liberty and independence once established (and for the first time on earth), expanding its broad wings to shield all sects and cover all doctrines.

But while this subject must be one of special interest to Americans, and above all to the people of New England, still observers of less penetration, such as regard the history of this city only with that general concern belonging to the affairs of men, cannot fail on looking back to discern and follow out a natural and necessary sequence of events, according to which the present extent and flourishing condition of Boston and its dependencies are only the natural expansion of an originally vigorous root.

On the 19th of March, 1627 - 28, the council of Plymouth, in England, sold to some knights and gentlemen about Dorchester, that part of New England which lies between a great river called Merrimack, and a certain other river there called Charles. But shortly after this, these honorable persons were brought into an acquaintance with several other persons of quality about London, who associated with them, and jointly petitioned the king to confirm their right by a new patent, which he did in the fourth year of his reign. This patent, or charter, was dated on the 4th of March; and it is singular that this day, which dates the beginning of the first social contract in the history of mankind based upon self-government, and the broadest principles of civil and religious liberty, should still be preserved in our Federal Constitution as the period of those peaceful changes in the administration of the affairs of the nation, which, in their constant recurrence, demonstrate that self-government is the secret of society, — that democracy is successful.

This charter constituted the associates, and all others who should be admitted into the association, one corporate body politic, by the name of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England. Their general business was to be disposed and ordered by a court composed of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and eighteen assistants. Between the time of the purchase above mentioned, and the grant of the charter, one expedition of fifty or sixty persons, and another of three hundred and eighty-six men, women, and children, were sent out by the company, and formed establishments at Charlestown and Salem. Adven-

turers from the latter place were well received by the Indian Chief Sagamore, the Sachem of that tribe, who is described as a man of gentle and good disposition.

The success attending these plantations, encouraged the company to persevere, and several of the principal members entered into an agreement to remove with themselves and families, provided the whole government, together with the patent, was legally transferred and established to remain in perpetuity with themselves, and the future inhabitants and free associates of the settlement.

This last proposition was accepted with hesitation, but finally acceded to as an inducement to gentlemen of wealth and quality to embark in the expedition with their property and families. Without retaining in their own hands the administration of the government, they would not have consented to risk their fortunes and happiness on such an arduous and distant enterprise. It is not probable that the full importance of this measure was foreseen at the time of its adoption, even by our fathers. It was demanded as a means of personal security and independence, and was characteristic of that self-respect, personal pride of character, and jealous love of liberty, which, after their religious zeal, most distinguished the founders of the city. Who, however, not endowed with the gift of prophecy, could have anticipated all the consequences which lay intresured in those weak beginnings?

But, if the men of that day, the kings and statesmen, the wise men of England, — wise in their generation only, we mean the hierarchy, — were utterly unconscious of the momentous results involved in their decisions, we, who live to witness those results, find no difficulty in tracing them back, through the progress of things, to their first elements. We must remember that the leading men in this enterprise were wealthy, and well connected at home; that they had honorable pursuits, and were in possession of 'fruitful lands, stately buildings, goodly orchards and gardens' in the country of their birth. They are spoken of as "persons of quality and distinction." They were, moreover, "an excellent set of real and living Christians." By separating themselves from all the established societies of the Old World, and occupying a fresh and open field of action in the New World, they were able, without obstacle or interruption, to create a community embodying and exemplifying all their peculiar opinions and traits of character.

The change in the affairs of the company before spoken of, occurred in August, 1629, and on the 20th of the ensuing October, a special court was held for the election of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Assistants, from among those who were about to emigrate. Mr. John Winthrop was chosen Governor, and Mr. Thomas Dudley, Deputy.

Preparations were immediately begun for the embarkation of a great colony, and they were carried on with such vigor, that by the end of

February, 1630, a fleet of fourteen sail was furnished with men, women, and children, with all the necessaries of life, with mechanics, and with people of good condition, wealth, and quality, to make a firm plantation. The number of the colonists embarked in this fleet was fifteen hundred, and the cost of the outfit of the expedition was about one million of dollars, at that time a very large sum. On the 14th of June, the Admiral of the New England fleet arrived at Salem. In the vessel that bore that distinction, Governor Winthrop and Mr. Isaac Johnson came passengers, and the Governor has left a journal containing a circumstantial account of the voyage, one event of which was, that the ship was cleared for action to engage a fleet of Dunkirkers, as they were thought to be; but the Dunkirkers proved to be their own friends, and so their "fear and danger was turned into mirth and friendly entertainment."

During this voyage, very strict attention to religious duties was observed, and the most rigid discipline enforced.

The original design, that the principal part of the colony should settle in one place, to be called Boston, was frustrated by various circumstances. Governor Winthrop himself stopped at Charlestown, where several English were already established; detachments that had arrived in other vessels before the Governor, set themselves down at Watertown and Dorchester. Salem was already inhabited, though the colony was found in a sad condition. Above eighty deaths had occurred the winter before, and many of the survivors were weak and sickly.

The first intention of the Governor, and those with him, was to make Charlestown their permanent abode, but from this he was deterred by the increasing sickness there also, attributed to the bad water, for as yet the inhabitants had found only one brackish spring, and that not accessible except when the tide was down. Besides those settled at Charlestown, there was one Englishman of the name of Samuel Maverick living on Noddle's Island, now East Boston, who made some figure in the history of the after times; and another named William Blackstone, an Episcopal clergyman, who resided in a small cottage on the south side of Charles River, near a point on the western side of a peninsula, which, at high water, appeared like two islands. The Indians called this peninsula *Shawmut*, but the English settlers had given it the name of TRIMOUNTAIN, on account of its presenting the appearance, when seen from Charlestown, of three large hills, on the westernmost of which were three eminences, whilst on the brow of one of these eminences appeared three hillocks. This singular repetition of the same form gave rise, probably, to the name of Trimountain.

Mr. Blackstone, taking compassion upon the unhappy condition of the colony, invited the Governor and his friends to remove to his side of the river; and in August, Mr. Johnson, an influential and leading man, together with several others, began a settlement. But previous to this, on

the 30th day of July, Governor Winthrop, Deputy-Governor Dudley, Mr. Johnson, and the Rev. Mr. Wilson, signed a covenant in the following terms : —

“In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, and in obedience to his holy will and divine ordinance,

“We, whose names are here underwritten, being by his most wise and good providence brought together into this part of America, in the Bay of Massachusetts, and desirous to unite into one congregation or church, under the Lord Jesus Christ, our head, in such sort, as becometh all those whom he hath redeemed and sanctified to himself, do hereby solemnly and religiously, as in his most holy presence, promise and bind ourselves to walk in all our ways according to the rule of the gospel, and in all sincere conformity to his holy ordinances, and in mutual love and respect to each other so near, as God shall give us grace.”

Others were soon added to this church. The covenant itself, and the immediate attention of the prominent individuals of the colony to religion, and the establishment of a visible church, are introduced as significant indications of the true spirit of the time, and the objects of the expedition.

The first meeting of the Court of Assistants under the authority of the new patent was held on board the ship *Arabella*, at Charlestown, on the 23d of August, at which the first question propounded was, — How shall the ministers be maintained? That was met by ordering that houses should be built for them at the public charge, and that their salaries should be established. The minister at Watertown, Mr. Phillips, was to have thirty pounds a year, and Mr. Wilson twenty pounds a year, until his wife came over. All this was at the common charge, and Governor Winthrop undertook to see it executed.

At the second meeting of the Court of Assistants, the name of Boston was given to the settlement of Trimountain; this took place on the 7th day of September, 1630, which is the date of the foundation of the city, now preserved on the city seal. It is understood that this name was selected partly in compliment to the Rev. John Cotton, at that time an eminent dissenting preacher at Boston, in Lincolnshire, who was soon expected to join the colony, and partly because Boston had been one of the noted scenes of persecution of the Puritans, and partly again because several of the first settlers were born there. The name of Boston was originally designed for the chief city, and it is not improbable that Winthrop and Johnson had the sagacity to perceive that the peninsula possessed all the physical features suited to great commercial prosperity and enterprise.

Having now brought our fathers to the permanent earthly home of themselves and their posterity, let us endeavor to create to our minds some idea of the state and appearance of this now world-renowned spot.

when it was in a state of almost savage nature, only inhabited by Aboriginal Indians. We look in vain for any recognizable trace of this period in the present condition of the region. The hills of Boston have been dug down and carried away for the convenience of building, and the loose material thus collected has been used to fill up large tracts of marsh and mud-lands; woods have been cut down on the main land and the islands; the forest of trees is supplanted by the forest of masts, the forest of nature by that of art; and in every direction the tokens of a highly flourishing and populous society have usurped the seat of a comparatively bleak solitude. But the imagination of an agreeable writer, Mr. Lothrop Motley, of Boston, has supplied us with a picture of the original Shawmut, both graphic and natural, in his work called "Merry Mount," to which we must refer the reader.

The third Court of Assistants sat at Charlestown on the 28th of September. The first General Court of the Colony convened at Boston on the 19th of October, every person being present who was free of the corporation.

We will complete our picture of the settlement by mentioning some of the events of the year 1630, which, in its infant state, it was thought worth while to record.

"Oct. 25. The Governour began to discourage the practice of drinking toasts at table: so it grew by little and little to be disused.

"1631. March 4. Nicholas Knopp was fined five pounds for taking upon him to cure the scurvy by a water of no value, which he sold at a very dear rate; to be imprisoned till he pay his fine, or give security for it, or else be whipped, and be liable to any man's action, of whom he had received money for the said water.

"May 18. Election day at Boston; Winthrop and Dudley are re-chosen by general consent.

"July 4. The Governour built a bark at Mystick, which was launched this day, and called the Blessing of the Bay. In the course of the season this vessel made several coasting trips.

"26. Monthly trainings are ordered."

It would be strange, indeed, to compare these incidents with those that now mark the progress of the times; to contrast, for example, the building of the little boat, the "Blessing of the Bay," the solitary instance of that year, with the annual productions of the teeming ship-yards that now line the banks of the Mystic, either in number or size,

"Your argosies with portly sail, —
Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood,
Or, as it were, the pageants of the sea"; —

to set the single voyage to Rhode Island to trade for a hundred bushels of corn, by the side of that commerce which has peopled the wide waste of waters from the Arctic to the Antarctic, and now surrounds the globe with

a constant procession of the white-winged messengers of peace and plenty. We may observe, that in the above record we have a picture in little of the modern days in some respects. There was a temperance movement, and there was an election day, and, moreover, there was quackery; but the most noticeable thing is the ordering of the monthly trainings.

This was the needful preparation for coming events; the first manifestation of that military spirit, without which we should have inherited colonial submission, instead of national independence. The spirit of our fathers, happily, still shows itself in us in this, as in other respects.

The year of the foundation of the city closed with lamentations. Several persons of distinction died from sickness occasioned by the residence in Charlestown. The chief of these victims was Mr. Johnson, the most wealthy of the planters, and second to none in ability, piety, and devotion to the interests of the colony; and his wife, Lady Arabella, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln.

Mr. Johnson has been called the father of Boston, he having persuaded the Governor to cross the river. He supplied many persons with the means of joining the colony, and bequeathed a portion of his large property (his estates lay in Rutland, Northamptonshire, and Lincolnshire) to the company. His lot in Boston was the square bounded by Tremont and Washington, Court and School Streets, in the southwest corner of which he was buried by his own direction, and such was the strong attachment he had inspired that people ordered their bodies to be laid near his; this gave rise to the present chapel burial-ground.

The death of Lady Arabella Johnson appears to have been regarded as an irretrievable calamity. She was the pride of the colony; and among several other women of distinction who bravely encountered the perils of emigration, she was conspicuous for her devotedness. Her language to her husband places her in the class of those great and true characters from among whom the master-painter of the world has selected his immortal portraits.

'Whithersoever your fatall destinie shall dryve you, eyther by the furious waves of the great ocean, or by the many-folde and horrible dangers of the lande, I wyl surely beare you company. There can no peryll chaunce to me so terrible, nor any kinde of death so cruell, that shall not be much easier for me to abyde, than to live so farre separate from you.'

A true devoted pilgrim is not weary
To measure kingdoms with his feeble steps;
Much less shall she, that hath love's wings to fly;
And when the flight is made to one so dear.

The danger of famine added to the other distresses of the colonists. Great suffering on this account was endured between the 24th of December, when the winter set in, and the 5th of February, 1631, when Captain

Pierce arrived in the ship *Lion*, laden with provisions, and relieved them from their apprehension.

In this ship came over the wife and children of Governor Winthrop, who were received with the first of those public celebrations since become so frequent, and the Rev. John Eliot. In February, 1631, occurred the first fire. On the 8th of May, 1632, a General Court was held in Boston, at which, after reëlecting the Governor and Deputy, it was ordered that two men should be chosen from each town to confer with the Court of Assistants. This order was the first step towards a house of representatives. In August of this year, the congregation of Mr. Wilson, who had returned from England, began the erection of a house for public worship, and one for the residence of their pastor; and in the autumn the first separate Congregational church was formed in Charlestown. At the same time a house of correction was built; a house for the beadle (the sheriff); and a fortification on Fort Hill, then Corn Hill, was carried rapidly forward. In these occurrences we witness the energy and decision with which our fathers proceeded at once to organize the community, and lay the basis of a permanent settlement.

The original owner of the peninsula, Mr. Blackstone, either preferring solitude or having no sympathy with the colonists, removed from Boston, having received thirty pounds for his rights in the place. He was an eccentric person, and when urged to join one of the churches, declined, saying, "I came from England because I did not like the LORD BISHOPS; but I cannot join with you because I would not be under the LORD BRETHREN." His library, which contained one hundred and eighty-six volumes, proves him to have been a man of culture, and Mather speaks of him as a 'godly Episcopalian.'

In September, 1633, Mr. Cotton, to the great delight of the people, arrived from England.

Trading was begun already, and so well established that Thursday was appointed market-day; the first house of entertainment, and the first shop, were opened in Boston. We get an idea of the progress of the colony from the fact that even at this early period Mr. Cotton thought it necessary to preach against luxuries and expensive fashions. Gold and silver laces, girdles, hat-bands, embroidered caps, large veils, and large sleeves, were specially condemned by the Court; and a sermon of Mr. Cotton, in Salem, led to the entire disuse of veils by the women. This indicated the reign not only of comfort, but of luxury.

The government of the town was placed, from the beginning, in the hands of individuals selected for the purpose by vote, but the name of Selectmen was not given to them till 1641.

In May, 1634, the fort was completed, and ordnance was mounted, and in the same year the first BEACON was set on the Sentry Hill to give notice to the country of any danger. This year was also marked by a

resolution of the General Court, appointing a committee to draw up the first body of laws of the colony.

Ships continued to arrive from the mother country. During one week in May, six ships with passengers and cattle anchored in Boston. On the 6th of October, 1635, there arrived two other ships; in one of which was Mr. Wilson, the pastor of the Boston church, and in the other the famous Henry Vane. The celebrity of the latter, after his return to England, during the civil wars and the reign of Cromwell, as well as his conduct while here, give interest to that portion of the colonial history with which he was connected. At the time of his arrival he was only twenty-three years of age, but such was his ability, and religious fervor, that he soon acquired a controlling influence in the affairs of the colony, and in May, 1636, was elected Governor. His administration was at first very satisfactory and popular, but towards the end of the year the people grew weary and discontented. About this time there occurred a schism in the church, which was attributed in some degree to the character of the Governor. A Mrs. Hutchinson, wife of a gentleman of good reputation in England, who, after he came to Boston, served several times as a Representative of the town in the General Court, established religious meetings at her house, (in imitation of those held by the men), for the discussion of sermons and doctrines. The meetings of the men had hitherto excluded the other sex.

Mrs. Hutchinson's meetings were well attended, and at first were approved by the community; but, as might have been expected, they soon resulted in the dissemination of distinctions and dissensions, and the disturbance of public and private peace. Mrs. Hutchinson only allowed two or three of the ministers to be sound men, under the covenant of grace; the rest she *condemned* as under the covenant of works. Several new tenets were advanced by these enthusiasts; one of which was that certain persons might be favored with immediate revelations of the Divine will, which deserved to be regarded as equally sacred with the Scriptures themselves. Of course, Mrs. Hutchinson was one of those individuals who not only might be so distinguished, but actually had enjoyed Divine inspiration. Another one of those tenets was the personal union of the Holy Ghost with a justified person. It was not long before private disagreements resolved themselves into open quarrels. On one side of the controversy were ranged Mr. Winthrop and Mr. Wilson; on the other Mr. Cotton and Governor Vane. Precisely as in the controversies of the present day, differences of opinion engendered pride and angry feelings, and these in turn gave rise to bitter criminations that could neither be recalled nor forgotten. The most excited of the agitators, then, as now, assumed the most unquestionable right of judgment, not of the conduct alone, but of the thoughts and motives of their opponents, which they naturally found to be wholly censurable; claiming for themselves a

special portion, at the same time, of that charity that is not puffed up, that thinketh no evil, and, above all, that *rejoiceth in the truth*. After much difficulty, and unprofitable discussion, the church of Boston found itself opposed to all the other churches in the country, and ministers and magistrates everywhere arrayed against her. Finally the Court, in a formal manner, called in the aid of the clergy to assist in the extermination of heresy. In the course of the conference growing out of this call, Mr. Peters, who seems to have been a man of courage as well as penetration, took occasion to remind Governor Vane that before his coming the churches were at peace; he counselled the Governor to remember that his own experience was too short to be trusted, and advised him to beware of the hasty and peremptory conclusions into which he was liable to be betrayed by his temper.

No event in the history of Boston appears to have engaged the passions of the people more than this Antinomian controversy, as it was called. At the next election Mr. Vane and his supporters were left entirely out of office, and the former, having completed the breach of intercourse between Governor Winthrop and himself, sailed for England in August, 1637. This departure deprived Mrs. Hutchinson, notwithstanding her revelations, of her chief support. She, however, continued her lectures, for which she found ample encouragement in the uproar and disturbance they created. A Synod was held at Newtown to purify Boston from heresy, which was unanimous in its recommendations of restoration to peace, but in vain. The General Court then took up the subject; several of the most offensive disturbers of the harmony of society were necessarily expelled, for it was now evident that it was their determination not to desist from agitation till they had produced a division of the colony. In 1638, on the 22d of March, Mrs. Hutchinson was "cast out of the church for impenitently persisting in a manifest lie." In the year 1642, she, and her family consisting of sixteen persons, were all, with one exception, killed by the Indians in the Dutch country, where she had removed. The exception was a daughter, carried into captivity.

The first military expedition of the colony was fitted out in 1637, against the Pequod Indians, which was successful. The Rev. Mr. Wilson accompanied it, as chaplain, with much faith and joy. The year after this expedition, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company was formed, having at first the character of an association for improvement in military exercises.

In 1644, a separation took place between the deputies and magistrates, and the two houses sat apart, their proceedings being communicated to each other in a parliamentary way. This was the origin of our present Senate. The revolution going on in England now arrested the attention of the colonial government. The authorities here, acquiesced in the successive changes of government that occurred during the civil wars in

England, and in 1641, an order was passed condemning any one who should attempt to make a party in favor of the king. Very soon after, a great tumult was raised by the seizure of a Bristol ship in the harbor, by the captain of a London ship acting under the authority of a commission from the Parliament. This affair, in which may be discerned the first demonstration of the Boston spirit of liberty, and determination to maintain its chartered rights, owing to the prudence of the magistrates, terminated peaceably.

“In the beginning of the year 1619, Boston suffered a mournful loss in the death of Governor Winthrop. From the first moment of placing his foot on the peninsula he had been its firmest friend. His resolute perseverance in opposition to Dudley’s plan of establishing the capital at Cambridge, laid the foundation of Boston’s greatness, and the endeavors of Endicott and his party to obtain the same honor for Salem, were rendered unavailing through the wisdom and prudence of Winthrop. He was one of the earliest Selectmen, and frequently served on that board. In almost every event of any moment we find him bearing part, and except for one short period he was an oracle and favorite with the people. Or, as Cotton expresses it, he was their friend in all things by his counsel, a help for their bodies by physic, and in their estates by law.

“He was a pattern to the people of that frugality, decency, and temperance, which were necessary in their circumstances, and even denied himself many of the elegancies and superfluities of life, which he had enjoyed elsewhere. This he did, both that he might set others a proper example, and be the better enabled to exercise that liberality in which he delighted. His charity indeed was unbounded. He would often send his servants on some errand, at meal times, to the houses of his neighbors, to see how they were provided with food, and if there was a deficiency would supply them from his own table. He mingled with his sterner virtues a happy portion of well-timed wit.”

His remains were deposited in the family tomb on the north side of the chapel burial-ground. His portrait is preserved in the Land-Office at the State House.

The death of Governor Winthrop may be marked as an epoch in the history of Boston.

The population of the town had greatly increased; the extension of trade had led to the construction of wharves and other improvements; the public instruction of youth was instituted; and a regular system of police established.

With regard to the trade, it must excite not a little surprise to learn that even as early as this, the surplus produce of the land was sent to Virginia, the West Indies, Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, and Madeira; in exchange for which were received the fruits, wines, and manufactures of those countries. Mr. Hugh Peters is noticed in Winthrop’s Journal

as laboring with great success to promote the commercial spirit, especially in Salem, which owed her first distinction to his counsel. But as the Bostonians of that period were strictly a church-going people, the most satisfactory idea of the advance of population will be furnished by the dates of the erection of the churches, a few of which may be given in chronological order.

The second meeting-house in the town was built at the head of the North Square, in 1649.

In 1669, a third house of worship was erected on the spot where the Old South now stands.

And by the close of the century (1698), the seventh religious society, which was the fourth Congregational or Brattle Street Church, was formed in Boston.

The first important event in the colony that followed the death of Governor Winthrop, was the death of Mr. Cotton. His body 'was most honorably interred, with a most numerous concourse of people, and the most grievous and solemn funeral that was ever known, perhaps, upon the American strand; and the lectures in his church, the whole winter, were but so many funeral sermons upon the death and worth of this extraordinary person.' His memory did not receive so much attention from his contemporaries without his deserving it, for in the language of the "*Old Men's Tears*," he was in his life, light, and learning, the brightest and most shining star in their firmament. Others of the first settlers passed from the active scenes of life about this time; among them Captain Keayne, who died as late as 1656. He was the father of the Great Artillery; and is distinguished among the early benefactors of the town, a class of public-spirited and benevolent men for which Boston has been famous beyond all other places. His will contains bequests to Harvard College, to his pastor, to the Artillery Company, to the poor of the church, and those of the town, for the foundation of a library, and to the free school.

The year 1653 is rendered memorable by the first great fire. In the year 1655, Mrs. Ann Hibbins was tried, and in 1656 executed, for witchcraft. Her husband, who died in 1654, was an agent for the colony in England, for several years one of the Assistants, and a merchant of note in the town. The worst offence of this miserable old lady seems to have been, that the loss of property had so soured her disposition as to render her odious to her neighbors. This was the third execution for witchcraft in New England.

In 1657-9, the first town-house was built. An examination of the Probate records of this period shows that the inhabitants of the town were abundantly supplied with the elegancies and luxuries of life, in furniture, dress, the table, and in servants.

We have already observed that the people of this colony sympathized

in the revolutionary movements in England, and notwithstanding that a very loyal address was sent out upon the restoration of the monarchy, the complaints, long before begun on account of independence of the colony, now found an opportunity to make themselves heard. The result of this clamor was the appointment, by Charles the Second, of a commission to hear and determine all matters in dispute, and to restore peace to the country. Four commissioners arrived in July, 1664, with these powers, one of whom, Samuel Maverick, Esq., was an implacable enemy of the colony. One of them became involved in a quarrel with a constable, by the name of Mason, and so unfavorable was their report, that the king demanded that five persons should be sent out to answer for the conduct of the colony. This was the apparent beginning of those troubles which ended in the Revolution, and of which Boston was the principal theatre.

In the interval between the next period of disturbance with the mother country, and this date, the Baptists, who had suffered fines, whipping, imprisonment, and banishment, for their faith's sake, obtained a finally permanent footing in Boston, for which they were indebted to the interference of the government at home, and not to any liberality on the part of the descendants of the original settlers.

The death of Mr. Wilson, the first pastor of the First Church, occurred in 1667. He was in his seventy-ninth year. He left the reputation of an able, pious, amiable, and benevolent man.

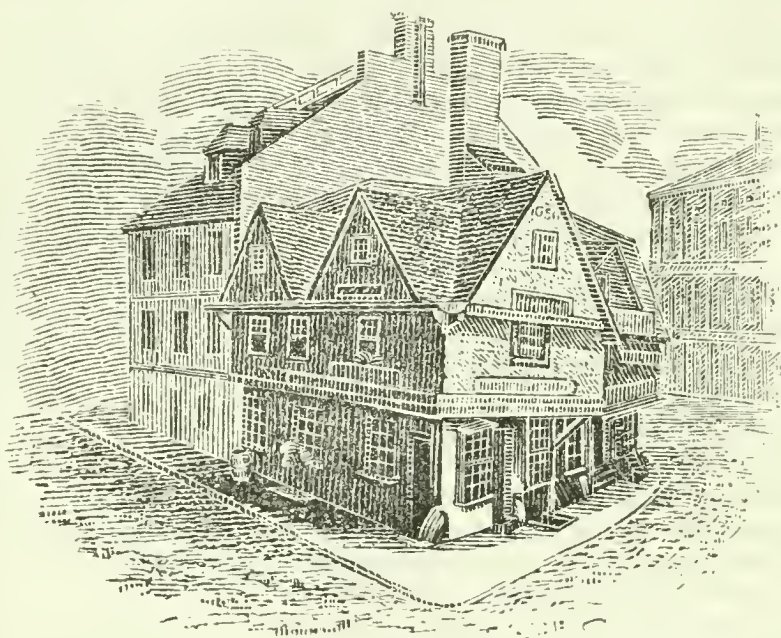
In 1675, the Indian war with King Philip broke out, in which Boston necessarily took an active part. Several companies of horse and foot joined the body of Massachusetts and Plymouth forces, and contributed to the success of the campaign.

One of the Indian chiefs, John Monacho, or one-eyed John, had threatened to burn down the town; but he was caught and hung at the town's end in September, 1676. In the same year, another great conflagration destroyed forty-three dwelling-houses, some other buildings, and a meeting-house.

In 1679, the first fire-engine was procured, and the first fire company organized, the members of which were then, as now, exempted from training. Another terrible fire broke out at midnight, on the 8th of August of this year, and converted the town into a scene of desolation. Eighty and more dwelling-houses, above seventy warehouses, and several vessels with their cargoes, were consumed. The loss was estimated at £200,000, and it was supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

After this calamity, a law was made to prevent the erection of wooden buildings, either houses or stores.

The old house now standing at the corner of Ann Street and Market Square, a picture of which we give on the next page, is one of the few specimens which remain to us, of the architecture of that time. It was built in 1680, soon after this fire.



“The peaks of the roof remain precisely as they were first erected, the frame and external appearance never having been altered. The timber used in the building was principally oak, and, where it has been kept dry, is perfectly sound and intensely hard. The outside is covered with plastering, or what is commonly called rough-cast. But instead of pebbles, which are generally used at the present day to make a hard surface on the mortar, broken glass was used. This glass appears like that of common junk bottles, broken into pieces of about half an inch diameter, the sharp corners of which penetrate the cement in such a manner, that this great lapse of years has had no perceptible effect upon them. The figures **1680** were impressed into the rough-cast to show the year of its erection, and are now perfectly legible. This surface was also variegated with ornamental squares, diamonds, and flowers-de-luce. The building is only two stories high, and is about thirty-two feet long and seventeen wide; yet tradition informs us that it was once the residence of two respectable families, and the front part was at the same time occupied for two shops or stores.”

In 1681, the Council granted an act of incorporation to the projectors and proprietors of the *old wharves*; one of the principal objects of which, so far as the town was interested, was protection against the ships of an enemy, that should succeed in passing the Castle. They were never required for that purpose, and the profits arising from the undertaking were so small that the wharves were suffered to go to decay, and no trace of

them is now to be seen. Those who are curious in such matters, must consult one of the old plans, to understand the nature of the project.

In 1634, another example was given by the freemen of Boston, of their desire and determination to resist to the utmost the attempts to deprive them of their charter and privileges, by passing a resolution at a town meeting urging the General Court not to submit to a *quo warranto* issued against the charter, which had been brought out by one Edward Randolph, a man who had become infamous, and hated by the people as a spy upon their liberties. In 1651, this Randolph obtained a commission from the crown as collector and surveyor of the port of Boston, and appears not to have been permitted to exercise the duties of his office.

The fall of the old charter was followed by the appearance of Sir Edmund Andros, in 1686, with a commission from James the Second, constituting him Governor of the whole country, and empowering him to make laws and raise money, without any assembly, or the consent of the people.

He soon showed himself a worthy instrument of his master, and, in 1689, on hearing of the accession of William and Mary, the people of Boston seized his Excellency and Council, and put them in confinement. The old magistrates were reinstated, and, in 1690, by an order from the king approving the course adopted, Sir Edmund was sent to England. This was another instance of the habitual intolerance of wrong, and resistance to oppression, always displayed by the Bostonians, and was also another act of preparation for the Revolution.

In 1688-9, the first Episcopal church was built; it was a wooden building with a steeple, and stood on the ground occupied by the present stone chapel.

In 1694, the Quakers were relieved from persecution so far as to venture upon the construction, in Brattle Street, of a place of worship. About the same time the French Protestant church was embodied. These events are mentioned as illustrations of the increase of population, and of the gradual introduction of new people, and consequent growth in liberality and religious toleration.

The Eighteenth Century.

From the arrival of Sir William Phips, in 1692, as the first Governor under the new charter, to the period of the conquest of Canada, the colony, and with it the capital, seems to have enjoyed during the greater part of the time, a respite from the vexatious troubles that had hitherto marked the intercourse with the home government. One or two events happened, to show that the spirit and love of independence of the Bostonians had not altered. But the most interesting incidents during this interval of sixty-five or seventy years, are those of peaceful progress, only interrupted by those devastating fires which were the peculiar evil of the

town. One of these great misfortunes, the sixth in number, occurred on the 30th of June, 1691; and the seventh in March, 1702. Another great fire, more fatal than the preceding, in 1711, laid in ruins all the houses on both sides of Cornhill, from School Street to Dock Square.

In 1704, the first newspaper, published in the English colonies in North America, appeared in Boston. It was printed on half a sheet of pot paper, with small pica type, folio, and was entitled, —

N. E.

Numb. 1.

The Boston News-Letter.

Published by Authority.

From Monday, April 17, to Monday, April 24, 1704.

The year 1706 is rendered for ever memorable in the annals of Boston, as the date of the birth of Benjamin Franklin.

In 1710, a post-office was established, and a mail ran to Plymouth and Maine once a week, and to New York once a fortnight.

An evidence of the great increase of commerce is afforded by the law passed in 1715, directing the erection of a lighthouse on the southernmost part of the Great Brewster Island. For the evidence of the rapid augmentation of the number of inhabitants, we shall resort again to the multiplication of the churches.

The society of the new North Church was formed in 1712, and the meeting-house dedicated in 1714. The formation of the new South Church and society originated in the year following.

In 1721, the new brick church, as it was called, was dedicated. After these, followed the second Episcopal Christ Church, in 1723; the Federal Street Church in 1729; the Hollis Street Church in 1732, the year of its completion and dedication; the Trinity Church in 1734; and between this period and 1748, were gathered the ninth, tenth, and eleventh Congregational churches. For all historical details of interest concerning the different churches, the reader is referred to a subsequent portion of the work. The dates of their foundation are inserted in this place, as one of the most accurate and accessible means of arriving at an estimate of the population of the town in its steady advancement.

On December 21, 1719, the second newspaper published in Boston made its appearance, under the title of the Boston Gazette; and the third newspaper, called the New England Courant, came out on August 17, 1721; both of them were printed, and the latter published, also, by James Franklin. In the Courant appeared the early anonymous pieces of Benjamin Franklin, which were the first public displays of an intellect that

was destined to confer immortal benefits upon the native land of its possessor, and to gratify and enlighten the world.

We have omitted to mention in chronological order the construction of Long Wharf in 1709 - 10, an interesting event in the commercial history of the town. On the 24th of February, a great tide occurred, which is described, as follows, by Cotton Mather: —

“It rose two feet higher than ever had been known unto the country, and the city of Boston particularly suffered from it incredible mischiefs and losses. It rose two or three feet above the famous Long Wharf, and flowed over the other wharves and streets, to so surprising an height, that we could sail in boats from the Southern battery to the rise of ground in King Street, and from thence to the rise of ground ascending toward the North meeting-house. It filled all the cellars, and filled the floors of the lower rooms in the houses and warehouses in town.”

The fourth newspaper, styled the *New England Weekly Journal*, appeared in March, 1727; this also was printed on a half sheet of foolscap size, folio.

In the year 1740, the arrival of the celebrated George Whitefield disturbed the state of general quiet, which the religious community of Boston had enjoyed for fifty years. His powerful preaching revived that strictness of principle and zeal in practice for which the first comers were so prominently distinguished. It is said that more than twenty-three thousand persons listened to his farewell sermon on the Common. Various opinions were expressed as to the good accomplished by his visit, though there is no doubt of the strength and permanency of the impression. In the same year, Peter Faneuil proposed to present the town with a structure, to be undertaken and completed at his own expense, for a market. The proposal being accepted, it was finished in 1742, and presented to the selectment. At a town meeting in July, a committee was appointed “to wait upon Peter Faneuil, and in the name of the town to render him their most hearty thanks for so bountiful a gift, with their prayers, that this and other expressions of his bounty and charity may be abundantly recompensed with the divine blessing.” It was also voted to call the hall over the market, “Faneuil Hall,” in honor of the donor, who has thus acquired a world-wide celebrity. Faneuil’s death took place in 1743, and a funeral oration, the first oration ever heard within those walls, destined to echo to the soul-stirring eloquence of so many future heroes, statesmen, and orators, was delivered on this occasion.

In 1747, the old hall was burned, and in the year following repaired and rebuilt, somewhat on its present much enlarged and improved plan. A serious tumult was occasioned the same year, by the impressment of some seamen and mechanics by an English squadron lying in the harbor. The house of Governor Shirley was attacked, and the mob determined to seize and detain the naval officers who were in it. Captain Erskine, of

the Canterbury, and several inferior officers, were secured. The squadron was commanded by Commodore Knowles, who afterwards forsook the service of his country, and entered into that of the Empress of Russia. Notwithstanding the Governor's remonstrances, and representations of the confusion and indignation caused by this outrage, the Commodore refused all terms of accommodation, and even threatened to bombard the town if the officers were not set at liberty. His discretion, or his instinct, perhaps, seems to have persuaded him to better counsels. The military were called out, and serious consequences were apprehended, when, upon the interference of the General Court, which was in session at the time, and the condemnation in town meeting of the riot, as well as of the act of impressment that had given rise to it, the difficulty was reconciled, and most, if not all, of the persons impressed were dismissed.

A most calamitous fire occurred on the 20th of March, 1759, the loss in which was estimated at £71,000; and another in the month of January, 1761, causing great damage. The weather was so intensely cold that the harbor was frozen over for several days. The interior of Faneuil Hall Market was again consumed, but the walls were left standing. It was immediately repaired, the General Court granting a lottery for that purpose.

We have now arrived at that period of our history, not only the most eventful for the city of Boston, but also for the nation and for mankind. Between the years 1760 and 1776, were enacted those important scenes, which preceded and attended the first steps of the Revolution.

Boston was the principal theatre of these scenes. Immediately after the conquest of Canada in 1759, the home government seemed to be inspired with a blind and headlong spirit of hostility towards the English colonies in North America. It is easy to conceive that this spirit had its immediate exciting cause in the difference between the political condition of the Canadas themselves, and that of the ancient colonies. The former were subject provinces, the conquests of war; the latter were independent States, accustomed to recognize no other government than their own. The humiliation of the former must have exhibited the pride of freedom in the latter in a striking contrast; but, at the same time that we look to this as an immediate provocation, we must not forget that a party had always existed from the year 1692, which opposed submission to the present charter, and encouraged, by word and deed, a resolute opposition to every seeming act of encroachment upon the privileges conferred by the first patent. Indeed, as far back as the year 1676, one hundred years before the Declaration of Independence, the Court of the colony had distinctly announced the fundamental principle of the Revolution; that taxation without representation was an invasion of the rights, liberties, and property of the subjects of his Majesty. When, therefore, at the later period in question, the government of Great Britain

renewed its attacks, it encountered the resistance, not prompted by sudden excitement, but proceeding from a sedate conviction of duty and honor, matured through several generations of men. Ignorant or regardless of this, it formed plans for changing their forms of government, crippling their trade, and raising revenue by means of taxes laid by Parliament without the consent of the people. Without attempting any connected history of the measures by which these objects were to be accomplished, it is necessary to refer to them occasionally, in order to explain the events we are about to record.

The order from the Board of Trade, for application for Writs of Assistance, was, as is well known, the first of these measures. Between that time and the passage of the Stamp Act, in 1765, ample time was afforded to prepare the minds of the people for coming events; and that time was well improved. Brave and eloquent leaders were not wanting to direct, nor willing and fearless followers to pursue, the course to which freedom pointed.

The appointment of Andrew Oliver, as distributor of stamps for Massachusetts, occasioned the first popular outbreak of passion proceeding from the love of liberty. An effigy of Mr. Oliver and a boot (the emblem of Lord Bute) with the devil peeping out of it, having the Stamp Act in his hand, besides various other satirical emblems, were found, at break of day, hanging on a large elm tree, at the head of Essex Street, opposite Boylston Market. The Lieutenant-Governor directed the Sheriff to have the effigy removed; but his officers reported that it could not be done, without peril of their lives. The excitement continued all day. A building, intended, as was supposed, for a stamp office, was entirely demolished. At eleven o'clock at night, the Lieutenant-Governor and Sheriff ventured to approach the people, to persuade them to disperse, and were received with a volley of stones. The next day the violence was renewed; the houses of Mr. Storey, Register Deputy of the Admiralty, and of Mr. Hallowell, Controller of the Customs, were attacked and injured. This is the origin of the "Liberty Tree," so dear to every true Bostonian.

The house of the Lieutenant-Governor was also attacked. Every thing movable was destroyed in a most minute manner, except such things of value as were worth carrying off; among which were £1,000 sterling in specie, besides a great quantity of family plate, &c. An attempt was made to destroy the house. The next day the streets were found scattered with money, plate, gold rings, &c. The respectable part of the community, however, were as far from justifying these outrages as they were strenuous to oppose the imposition of internal taxes by the authority of Parliament. A town-meeting was held the next day, at which the citizens expressed their detestation of the violent proceedings of the past night, and unanimously voted, that the Selectmen and Magistrates be

desired to use their utmost endeavors to suppress such disorders for the future. Another demonstration of the public feeling followed upon the arrival of a quantity of the stamps in the month of September. This occurred on the day on which the Stamp Act was to take effect.

An account of the proceedings of the 1st and 5th of November is to be found in the Massachusetts Gazette, from which it appears that several obnoxious persons were burnt in effigy in company with figures of the pope, the devil, and other effigies of tyranny, oppression, and slavery. The whole affair was conducted with great spirit, but without violence.

In the early part of December, Mr. Oliver was compelled by the *Sons of Liberty*, as they styled themselves, to appear under the Liberty Tree, and, in the presence of the Selectmen, merchants, and principal inhabitants of the town, to make a public resignation, unreserved and unqualified, of his office of Distributor of Stamps. The Liberty Tree became a sort of idol with the people. On the 14th of February, 1766, it was pruned after the best manner, agreeably to a vote, — passed by the true born Sons of Liberty, — so that the tree became a great ornament to the street. This tree stood at the corner of Essex Street, opposite the Boylston Market, and was cut down by the British soldiers while they had possession of the city, in the winter of 1775–76, and converted into fuel.

The 20th of February, being the day fixed for burning one of the Stamp Papers in the principal towns in every colony, this ceremony was conducted in Boston with great decency and good order, and the effigies of Bute and Grenville, in full court dress, were added to the bonfire. On the 24th, a vessel arrived from Jamaica with stamp clearances. The Sons of Liberty directed one of their number 'to go and demand in their name those marks of creole slavery.' Upon being received they were exposed at the stocks upon a pole, and finally burnt in the centre of King (now State) Street. While the smoke was ascending, the executioner said in a loud voice, 'Behold the smoke ascends to heaven, to witness between the isle of Britain and an injured people!' Three cheers were given, and the street was cleared in a few minutes without disorder. We find in the Boston Gazette of March 17th, the determination expressed to spill the last drop of blood, if necessity should require, rather than live to see the Stamp Act in operation in America. This is the first intimation of the possibility of an appeal to arms. When information of the repeal of the Stamp Act reached Boston, on the 16th of May, the inhabitants were as loud and active in the demonstrations of their joy as they had been before of their resentment. The bells were rung, and the cannon was fired under the Liberty Tree, and in other parts of the town. The 19th was appointed for a day of general rejoicing. Such was the ardor of the people that the bell of Dr. Byles's church, the nearest to the Liberty Tree, was rung at one o'clock in the morning, and soon answered by the other bells of the city. The drums beat and guns were fired; the

Liberty Tree was decorated with flags, and colors were displayed from the houses. In the evening the town was illuminated, and fireworks were let off in every direction, especially on the Common. Appropriate sermons were preached from several pulpits on succeeding days.

The accidental arrival of a detachment of Royal Artillery, served, in addition to the angry and offensive language of the British government and its officers here, to keep up the public excitement in Boston, until the passage of the bill imposing duties on tea, &c., and the act changing the administration of the customs in America. Consequent upon these, a town-meeting was held on the 28th of October, at which the illustrious Otis was chosen Moderator. At this meeting an address was read recommending economy and manufactures; and the town took into consideration the petition of a number of the inhabitants, 'that some effectual measures might be agreed upon to promote industry, economy, and manufactures,' thereby to prevent the unnecessary importation of European commodities which threatened the country with poverty and ruin.

"Messrs. *John Rowe, Wm. Greenleaf, Melatiah Bourne, Sam'l Austin, Edw. Payne, Edm. Quincy, tertius, John Ruddock, Jona. Williams, Josh. Henshaw, Hend. Inches, Solo. Davis, Joshua Winslow, and Thos. Cushing*, were appointed a committee to prepare a subscription paper, for the above object. Accordingly, they brought forward a form, in which the signers agree 'to encourage the use and consumption of all articles manufactured in any of the British Amer. colonies and more especially in this province, and not to purchase, after the 31st of Dec. next, any of certain enumerated articles, imported from abroad; and also strictly to adhere to the late regulation respecting funerals, and not to use any gloves, but what are manufactured here, nor procure any new garments upon such an occasion, but what shall be absolutely necessary.' Copies of these articles were directed to every town in this province, and to all the other principal towns in America, where they were generally approved and adopted."

Difficulties which occurred between the crew of his Majesty's ship *Romney*, and several town-meetings, from which emanated remonstrances to the Governor, and resolutions to avoid, as far as possible, importations from Great Britain, supplied General Gage with the desired pretext for sending regular troops to Boston. When this intention was known, another town-meeting was held, which was opened with prayer by the Rev. Samuel Cooper. A committee was appointed to wait upon his Excellency, and request him to communicate the reasons for the troops being ordered here, and also to ask him to issue precepts for the General Assembly. The refusal of the Governor to comply with the latter request, led to the first State Convention; the idea of which originated in Boston.

On Friday, September 30th, 1768, the British troops landed at Long Wharf. The Town-House and Faneuil Hall were converted into tempo-

rary barracks, and Boston become a garrisoned place. About this time, two hundred families in town had agreed to abstain entirely from the use of tea. Other towns, and the students of Harvard College, followed the example. All amusements were given up, the British officers attempted to get up assemblies, but were unable to secure the presence of any ladies out of their own families. The women of Boston refused to join in fashionable gayeties while their country was in mourning.

On the night of the 30th of January, 1769, a fire broke out in the jail, from which the prisoners were rescued with difficulty. In the morning, the walls alone were standing. At this fire, the city and soldiers were seen acting in harmony for the last time. At the time of the annual election for Representatives, the Selectmen requested General Mackay, the commander of the troops, to remove them from the town, which being refused, the town met, and entered upon their records a declaration of their right, and a protest against being compelled to proceed to election under such circumstances. Disputes between the people and the servants of the crown now became frequent, but nothing produced greater excitement than an attack upon Mr. Otis by a number of army, navy, and revenue officers at the British Coffee House. In October the town published an appeal to the world, or vindication of Boston, from the aspersions of Bernard and others. In January, 1770, the merchants renewed their agreement not to import British goods. At one of the several meetings held in Faneuil Hall, in connection with this subject, Lieutenant-Governor Hutchinson sent a message directing the meeting to disperse. After a calm consideration of the message, it was unanimously voted to proceed.

Hitherto the altercations between the people and those in authority, had been limited to angry words and language of defiance; but now the union for liberty was to be cemented by blood. The first victim was a boy of eleven years of age, named Christopher Snyder. He was killed by one Ebenezer Richardson, known as *the informer*, who had created a riot by attempting to pull down a pole on the top of which the faces of several *importers* were carved. He was killed on the 23d of February, and buried on the 26th. All the friends of liberty were invited to attend the funeral of this little hero and *first martyr* to the noble cause! The corpse was set down under the Tree of Liberty. The coffin bore several inscriptions. On the foot, "Latat anguis in herba"; on each side, "Hæret lateri lethalis arundo"; and on the head, "Innocentia nusquam tuta." Four or five hundred school-boys preceded the body; six of the child's playfellows bore the pall. After the relatives, followed a train of thirteen hundred inhabitants on foot, and the procession was closed by thirty chariots and chaises. A week after this event, the *Boston massacre* occurred. It originated in an attempt of three or four young men to force a passage by a sentinel, in which one of them received a slight

wound. This encounter soon attracted a crowd, a part of which threatened an attack upon the sentinel at the Custom-House. On the alarm being given, a sergeant and six men were sent to his support; and the commander of the guard, Captain Thomas Preston, upon being informed of this, followed to prevent mischief. By this time the bells were rung, and people collected from all quarters. The soldiers were soon surrounded by men armed with clubs, and pressing close upon them, while those at a distance threw sticks of wood, snowballs, and pieces of ice at them. The crowd defied them to fire. Finally, thinking the order was given, they fired in succession from right to left. Three citizens were killed instantly, two received mortal wounds, and several were more or less injured. Upon this, the mob increased to the number of four or five thousand, and most of the troops were called out, or got under arms. Several officers were knocked down by the mob, and one very much injured. It was with difficulty that the Lieutenant-Governor, at the head of the 29th Regiment, persuaded the people to retire. A body of a hundred men, composed of some of the most distinguished inhabitants, remained and organized themselves into a Citizen's Guard. Captain Preston surrendered himself, and was committed to prison that night. The eight soldiers were committed the next day. At eleven o'clock in the morning of the next day, a town-meeting was held, and a committee was appointed to wait on the Lieutenant-Governor and Colonel Dalrymple, to express to them the opinion of the town, that it was impossible for the soldiers and inhabitants to live in safety together, and to urge the immediate removal of the former. The answer to this application not being satisfactory, the committee were sent back to the Lieutenant-Governor, armed with a more urgent remonstrance. After some cavils, the Lieutenant-Governor offered to remove one of the regiments, when Samuel Adams promptly replied, "If the Lieutenant-Governor, or Colonel Dalrymple, or both together, have authority to remove one regiment, they have authority to remove two; and nothing short of a total evacuation of the town by all the regular troops, will satisfy the public mind and preserve the peace of the province." Hutchinson, by the advice of the Council, complied with this demand, and both regiments were removed to the Castle in less than fourteen days. The funeral solemnities which followed the *massacre* brought together a great concourse of people. The four bodies were deposited in one grave. Wilmot, charged with the murder of Snyder, was acquitted; Richardson was brought in guilty, but was ultimately pardoned by the king. About this time an attempt was made to smuggle in some tea, in a cargo from London, but the owners were forced to send it back, the traders and people adhering in good faith to their agreement, not to import or use imported goods. The trial of Captain Preston commenced in October. He was defended with masterly ability by John Adams and Josiah Quincy, Jr., Esq., who, to use the words of Tudor, "in

so doing, gave a proof of that elevated genuine courage, which ennobles human nature. For leaders on the patriotic side, the attempt, while the public were in a state of such high exasperation, to defend an officer who was accused of murdering their fellow-citizens, required an effort of no ordinary mind: it was made successfully, and will ever hold a distinguished rank among those causes that adorn the profession of the law; in which a magnanimous, fearless advocate boldly espouses the side of the unfortunate, against the passions of the people, and hazards his own safety or fortune in the exertion." Captain Preston was acquitted, as were also six of the soldiers. A verdict of manslaughter was brought against the other two, who were slightly branded and discharged. The anniversary of the Boston massacre was commemorated the following year, and the first of the "Boston Orations" was delivered by Master James Lovell. In November, 1772, the following proceedings took place at a town-meeting: —

"It was then moved by Mr. Samuel Adams, that a Committee of Correspondence be appointed, to consist of twenty-one persons, — to state the Right of these Colonists, and of this Province in particular, as men, as Christians, and as subjects: to communicate and publish the same to the several towns in this province and to the world, as the sense of this town, with the infringements and violations thereof, that have been, or from time to time may be, made. Also requesting of each town a free communication of their sentiments on this subject; and the question being accordingly put, passed in the affirmative, nem. con.

"Also voted, that James Otis, S. Adams, Joseph Warren, Dr. B. Church, Wm. Dennie, Wm. Greenleaf, Jos. Greenleaf, Thomas Young, Wm. Powell, Nath. Appleton, Oliver Wendell, John Sweetser, Josiah Quincy, Jr., John Bradford, Richard Boynton, Wm. Mackay, Nath. Barber, Caleb Davis, Alex. Hill, Wm. Molineux, and Robert Pierpont, be, and hereby are, appointed a Committee for the purpose aforesaid, and that they be desired to report to the town as soon as may be."

The English East India Company, having obtained a license to export a quantity of tea to America, free from the payment of any customs or duties whatsoever, despatched the ship Dartmouth, which arrived in Boston on the 28th of November, 1773, with one hundred and twelve chests of tea. Information of the intention of the company had been received long before the arrival of this ship, and caucuses were held in various parts of the town, to induce the consignees to make a public resignation of their commissions. The day after the arrival of the Dartmouth, the following notice was circulated in Boston and the neighboring towns: —

"Friends, Brethren, Countrymen!

"That worst of plagues, the detested TEA, shipped for this port by the East India Company, is now arrived in this harbor. The hour of de-

struction, or manly opposition to the machinations of Tyranny, stares you in the face. Every friend to his country, to himself, and to posterity, is now called upon to meet at Faneuil Hall, at nine o'clock, this day (at which time the bells will ring), to make a united and successful resistance to this last, worst, and most destructive measure of administration.

"Boston, Nov. 29, 1773."

The number of people brought together by this notice was immense, and the meetings were continued by adjournment during this and the following day. A watch was appointed to prevent the landing of the tea, and it was "*Voted*, that it is the determination of this body to carry their votes and resolutions into execution at the risk of their lives and property." Another ship arrived on the 1st of December, and a brig about the same time. No preparation having been made by the owners and consignees for the departure of the vessels, another and fuller meeting was held on Thursday, the 16th of December, which remained in session, with a short recess, until five o'clock in the afternoon. A refusal having been received at that time from the Governor of a permit for the vessels to pass the Castle, the meeting broke up with most admired disorder, and the multitude rushed to Griffin's wharf. Thirty men, disguised as Indians, went on board the ships with the tea. In less than two hours, two hundred and forty chests and one hundred half-chests were staved and emptied into the dock. The affair was conducted without tumult, and no injury was done to the vessels, or the remaining cargo. No opposition was made to this adventure by the ships of war or the troops. The names of the adventurers have never been made known. This act led to the determination to subdue America by force of arms. On the 31st of March, 1774, the king gave his assent to the Boston Port Bill. On the 13th of May, the town passed the following vote:—

"*Voted*, That it is the opinion of this town that if the other colonies come into a joint resolution to stop all importations from G. B. and exportations to G. B. the same will prove the salvation of N. America and her liberties. On the other hand, if they continue their exports and imports, there is high reason to fear that fraud, power, and the most odious oppression will rise triumphant over right, justice, social happiness, and freedom. And ordered, That this vote be transmitted by the Moderator to all our sister colonies in the name and behalf of this town."

General Gage arrived the same day, and on the 1st of June the Custom-House was closed. The solemnity of these sad times was increased by the occurrence of a fire, on the 10th of August, in which several persons perished. The new charter made it unlawful to hold any town-meetings. but the people of the country assembled at Dedham, and afterwards at Milton. At the close of the year 1774, Governor Gage had under his command at Boston eleven regiments, besides four companies of artillery.

In the year 1775, an association was formed in Boston, of upwards of thirty persons, chiefly mechanics, for the purpose of watching the movements of the British, the members of which watched the soldiers by patrolling the streets all night. It was this association that gave notice of the expedition to destroy the stores at Concord, preparations for which had been made in profound secrecy. Towards the end of May, considerable reinforcements arrived at Boston from England, accompanied by Generals Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne. On the 17th of June, the battle of Bunker Hill was fought. After which, Boston was effectually guarded and brought into a state of siege. No provisions were allowed to enter, the troops and inhabitants were reduced to great necessities, and the breaking out of the small-pox added to the general wretchedness. On the 2d of July, General Washington took command of the American Army. Such was the scarcity of fuel during the following winter, that the Old North Meeting-house and above one hundred other large wooden buildings were taken down and distributed for firewood. The Old South Church was transformed into a riding school; Hollis street, Brattle street, the West and the First Baptist Meeting-houses, were occupied as hospitals or barracks for the troops.

On the 18th of March, 1776, the British troops embarked and abandoned the town. The inhabitants of Boston speedily returned to their homes, and on the 29th of March, a regular meeting was held for the choice of town-officers.

At the meeting for the choice of Representatives, in the ensuing May, it was unanimously resolved, to advise their Representatives "that, if the honorable Continental Congress should, for the safety of the colonies, declare them independent of the kingdom of Great Britain, they, the inhabitants, would solemnly engage with their lives and fortunes, to support them in the measure."

The Declaration of Independence was made public at Boston on the 18th of July, with great parade and exultation. Although Boston contributed its full proportion of men and means to support the cause of the Revolution, it ceased from this time to be the seat of war. It remained firm in its determination to make no terms with Great Britain, unaccompanied with an acknowledgment of independence. But the intelligence of peace, which was received on the 23d of April, 1783, called forth the most lively demonstrations of joy and satisfaction. The adoption of the Federal Constitution was equally an occasion of rejoicing, and was celebrated by a numerous procession, composed of all classes and trades, with appropriate badges.

The beacon upon Beacon Hill was blown down in the autumn of 1789, and the monument commemorating the principal events of the Revolutionary War was commenced the next year, and completed in the spring of 1791. It was a plain column, of the Doric order, built of brick and

stone, and encrusted with a white cement; the top surmounted by a gilt eagle, supporting the American Arms. The height of the column, to the top of the eagle, was sixty feet. The east side of the monument bore an inscription, the sentiment of which should ever be freshly remembered, —

“ AMERICANS :

WHILE FROM THIS EMINENCE, SCENES OF LUXURIANT FERTILITY, OF FLOURISHING COMMERCE, AND THE ABODES OF SOCIAL HAPPINESS MEET YOUR VIEW, FORGET NOT THOSE, WHO BY THEIR EXERTIONS HAVE SECURED TO YOU THESE BLESSINGS.”

Our history of those events which, in Boston, preceded and led to the national independence, illustrates in an honorable manner the fidelity of its inhabitants to those principles of conduct which always directed their fathers in the settlement of this province. It requires no common sagacity to perceive, upon retrospection, the wisdom and nobleness of those principles, or to estimate the abundant reward of those virtues; neither will it be difficult to understand, from the few pages yet before us, how well they were suited, under the blessing of God, to constitute the permanent basis of the soundest social polity, and of general and individual happiness. While we are inspired with sentiments of devout gratitude to those who have preceded us, for the works they have left behind them, of which we are reaping the mighty benefits, we cannot but entertain an equally devout hope that we may be so guided and governed by their great examples, as to preserve a state of constant progress, and continue faithful to that honor.

“ The jewel of our house,
Bequeathed down from many ancestors ;
Which were the greatest obloquy in the world
In us to lose.”

In writing the history of Boston up to this period, we have been recording events that belonged to the history of the province, and of the whole country. This was owing to the prominent position occupied by Boston in the affairs of the colony, and to the spirit of her citizens. But the successful issue of the Revolution having secured that independence and stability for which Boston had contended from its first foundation, and removed all apprehensions of their being again disturbed, the energies of the people were hereafter chiefly devoted to the labors of peace, to the improvement of those advantages of situation and government, which held out to them the highest prospects. Accordingly, our attention hereafter will be principally given to subjects of merely local interest.

The first great undertaking after the peace, the greatest at that time that had ever been projected in America, was the construction of a bridge over Charles River, between Boston and Charlestown. The wisdom of this project was doubted at the time by many persons, who thought it

would be unable to withstand the ice. An act of incorporation, however, was granted, on the 9th of March, 1785, to the stockholders, and the work was prosecuted with such vigor, that the bridge was open for passengers on the 17th of June, 1786. This occasion was celebrated with appropriate festivities; salutes of thirteen guns were fired at sunrise from Bunker and Copps's hills, the sounds of which contrasted joyfully in the public mind, with those, which on the same day, eleven years before, had awakened the same echoes. The procession consisted of almost every respectable character in public and private life, and included both branches of the Legislature. The number of spectators was estimated at twenty thousand, and eight hundred persons sat down to a dinner provided for their accommodation on Breed's Hill. The Town Records show that this bridge had been discussed as early as 1720. The cost of it is said to have been £15,000, lawful money.

The next great undertaking was the bridge and causeway from the west end of Cambridge street to the opposite shore in Cambridge. The causeway was begun on the 15th of July, 1792, and that and the bridge were open for passengers on the 23d of November, 1793. The cost of the two was estimated at £23,000, lawful money.

Old South Boston Bridge was opened for passengers in the summer of 1805, and Canal or Craigie's Bridge in the summer of 1809.

The Western Avenue, or Mill-Dam, making a sixth Avenue into the city (five of which are artificial), was fairly begun in 1818, and completed in the summer of 1821.

On the 20th of April, 1787, a disastrous fire occurred, which destroyed the Hollis Street Church, and one hundred other buildings, of which sixty were dwelling-houses.

In the year 1793, the foundation was laid of the present range of buildings in Franklin street; the spot on which they stand had been up to this time neglected, and a slough or quagmire existed in the lower part of it.

In July, 1794, another distressing fire occurred, which laid waste the square from Pearl street to the water. Six or seven ropewalks were destroyed, and one hundred stores and dwelling-houses. The ropewalks were afterwards removed to the bottom of the Common, and were twice destroyed by fire; once in the winter of 1805-6, and again in the autumn of 1819. In 1824, they were removed to the Neck and Mill-Dam.

In the month of May, 1795, the town purchased of Governor Hancock's heirs the land on which the State-House stands, and transferred it to the commonwealth. The corner-stone of this edifice was laid with great ceremony on the 4th of July, by the Governor, assisted by the Grand Masters of the Masonic Lodges. A silver plate bearing the name of the depositors, and many pieces of current money, were placed beneath the stone. On it was inscribed, — "This Corner-Stone of a building, intended

for the use of the Legislative and Executive branches of Government of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, was laid by His Excellency, Samuel Adams, Esq., Governor of said Commonwealth, assisted by the Most Worshipful Paul Revere, Grand Master, and the Right Worshipful William Sedley, Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Wardens and brethren of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, on the fourth day of July, An. Dom. 1795. A. L. 5795 being the XXth anniversary of American Independence."

The Nineteenth Century.

The new Alms-house, in Leverett street, which stood till 1825, was built in the year 1800. The old Alms-house, Work-house, and Bridewell, together with the Granary, were situated on Park street. The Granary was a storehouse for grain for the accommodation of the poor, and was under the direction of a committee. It may be mentioned here, that the first Alms-house appears to have been open for the reception of patients in 1665; and this being destroyed by fire in 1682, another was erected in 1686.

About 1803 or 1804, the ground on which these buildings stood was sold, and the block of four houses in Park street adjoining the church was put up. This was one of the earliest improvements near the State-House and Common.

In 1804, houses were erected on Beacon street, at the upper corner of Park street.

Hamilton Place was finished in 1806, and Bumstead Place shortly after. Pinckney street, Myrtle street, Hancock street, and the whole extent of Mount Vernon, which, at the end of the last century, were a dreary waste, began to exhibit signs of improvement, and by the year 1806, some of the handsomest houses in the town were built in this neighborhood. Beacon hill and the hills west of it were cut down, and the materials were used to fill up the Mill-pond; the proprietors of which had been incorporated by the name of the Boston Mill Corporation, as early as 1804. One of the first improvements on the Mill-pond (as it was called), was a street from the Boston side of Charles River and bridge, which shortened the distance between Charlestown and the centre of Boston. The filling up of the pond gradually progressed subsequently to that time, by which the area of the peninsula was increased about forty-three acres.

In December, 1801, another destructive fire occurred, and about a year afterwards the law was passed prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings more than ten feet high. The improvements of the city were carried rapidly forward.

In 1806, the digging away of Copps Hill, and the erection of brick buildings in Lynn street, was commenced.

Broad street, India Wharf, and India street, extending from the head of

the latter to the head of Long Wharf, were the next improvements, and the stores and houses on them were ready to be occupied in the course of 1807 - 1809. To these great improvements we must add in the same quarter that of Central Wharf, one hundred and fifty feet in width, with a line of fifty-four stores in the centre, four stories high. As a place of commercial business, combining every possible convenience, Central Wharf is probably not surpassed by any in the world. The projector of these great enterprises, Mr. Cotting, originated at the same time the plans of Market and Brattle streets, with their fine buildings, the first which were made to rest on granite pillars. The houses on the east side of Market street were built the next year, and enjoy the distinction of being the first stone block in the town.

The changes above enumerated were chiefly for the purposes of business and trade, but the means of accommodation for a population rapidly increasing in wealth and numbers, kept equal pace with the improved facilities of commerce.

Fort Hill was repaired, and the adjacent lot was sold to individuals, who raised the brick block called Washington Place. The neighborhood of the Massachusetts Hospital, formerly marsh and pasture ground, or used for ropewalks only, was covered with handsome houses. Beacon street, on the west side of the Common, and Tremont street on the east (mostly built in 1811), were adorned with elegant dwellings, and before the year 1822, many courts, rows, squares, and places, added to the beauty and convenience of the city. In the mean time, the old Custom-House had been built, and the Boston Exchange Coffee-House, an immense pile, seven stories in height, and covering twelve thousand seven hundred and fifty-three square feet of ground, was completed. It stood with its front on Congress street, and took in the site of the present Exchange Coffee-House. It was destroyed by fire in 1818.

The stone Court-House, in Court Square, now City Hall, built in 1810, Boylston Hall in the same year, and the City Market, so called, at the foot of Brattle street, next to Dock Square, built in 1819, bring to a close, for the present, our list of improvements, — dry, perhaps, to the indifferent reader, but replete with interest for the Bostonian, who is thus made familiar with the mode of growth of his native city.

It has been the fashion of our day to listen with too much patience to sneers upon the severity of the life and manners of our Puritan fathers. It is apt (very naturally) to escape the unreflecting, that the work they had to perform, — that of raising amid the gloom of ignorance, bigotry, and licentiousness, and in a distant wilderness, a social structure resting upon the broad and secure basis of religious and civil freedom, — was not to be accomplished with laughter and revelry, “the brood of folly, without father bred,” — but with seriousness, with grave meditations, and the awful persuasions of an exalted faith, — the walls of their new city of

refuge were not to be built with music, or if with music, not of that profane sort to the idle sounds of which the stones of the heathen capital danced into their places, but with the sage and solemn tunes of penitential psalms, of hymns of joyful thanksgiving, — the music of the full-voiced choir heard

“In service high and anthems clear,”

which brought all heaven before the eyes of him who listened with faith and love.

The present state of the fine arts in the city of Boston affords the best possible evidence that the sterner qualities of the Puritan character were by no means inconsistent with the higher graces of the mind. Indeed, the former, like the hardest materials in inanimate nature, seem capable of receiving the most exquisite polish. And when we allude to the introduction of a taste for art, and for the more refined enjoyments of social life, we do not mean to speak or think of it as something contradictory to the sentiments of the original founders of this colony, — for that, indeed, would discover ignorance of their wealth, their education, and social position at home, — but as something necessarily wanting until the struggle for existence and for safety had ceased, — as the adornments of the edifice, not the less comprised in the original plan, because they do not appear until the pillars on which they repose are standing upon their firm bases. Moreover, the highest refinements of social life have always followed in the path of commerce, which is not more the constant friend of liberty, than of knowledge and art.

The first building especially appropriated to public amusements was erected in the year 1756. This was *Concert Hall*, at the head of Hanover street. It was designed for concerts, dancing, and other entertainments. It was subsequently enlarged and improved at a great expense, and was the place in which the British officers conducted their amusements while in possession of the town. A law of the province passed about the year 1750, prohibited theatrical exhibitions under severe penalties. An effort to obtain a repeal of this law in 1792, failed. Notwithstanding which, plays were performed under the title of moral lectures, in the “new exhibition room in Board Alley,” now Hawley street. A majority of the town regarded the prohibitory laws as “unconstitutional, inexpedient, and absurd,” and in obedience to the public wishes, the theatre in Federal street was built, and opened in 1794. To this was added the Haymarket Theatre, in 1796, which stood near the foot of the mall, on the spot now occupied by the three story buildings south of Colonnade Row. Various other places of public entertainment, including several museums, were opened subsequently to the year 1790. Institutions of a more elevated character preceded and accompanied these provisions for the mere enjoyment of the people. The American Academy of Arts and

Sciences was incorporated in the year 1780. The design of this institution was "to cultivate every art and science which may tend to advance the interest, honor, dignity, and happiness of a free, independent, and virtuous people." The Memoirs of this Academy have done, and are now doing, much to enlarge the bounds of human knowledge. It is now in a state of great activity and usefulness, and enrolls among its fellows and honorary members the most eminent names in science and literature in this country and in Europe.

In 1794, was incorporated the Massachusetts Historical Society, which had for its object the collection, preservation, and communication of materials for a complete history of the country. In the same year the Boston Library Society came into existence, and very soon filled its shelves with valuable works of science and general literature, particularly those which, on account of their cost, are not commonly accessible.

The present fine institution of the Athenæum originated in the year 1806, by the establishment of a reading-room, containing valuable foreign and domestic periodicals, publications, and books of general reference. The proprietors of this institution were incorporated in 1807, and through the untiring spirit and inexhaustible liberality of private individuals, it has risen to its present state of usefulness and honor; its building is one of the chief architectural ornaments of the city, and its library and rooms of statuary and painting are the habitual resort of the lovers of knowledge and art.

Passing over many minor literary associations, we must make a hasty enumeration of those charitable institutions which, if a selection were made, must be designated as the most prominent characteristic of Boston. There is no general sentiment, not even the love of liberty, which, from the early foundation of the colony, has displayed itself with more force and harmony. Its objects are numerous, and upon some of them "all sorts of persons, rich and poor, orthodox and heretics, strong and weak, influential and influenced, male and female, young and old, educated and uneducated, unite their efforts, and the result is such a combination of charities as has never before been found in any city of its size." The tardy self-reproach of Lear

"O, I have ta'en
Too little care of this!"

will not visit the pillow of the mechanic or merchant, the lawyer or tradesman, of Boston. If their sagacity has first pointed the way to wealth, and their boldness has followed it successfully, they have not forgotten the "houseless heads and unfed sides, the looped and windowed raggedness," that are to be found in every, the most prosperous, community.

We will merely give the names of some of these charitable institutions.

Among those which have been incorporated are the Massachusetts Humane Society, the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society, the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, the Boston Dispensary, the Boston Female Asylum, the Howard Benevolent Society, the Asylum for Indigent Boys, the Provident Institution for Savings, the Society for the Religious and Moral Instruction of the Poor, the Penitent Females' Refuge, the Female Orphan Asylum, the Lying-in Hospital, the Blind Asylum, the Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Farm School, and the Insane Asylum. Besides these, and many more of the same kind, there are charitable provisions made by every religious society for its own poor, and there is a public establishment called the Ministry at Large, the object of which is, to inquire into all descriptions of destitution, and to apply the necessary alleviation. The views of the societies above named, are general and comprehensive, but there are other institutions not less active, though more limited in their scope. Such are the Samaritan and Fragment Societies; the Fatherless and Widows' Society; the Society for the Relief of the Distressed; the Episcopal Charitable Society; the British Charitable, the Irish Charitable, the Massachusetts Charitable, and the Fuel Societies; the Needlewoman's Friend and the Seaman's Friend Societies; the Prison Discipline Society, &c., &c. If we add to these many strictly private associations for benevolent purposes, we may without vanity repeat the words of Increase Mather, who said, "for charity, he might indeed speak it without flattery, this town hath not many equals on the face of the earth." From this topic we pass, by an easy and natural transition, to our system of free schools, and other means of education, the indispensable support of republics. The Massachusetts system of free schools is too well known throughout the world to require that its history or methods should be given here. The earliest trace of it is found in the Boston records under the date of April 13th, 1635, — that is, five years after the settlement. A subscription "towards the maintenance of a free school-master," at the head of which stand the names of Governor Vane, Governor Winthrop, and Mr. Richard Bellingham, is found on the last leaf of the oldest volume of town records; and the same records show, that the subject has continued from that time to the present, to command the unintermitted, faithful, and earnest attention of the authorities of the town. Among the fruits of this system of free education, may be counted several voluntary associations of young men, having for their object instructions of a higher degree, so organized as to be accessible to all; such as the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, the Mercantile Library Association, the Mechanics' Institute, &c. The best minds of the State and country are employed in delivering courses of public lectures before these societies every winter. Neither must we omit to mention that noblest of private foundations, the Lowell Institute, — the

work of a wise, patriotic, and munificent spirit, who, by means of it, has done so much for his city, and for the promotion of knowledge,

“That Christendom shall ever speak his virtue.”

In 1822, the act of the Legislature was passed, conferring upon Boston the name and privileges of a city. This change had engaged the attention of the people of Boston as early as the year 1651, and from that time forward, at considerably long intervals, ineffectual attempts had been made to bring it about. The charter was not accepted finally without opposition. The first Mayor was the Hon. John Phillips, who, during a year of some excitement, administered the new form of government in a manner suited to conciliate the feelings of its opponents. The adoption of the city charter, and the election of the Hon. Josiah Quincy to the office of Mayor on the second year, must be regarded as a most important era in the history of Boston. “The destinies of the city of Boston,” said Mr. Quincy, in one of his inaugural addresses, “are of a nature too plain to be denied or misconceived. The prognostics of its future greatness are written on the face of nature too legibly and too indelibly to be mistaken. The indications are apparent from the location of our city, from its harbor, and its relative position among rival towns and cities; above all, from the character of its inhabitants, and the singular degree of enterprise and intelligence which are diffused through every class of its citizens.” To hasten the fulfilment of those prognostics, to interpret those indications, to unfold and direct those destinies, Mr. Quincy applied all the powers of a mind, vigorous, inventive, resolute, and expanded, with such prudence and courage, that he has added lustre to a name distinguished in the annals of this colony, and of the country, from the date of the first patent to the present day.

Quincy Market, which has been justly styled “one of the boldest, most useful, and splendid public improvements that have taken place in the Eastern States,” is not only a great advantage to the city, but a fitting monument of Mr. Quincy’s genius.

How well the impulse to improvements given by Mr. Quincy has been followed out, the subsequent pages of this volume, containing pictorial and other descriptions of the public buildings and places of the city, will abundantly show.

The introduction of Railroads, the first two of which were opened for public travel in 1835, supplied a means of further progress, well suited to the character of our people. The union of this city with the great lakes on one side, and England on the other, with the Canadas on the north, and the States on the south, has rendered it one of the principle depots of commerce, and one of the chief mediums of travel.

We mentioned on a former page, that in 1711, a Southern and Eastern mail ran once a week to Plymouth and Maine, and a Western mail once

a fortnight to Connecticut and New York. In 1791, a new telegraph was invented by Mr. Grout, of Belchertown, with which he boasted that in less than ten minutes he had asked a question and received an answer from a place ninety miles distant.

We introduce these facts here to suggest to the reader a moment's reflection upon the great changes and improvements which seem to mark our age as one of the most favored in history. The rapid increase of Boston in wealth, population, and all the elements of greatness, reminds us that no small portion of the benefits of this favored age has fallen to our share. When the first bridge to South Boston was built, that whole peninsula contained but ten families, and now it numbers the population of a small city. In 1831, there was but a single family on Noddle's Island, East Boston; it now contains twelve thousand inhabitants. Both these parts of the city are in the most flourishing condition, and share largely in the general prosperity. When justice is done to South Boston, by a judicious improvement, which will confer upon it a portion of the water advantages to which East Boston owes its more rapid gain, South Boston will also become the seat of commerce as well as of manufactures.

But we must close here our brief, and to us unsatisfactory, abridgment of the history of Boston. It would be impossible, however, for a native Bostonian, when on this theme, to lay down his pen without grasping at some of the rich fruit, — the "apples of gold in pictures of silver," — the instructions of that wisdom which speaketh in the streets of our city, to those who are able to heed her voice. If this history teaches any thing, and such a pregnant history must contain many precious maxims, it teaches this, that implicit obedience to law is, in a republican community, the only security for life and property; that the Union of these States is the most important element in our commercial prosperity; and apart from those personal interests which must, more or less, influence the conduct of all men, we find the strongest inducements to the support of our commercial prosperity in this consideration, — that commerce is the human instrument which, above all others, has been employed by the Creator of the Universe in promoting the physical, moral, and intellectual advancement of mankind.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS IN BOSTON.

Name.	Founded.	Denomination.	Pastors.	When settled.	Location.
First Church.....	1630	Cong. Unitarian..	Rev. Chandler Robbins	1833	Chauncey place
Second Church	1650	Cong. Unitarian..	No Minister.....	1837	Freeman place
Friends' Meeting-House.....	1664	Quaker.....	Rev. Rollin H. Neale.....	1836	Milton place
First Baptist Church.....	1665	Baptist.....	Rev. George W. Blagden, D. D.....	1846	Hanover st. Union
Old South Church.....	1669	Orthodox Cong..	Rev. Ephraim Peabody, D. D.....	1831	Washington st. Milk
Stone Chapel.....	1686	Cong. Unitarian..	Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop.....	1849	Tremont, c. School
Brattle Street Church.....	1699	Cong. Unitarian..	Rev. Joshua Young.....	1825	Brattle street
New North Church.....	1714	Cong. Unitarian..	Rev. Alexander Young, D. D.....	1824	Hanover, c. Clark
New South Church.....	1719	Cong. Unitarian..	Rev. Ezra S. Gannett, D. D.....	1848	Summer, c. Bedford
Christ Church.....	1722	Episcopal.....	Rev. Thomas Starr King.....	1806	Salem street
Federal Street Church.....	1727	Cong. Unitarian..	Rt. Rev. Manton Eastburn, D. D..	1849	Federal, c. Channing
Hollis Street Church.....	1772	Cong. Unitarian..	Rev. Charles Lowell, D. D.....	1824	Hollis street
Trinity Church.....	1734	Episcopal.....	Rev. Levi Tucker, D. D.....	1849	Summer, c. Hawley
West Church.....	1737	Congregational ...	Rev. Sebastian Streeter	1806	Lynde street
Second Baptist Church.....	1743	Baptist.....	Rt. Rev. J. B. Fitzpatrick, D. D..	1824	Baldwin place
First Universalist Church....	1785	Universalist.....	Rev. Joseph Cummings.....	1844	Hanover, c. Bennet
Church of the Holy Cross....	1788	Roman Catholic..	Elder Edward Edmunds.....	1851	Franklin street
Chapel of Holy Cross.....	1788	Roman Catholic..	Rev. William Thompson	1851	Franklin street
First Methodist Epis. Church.	1792	Methodist.....	Rev. Isaac A. Savage.....	1851	Hanover street
First Christian Church.....	1804	Christian.....			Summer, c. Sea
African Baptist Church.....	1805	Baptist			Belknap street
Second Meth. Epis. Church..	1806	Methodist... ..			Brownfield street

Third Baptist Church.....	1807	Baptist	Rev. Daniel Sharp, D. D.....	1812	Charles street
Park Street Church.....	1809	Orthodox Cong..	Rev. Andrew L. Stone.....	1849	Park, c. Tremont
St. Matthew's Church.....	1816	Episcopal	Rev. Joseph H. Clinch.....	1838	Broadway, S. B.
Second Universalist Church..	1816	Universalist	Rev. Hosea Ballou.....	1817	School street
New Jerusalem Church.....	1818	Swedishborgian ..	Rev. Thomas Worcester.....	1828	Bowdoin street
African Meth. Epis. Church..	1818	Methodist.....	Rev. E. Grissom.....	1851	May street
Hawes Place Church.....	1819	Cong. Unitarian..	Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D. D.....	1834	South Boston
Union or Essex Street Church.	1819	Orthodox Cong..	Rev. T. Fitzimmons.....	1842	Essex, c. Rowe
St. Augustine's Church.....	1819	Roman Catholic..	Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D..	1842	South Boston
St. Paul's Church.....	1828	Episcopal	Rev. Frederick T. Gray.....	1839	Tremont, n. Winter
Bulfinch Street Church.....	1822	Cong. Unitarian..	Rev. John W. Alvord.....	1846	Bulfinch street
Phillips Church.....	1823	Orthodox Cong..	Rev. Samuel Barrett, D. D.....	1825	Broadway, S. B.
Twelfth Cong. Church.....	1825	Cong. Unitarian..	Rev. Jared B. Waterbury, D. D....	1846	Chambers, c. Allen
Bowdoin Street Church.....	1825	Orthodox Cong..	Rev. James I. T. Coolidge.....	1842	Bowdoin street
Thirteenth Cong. Church....	1825	Cong. Unitarian..	Rev. Samuel H. Winkley.....	1846	Harrison av. c. Beach
Pitts Street Chapel.....	1826	Cong. Unitarian..	Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D.....	1844	Pitts street
Salem Street Church.....	1827	Orthodox Cong..	Rev. Henry M. Dexter.....	1849	Salem, c. N. Bennet
Pine Street Church.....	1827	Orthodox Cong..	Rev. Frederick D. Huntington.....	1849	Washington, c. Pine
South Cong. Church.....	1827	Cong. Unitarian..	Rev. Baron Stow, D. D.....	1848	Washington, c. Castle
Rowe Street Baptist Church..	1827	Baptist.....	Rev. Edward T. Taylor.....	1828	Bedford, c. Rowe
Bethel Church.....	1828	Methodist.....	Rev. George W. Bourne.....	1849	North square
Mariner's Church.....	1828	Orthodox Cong..	Rev. E. M. P. Wells.....	1844	Purchase street
St. Stephen's Chapel.....	1829	Episcopal	Rev. Charles Mason.....	1848	Purchase street
Grace Church.....	1829	Episcopal	Rev. T. D. Cook.....	1841	Temple street
Fourth Universalist Church..	1830	Universalist.....	Rev. George W. Bosworth.....	1846	Broadway, S. B.
South Baptist Church.....	1831	Baptist.....	Rev. Loranus Crowell	1851	Church street
Third Meth. Epis. Church....	1831	Methodist.....	Rev. Charles F. Barnard.....	1849	Warren street
Warren Street Chapel.....	1835	Cong. Unitarian..	Rev. Otis A. Skinner.....	1835	Warren street
Fifth Universalist Church....	1835	Universalist.....	Rev. William M. Rogers.....	1835	Winter street
Central Church.....	1835	Orthodox Cong..	Rev. J. McElroy.....	1850	Endicot street
St. Mary's Church.....	1836	Roman Catholic..	Rev. Thomas Lynch.....	1850	Northampton street
St. Patrick's Church.....	1837	Roman Catholic..			East Boston
Maverick Church.....	1837	Orthodox Cong..			

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS IN BOSTON, CONTINUED.

Name.	Founded.	Denomination.	Pastors.	When settled.	Location.
Zion Church.....	1838	Methodist.....	Rev. W. H. Bishop.....	1851	West Centre street
Fourth Meth. Epis. Church..	1839	Methodist.....	Rev. N. E. Collegh.....		N. Russell street
Harvard Street Church.....	1839	Baptist.....	Rev. Joseph Banvard.....	1846	Harrison av. c. Harv'd
Tremont Street Bap. Church..	1839	Baptist.....	Rev. Nathaniel Colver.....	1846	Tremont Temple
Suffolk Street Chapel.....	1839	Cong. Unitarian..	Rev. Samuel B. Cruft.....	1846	Suffolk, c. Rutland
German Evangelical Luth.....	1839	Lutheran.....	Rev. Frederick W. Bogen.....	1845	Suffolk, c. Waltham
Bowdoin Square Bap. Church.	1841	Baptist.....	Rev. Pharellus Church, D. D.	1848	Bowdoin square
Fifth Meth. Epis. Church....	1840	Methodist.....	Rev. Edward Cooke.....	1848	D. street, S. B.
Sixth Meth. Epis. Church....	1840	Methodist.....	Rev. James Porter.....	1848	East Boston
Sixth Universalist Church....	1840	Universalist	Rev. C. H. Webster.....	1851	Ritchie Hall, E. B.
German Evangelical Church..	1840	Germ. Protestant	Rev. Louis B. Schwarz.....	1849	Shawmut, n. Pleasant
Mount Vernon Church.....	1842	Orthodox Cong..	Rev. Edward N. Kirk.....	1841	Ashburton place
Church of the Adventists....	1842	Second Advent..	Rev. Joshua V. Himes.....	1842	Chardon street
Church of the Messiah.....	1843	Episcopal.....	Rev. George M. Randall.....	1845	Florence street
Freewill Baptist Church.....	1843	Freewill	Rev. Rasom Dunn.....	1850	North Bennet street
Winthrop Church.....	1844	Baptist.....	Rev. Terence Fitzsimmons.....		East Boston
Ch. of St. Peter and St. Paul..	1844	Roman Catholic..	Rev. George F. Haskins		Broadway, S. B.
St. John's Church.....	1844	Roman Catholic..	Rev. William Crowell.....	1844	Moon street
Church of the Advent.....	1844	Episcopal.....	Rev. G. Fck.		Green street
Church of the Holy Trinity..	1844	Roman Catholic..	Rev. C. McCallion.....		Suffolk street
Church of St. Nicholas.....	1844	Roman Catholic..	Rev. J. Strauss.....	1851	East Boston
Synagogue of Israelites.....	1844	Jewish	Rev. Theodore Parker.....	1846	503 Washington street
25th Congregational Society ..	1845	Congregational ..	Rev. Robert C. Waterston.....	1845	Melodeon
Church of the Saviour.....	1845	Cong. Unitarian..			Bedford street

Union Baptist Church.....	1845	Baptist.....	Rev. William Howe.....	1845	Merrimack street
Second Hawes Church.....	1845	Cong. Unitarian..	Rev. Joy H. Fairchild.....	1845	South Boston
Payson Church.....	1845	Orthodox Cong..	Rev. Phineas Stowe.....	1845	Broadway, S. B.
Boston Baptist Bethel.....	1845	Baptist.....	Rev. D. D. Smith.....	1845	Lewis, c. Commercial
South Universalist Society..	1845	Universalist.....	Rev. J. P. Robinson.....	1845	Canton, c. Suffolk
Seamen's Chapel.....	1845	Episcopal.....	Rev. Thomas B. Fox.....	1845	Ann street
Indiana Street Cong. Church..	1845	Cong. Unitarian..	Rev. William C. Forster.....	1851	Indiana street
Shawmut Church.....	1846	Orthodox Cong..	Rev. S. H. Higgins.....	1851	Suffolk street
Pilgrim Cong. Society.....	1846	Orthodox Cong..	Rev. Richard C. Stone.....	1849	Lowell Institute
Wesleyan Methodist Church..	1846	Methodist.....	Rev. Thomas Street.....	1850	Washington Hall
East Boston Church.....	1846	Cong. Unitarian..	Rev. Alexander Baikie.....	1850	East Boston
Eight Meth. Epis. Church...	1846	Methodist.....	Rev. N. G. Allen.....	1848	Suffolk street
First Presbyterian Church...	1846	Presbyterian...	Rev. L. A. Grimes.....	1850	Phillips place
St. John's Church.....	1848	Episcopal.....	Rev. William Dorrell.....	1851	Washington street
Twelfth Baptist Church.....	1849	Baptist.....	Rev. M. Galligher.....	1851	Southac street
Bethel Church.....	1851	Methodist.....	Rev. O. S. Prescott.....	1851	W. Centre
St. Vincent de Paul's.....	1851	Roman Catholic..	Rev. A. Mauahan.....	1851	Purchase street
St. Batolph Church.....	1851	Episcopal.....			561 Washington street
Church of the Holy Family..	1851	Roman Catholic..			Beach street

In the following pages will be found a condensed notice, such as the limits of this work and the space allotted to each would alone permit, of many of the churches of the metropolis, of their pastors from the beginning, and of some of the most prominent points in their history.

Until the commencement of the present century, the additions to the number of churches in the city were few and gradual. From that period, and especially for the last twenty years, the increase has been rapid, and, with multiplying sects, has, perhaps, exceeded the ratio of the population. Instead of twenty, which was the whole number in 1800, there are now upwards of one hundred worshipping societies in the city, ninety-eight of whom have their regular places of public worship. We reserve, for a second edition of this work, an account, with engravings, of the later churches which have been erected within the last four or five years; several of which are beautiful specimens of architecture.

CHURCHES OF BOSTON.

The first church building erected in Boston was in the year 1632. Its location was near the present corner of State street and Devonshire street. Mr. Emerson, in his historical sketches of the church, states its location as not far from the spot on which the former Exchange Coffee-House was built. The church covenant of the first society was in the following words :—

“ In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, and in obedience to his holy will and divine ordinance,

“ We, whose names are here underwritten, being by his most wise and good providence brought together into this part of America, in the Bay of Massachusetts, and desirous to unite into one congregation or church, under the Lord Jesus Christ, our head, in such sort, as becometh all those whom he hath redeemed and sanctified to himself, do hereby solemnly and religiously, as in his most holy presence, promise and bind ourselves to walk in all our ways according to the rule of the gospel, and in all sincere conformity to his holy ordinances, and in mutual love and respect to each other so near, as God shall give us grace.”

The second church in Boston was erected in 1649, at the head of the North Square; “ when the northeast part of the town being separated from the other with a narrow stream cut through a nick of land by industry, whereby that part is become an island.”

The first Episcopal Society was formed in Boston in the year 1636, when the service of the Common Prayer Book was introduced. Such was the inveterate opposition of the early colonists to the adoption of any other form of worship than their own, that it was with great difficulty that the Baptists, Quakers, Roman Catholics, and Episcopalians, obtained a footing in the city. The Old South Church was forcibly taken possession of in that year, the ministers who were previously consulted having agreed “ that they could not, with a good conscience, consent to the use of their churches for the Episcopal service.”

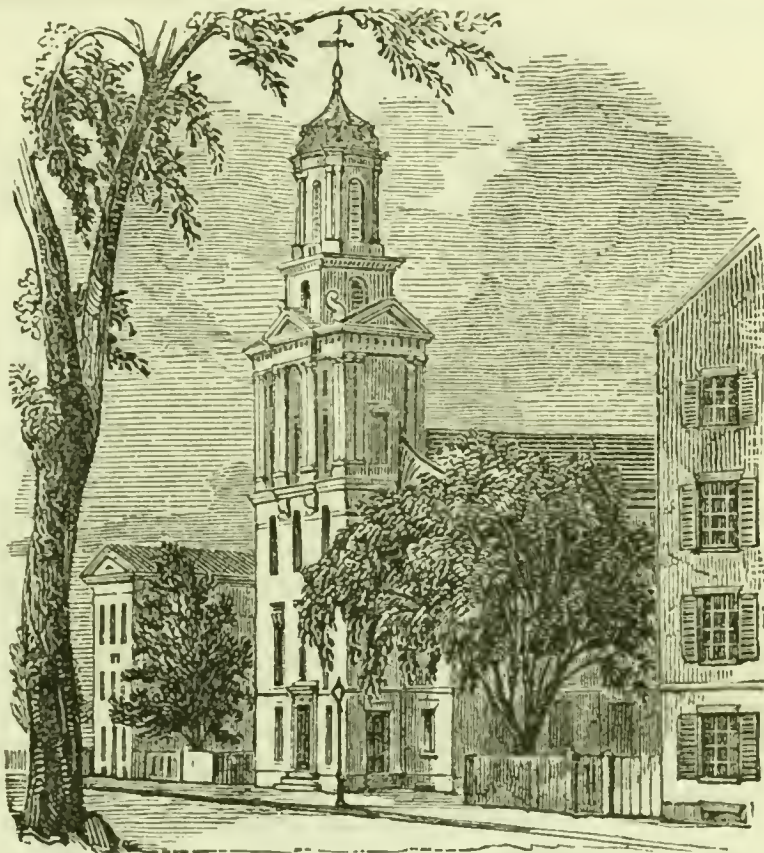
The first Baptist Society was formed in the year 1665, when prosecutions against members of that denomination were commenced. Their first house of worship was at the corner of Stillman and Salem streets.

The first Quakers who appeared in New England arrived at Boston in the year 1656. The General Court passed sentence of banishment against them. Three years afterwards, two members of this denomination were executed on account of their religious tenets. In 1661, King Charles the Second issued instructions that no more prosecutions should be made.

A Roman Catholic Church was first formed in this city in the year 1789.

The first Methodist Church, erected in Boston, was opened by a Methodist Missionary in the year 1796. This building was erected in Hanover Avenue.

The first Universalist Society was established in the year 1785, when they purchased the meeting-house at the corner of Hanover and Bennett streets.

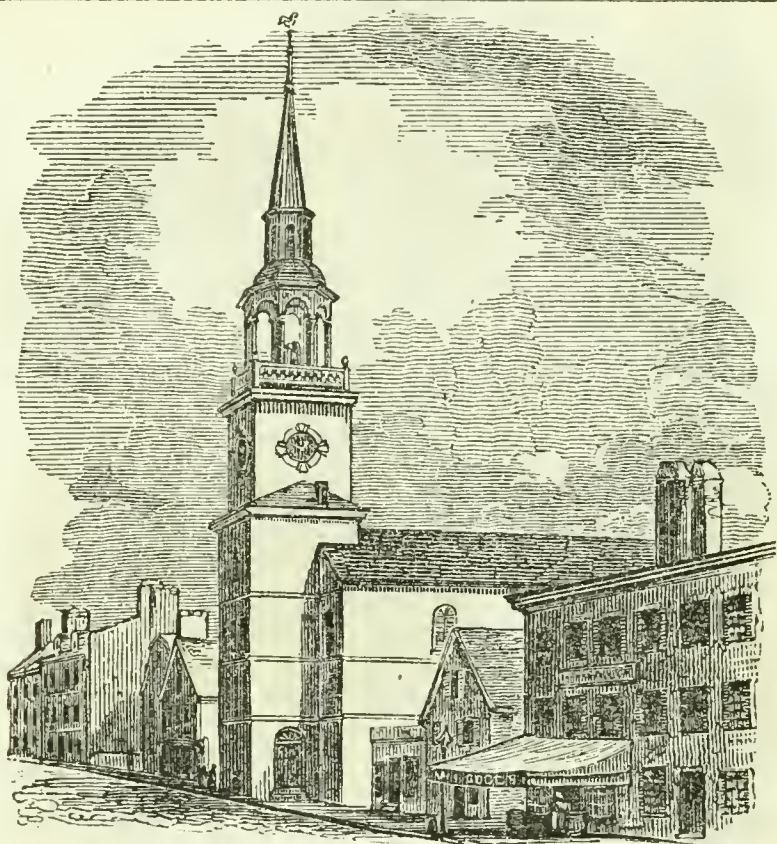


FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This ancient Congregational Church, the first in the metropolis, was regularly embodied at Charlestown, 27th August, 1630. In 1632, the first house of worship was built. It had mud walls and a thatched roof, and stood on the south side of what is now State street. The second meeting-house was erected in 1639, on the spot that "Joy's buildings" now occupies, in Washington street, and was burned down in the great fire of Oct. 2, 1711. In 1808, the present house in Chauncy place was solemnly appropriated to Christian worship.

PASTORS.

J. WILSON, from 1632 to 1667. J. COTTON, from 1633 to 1652. J. NORTON, from 1656 to 1663. J. DAVENPORT, from 1663 to 1670. J. ALLEN, from 1668 to 1710. J. OXENBRIDGE, from 1670 to 1674. J. MOODY, from 1684 to 1692. J. BAILEY, from 1693 to 1697. B. WADSWORTH, from 1696 to 1737. T. BRIDGE, from 1705 to 1715. T. FOXCRAFT, from 1717 to 1769. C. CHAUNCY, D. D., from 1727 to 1787. J. CLARKE, D. D., from 1778 to 1793. W. EMERSON, from 1799 to 1811. J. L. ABBOTT, from 1813 to 1814. N. L. FROTHINGHAM, D. D., from 1815 to 1850.

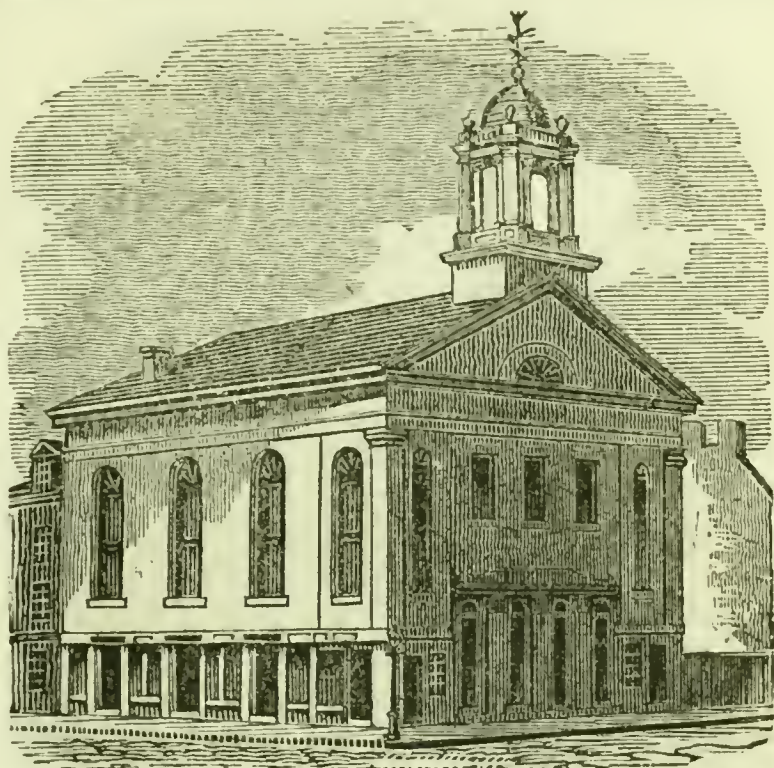


NEW BRICK, OR SECOND CHURCH.

The preceding cut represents the New Brick, or Second Church, Hanover street, which belonged to the Congregationalists from 1650 till 1845. The Society was gathered in 1650. Their first edifice was built in North Square in 1649, burnt in 1676, rebuilt in 1677, and torn down for fuel by order of the British General Howe, in 1775. It was then called the Old North. The building now represented was dedicated May 10, 1721, and called the New Brick, by seceders from the New North. This building was demolished in the year 1844, and a splendid edifice erected on its site during the ministry of the Rev. Chandler Robbins. In 1845 the Society sold their new building to the First Methodist Church, and in 1850, purchased a Chapel in Freeman Place, where they now worship.

PASTORS.

JOHN MAYO, from 1655 to 1672. INCREASE MATHER, D. D., from 1669 to 1723. COTTON MATHER, D. D., from 1685 to 1728. JOSHUA GEE, from 1723 to 1748. SAMUEL MATHER, D. D., from 1732 to 1741. SAMUEL CHECKLEY, Jr., from 1747 to 1763. JOHN LATHROP, D. D., from 1763 to 1816. HENRY WARE, Jr., D. D., from 1817 to 1830. R. W. EMERSON, from 1829 to 1832. CHANDLER ROBBINS, ord. 1833, present Pastor.

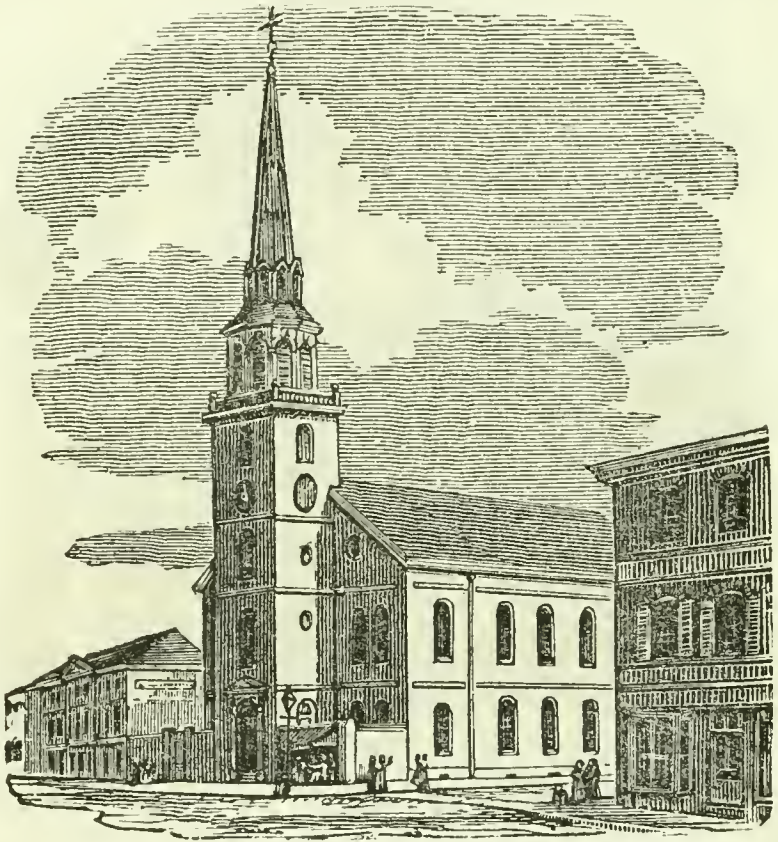


FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, UNION STREET.

This Church was gathered in Charlestown, on the 23th of May, 1665; at its formation it consisted of nine members. The first house of worship was built in 1679, at the corner of Stillman and Salem streets. In 1771 a new house was built on the same spot, which was afterwards considerably enlarged. The present edifice, which is situated at the corner of Union and Hanover streets, was dedicated June 18, 1829. The house is built of brick, and is surmounted by a handsome tower. It contains 106 pews. The pulpit is of mahogany, and in front, connected with it, is the Baptistry, which is so situated that every person in the house may see the ordinance performed while seated in their pews.

PASTORS.

THOMAS GOULD, from 1665 to 1675. JOHN RUSSELL from 1675 to 1680, JOHN MILES, to February, 1683. JOHN EMBLEM, from 1684 to 1699. ELLIS CALLENDER, from 1708 to 1718. ELISHA CALLENDER, from 1718, to 1738. JEREMIAH CONDY, from 1739 to 1764. SAMUEL STILLMAN, from 1765 to 1807. JOSEPH CLAY, from 1807 to 1809. JAMES M. WINCHELL, from 1814 to 1820. F. WAYLAND, Jr., from 1821 to 1826. C. P. GROVESNOR, from 1827 to 1830. W. HAGUE, from 1831 to 1837. R. H. NEALE, September, 1837, present Pastor.

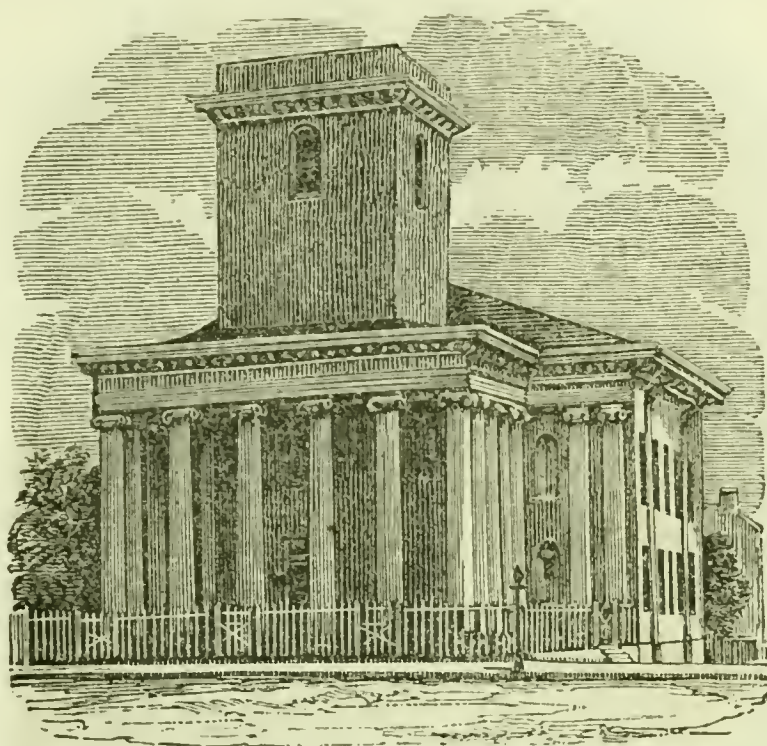


OLD SOUTH CHURCH, WASHINGTON STREET.

This Church was formed in Charlestown, on the 12th and 16th of the third month, i. e. of May, 1669, O. S. At its formation it consisted of 52 members. There have been two buildings erected upon the spot where the Old South Church now stands, at the corner of Washington and Milk streets. The second, or present Church, of which the above is a representation, was first occupied for public worship on the 26th of April, 1730, O. S.

PASTORS.

THOMAS THATCHER, from 1670 to 1678. S. WILLARD, from 1678 to 1707. EBENEZER PEMBERTON, from 1700 to 1717. JOSEPH SEWALL, D. D., from 1713 to 1769. THOMAS PRINCE, from 1718 to 1758. ALEXANDER CUMMING, from 1761 to 1763. SAMUEL BLAIR, from 1766 to 1769. JOHN BACON, from 1771 to 1775. JOHN HUNT, from 1771 to 1775. JOSEPH ECKLEY, D. D., from 1779 to 1811. JOSHUA HUNTINGTON, from 1808 to 1819. BENJAMIN B. WISNER, D. D., from 1821 to 1832. SAMUEL H. STEARNS, from 1834 to 1836. GEORGE W. BLAGDEN, D. D., installed September 28, 1836, present Pastor.

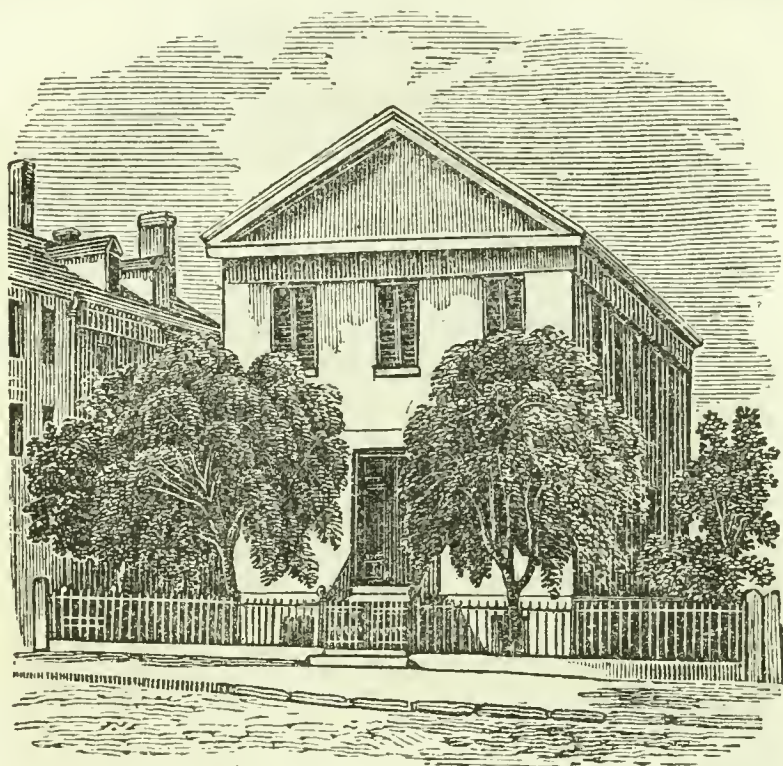


STONE CHAPEL, TREMONT STREET.

This Society, originally Episcopalian, met with much opposition from the inhabitants of Boston, and it was only through the authority of Governor Andros, that they succeeded in performing the Church service publicly in the Old South Church on the 23d of March, 1687. In the year 1689 the first edifice, which was built of wood, was erected on the spot where the present one now stands, but did not occupy so much ground. In the year 1710 it was enlarged to nearly double its former size, and in 1749 the corner-stone of the present edifice was laid by Governor Shirley. This Church is situated at the corner of School and Tremont streets.

CLERGY.

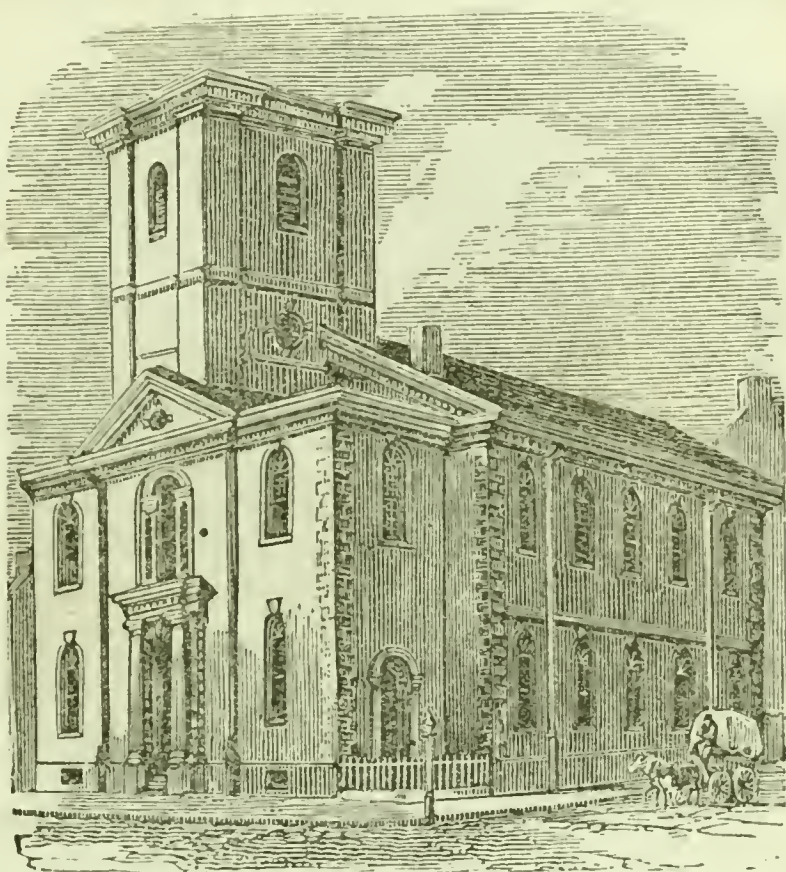
R. RADCLIFFE, and R. CLARK, from 1686 to 1689. S. MILES, from 1689 to 1723. G. HATTON, A. M., from 1693 to 1696. C. RUDGE, A. M., from 1699 to 1706. H. HARRIS, from 1709 to 1729. R. PRICE, from 1729 to 1746. T. HOWARD, A. M., from 1731 to 1736. A. DAVENPORT, A. M., from 1741 to 1744. H. CANE, D. D., from 1741 to 1776. C. BROCKWELL, A. M., from 1747 to 1755. J. TROUTBEE, A. M., settled 1775, left 1775. J. FREEMAN, from 1783 to 1835. S. CARY, from 1809 to 1815. F. W. P. GREENWOOD, D. D., from 1824 to 1843. E. PEABODY, present Pastor, settled in 184-.



FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE, MILTON PLACE.

There are but few Quakers in Boston. They occasionally hold meetings here, but the persons composing these meetings are generally residents of other places; they are chiefly from Lynn.

Their Meeting-House is quite small, built of stone, and is a very neat edifice. It is in Milton Place, situated a little back from Federal street. Like the Friends themselves, it is so quiet and retired that a person might pass through the street a number of times, and not observe the building. From the year 1664 to 1803, the Society of Friends held regular meetings in Boston. They built the first brick meeting-house in the town, in Brattle street, and another of similar materials in Congress street. The former was sold in 1703, the latter was erected prior to 1717, and stood till April, 1825, when the building was sold and demolished. Connected with this house was a burial ground, in which the dead of the Society were interred. Their remains were removed to Lynn in the summer of 1826. The land was sold in 1827, and the stone building opposite the west end of Lindall street, occupies the site of the old Church. The first Quakers who came to Boston, arrived in May, 1656. The laws against the sect were very severe in the Colony, and every Quaker found in it was liable to the loss of one of his ears. Four were put to death.



CHURCH IN BRATTLE SQUARE.

This was the seventh religious Society formed in Boston. The earliest date of which it is mentioned, is January 10, 1698, when Thomas Brattle conveyed to them a piece of land known as *Brattle's close*, which now forms a part of the Church lot. The Church was early called the *Manifesto Church*, from a declaration of principles published by the "undertakers" or founders of the Society. The first house of worship, a wooden building, was taken down in May, 1772, to make room for the one which now stands in Brattle Square, which was built upon the same spot, and consecrated July 25, 1773.

PASTORS.

B. COLMAN, D. D., from 1699 to 1747. W. COOPER, from 1716 to 1743. S. COOPER, from 1746 to 1783. P. THACHER, from 1785 to 1802. J. S. BUCKMINSTER, from 1805 to 1812. E. EVERETT, D. D., LL. D., from 1814 to 1815. J. G. PALFREY, D. D., from 1818 to 1830. S. K. LOTHPOR, D. D., installed June 17, 1831, present Pastor.



NEW NORTH CHURCH, HANOVER STREET.

The New North was the second Congregational Church built at the north part of Boston, and the fifth in the order of the other Churches of that name. The first house was dedicated May 5, 1714, and the second, which is the present, May 2, 1804, or nearly ninety years afterwards. It is a substantial brick edifice, at the corner of Hanover and Clark streets. The original cost was \$26,570, exclusive of the land. Nearly all this sum was realized from the first sale of pews. The inside is a square of 72 feet. two ranges of Doric columns under the galleries, and Corinthian columns above them support the ceiling, which was in an arch of moderate elevation in the centre, — the whole well adapted for sight and sound.

PASTORS.

- Rev. JOHN WEBB, ordained October 20, 1714, died April 16, 1750.
 Rev. PETER THACHER, installed January 28, 1723, died March 1, 1739.
 Rev. ANDREW ELIOT, D. D., ord. April 14, 1742, died September 13, 1778.
 Rev. JOHN ELIOT, D. D., ordained Nov. 3, 1779, died February 14, 1813.
 Rev. FRANCIS PARKMAN, D. D., ord. Dec. 8, 1813, resigned Feb. 1, 1819.
 Rev. AMOS SMITH, ordained December 7, 1842, resigned June 5, 1848.
 Rev. JOSHUA YOUNG, present Pastor, ordained February 1, 1849.



NEW SOUTH CHURCH.

This Church is situated at the junction of Summer and Bedford streets. The first meeting of the proprietors on record, was held "at the Bull, in Boston," July 14, 1715. The Church was dedicated January 8, 1717. The present edifice was dedicated December 29, 1814.

PASTORS.

Rev. SAMUEL CHECKLEY, ord. April 15, 1719, died Dec. 1, 1769, aged 73.

Rev. PENUEL BOWEN, ord. colleague, April 30, 1766, left May 12, 1772.

Rev. JOSEPH HOWE, ord. May 19, 1773, died August 25, 1775, aged 28.

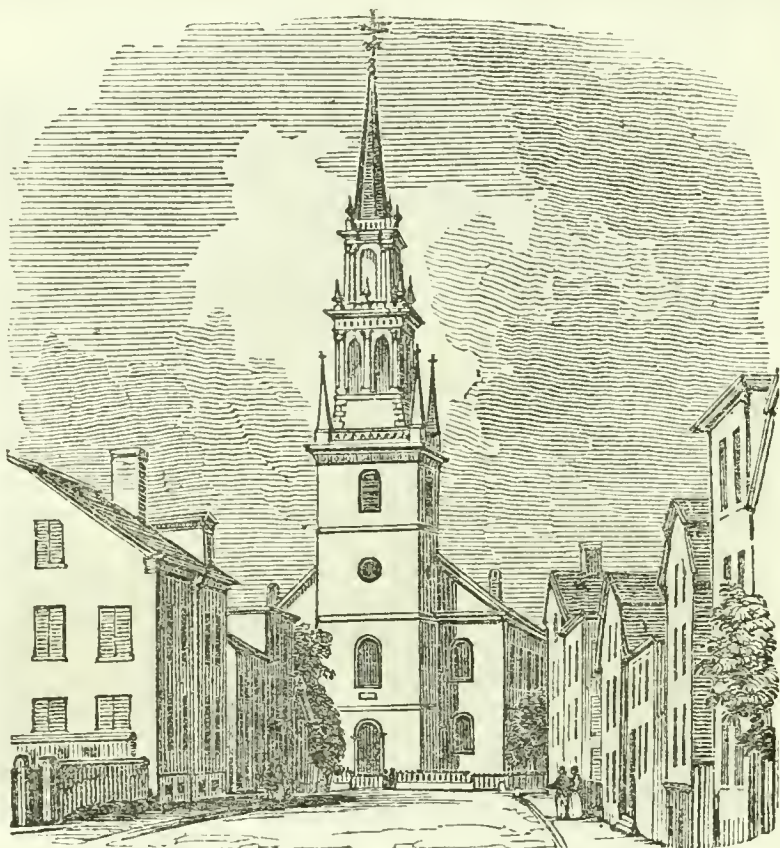
Rev. OLIVER EVERETT, ord. January 2, 1782, left May 27, 1792, died Nov. 19, 1802, aged 50.

Rev. JOHN THORNTON KIRKLAND, ord. Feb. 5, 1794, left Nov. 4, 1810, inducted Pres. Harvard College, Nov., 1810, died April 26, 1840, aged 69.

Rev. SAMUEL C. THACHER, ord. May 15, 1811, died Jan. 2, 1818, aged 32.

Rev. F. W. P. GREENWOOD, ord. Oct. 21, 1818, left June 24, 1821, died Aug. 2, 1843, aged 46.

Rev. ALEXANDER YOUNG, ord. Jan. 19, 1825, present Pastor.



CHRIST CHURCH, SALEM STREET.

The corner-stone was laid in 1723, and the Church was opened for public worship the same year by the Episcopal denomination. It is situated on Salem Street, opposite the street leading to Copp's hill. It is built of brick, is 70 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 35 feet high, with a steeple 175 feet in height, having an area of 24 feet square. This Church contains a set of eight bells (the only peal in the city), which were put up in 1774.

RECTORS.

- Rev. TIMOTHY CUTLER, D. D., settled Dec. 29, 1723, died Aug. 7, 1765.
 Rev. JAMES GREATON, settled May 30, 1760, left Aug. 31, 1767.
 Rev. MATHER BYLES, Jr., settled Sept., 1763, left April, 1775.
 Rev. STEPHEN LEWIS, settled Aug., 1773, left Sept., 1784.
 Rev. WILLIAM MONTAGUE, settled June, 1737, left May, 1792.
 Rev. WILLIAM WALTER, D. D., settled May 29, 1792, died Dec. 5, 1800.
 Rev. SAMUEL HASKELL, settled May, 1801, left Sept., 1803.
 Rev. ASA EATON, D. D., settled Aug. 23, 1803, left May, 1829.
 Rev. WILLIAM CROSWELL, A. M., inst. June 24, 1829, left June, 1840.
 Rev. JOHN WOART, A. M., instituted Nov. 1, 1840, left Jan., 1851.



FEDERAL STREET CHURCH.

The Society worshipping in this house belongs now to the Congregational denomination, but was originally Presbyterian. The Presbyterian was exchanged for the Congregational form of government, by a unanimous vote, August 6, 1786. Three houses of worship have stood on this same spot. The present house was dedicated November 23, 1809.

The house is of the Gothic style of architecture, built of brick and surmounted by a wooden spire. In the building which preceded this, the State Convention sat which adopted the Constitution of the United States in 1788, and in consequence the name of the street was changed from Long lane, which it originally bore, to Federal street.

PASTORS.

Rev. JOHN MOORHEAD, settled March 31, 1730, died December 2, 1773.

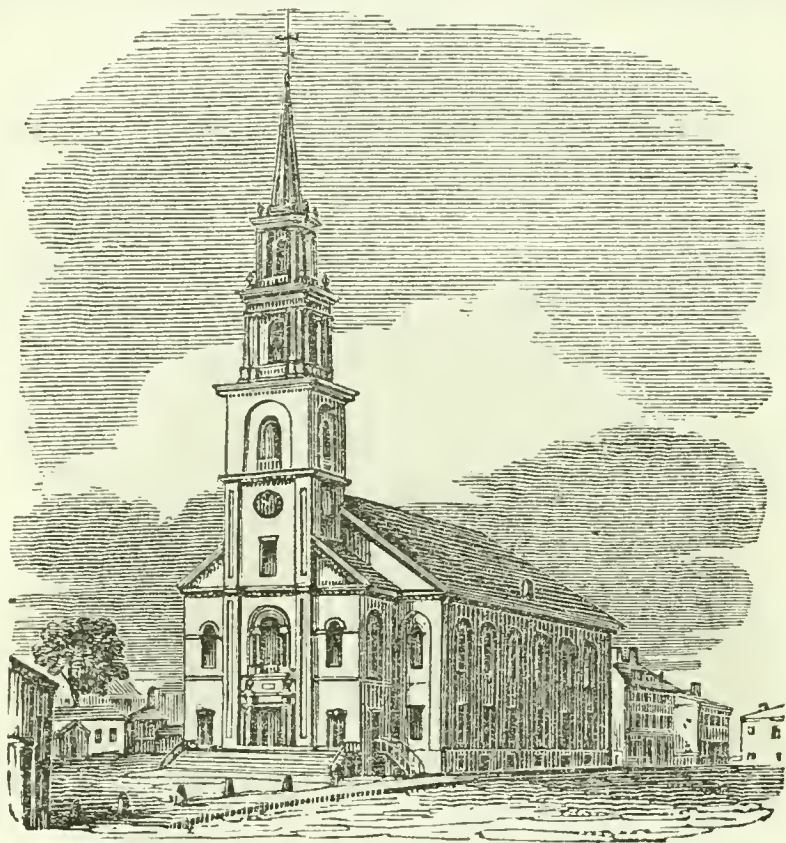
Rev. ROBERT ANNAN, inst. 1783, dismissed 1786.

Rev. JEREMY BELKNAP, D. D., inst. April 4, 1787, died June 16, 1798.

Rev. JOHN S. POPKIN, D. D., ord. July 10, 1799, dis. November 28, 1802.

Rev. WILLIAM E. CHANNING, D. D., ord. June 1, 1803, died Oct. 2, 1842.

Rev. EZRA S. GANNETT, D. D., ordained June 30, 1821, present Pastor.



HOLLIS STREET CHURCH.

This Church was gathered November 14, 1732. The first Church of wood, was built on the ground where the present church stands, in 1732, and was destroyed by fire in 1787. The second church, also of wood, was built in 1788, and was taken down and removed to Braintree, in 1810. The present edifice was built the same year, and was dedicated January 1, 1811. The Church, which is of brick, is 79½ feet by 76, exclusive of the tower. It contains 130 pews on the lower floor, and 33 in the gallery, besides seats for the choir. The steeple is 196 feet high. Hollis Street Church is Unitarian in sentiment.

MINISTERS.

Rev. MATHER BYLES, ordained Dec. 20, 1733, left Aug. 9, 1776.

Rev. EBENEZER WIGHT, ordained Feb. 25, 1778, left 1788.

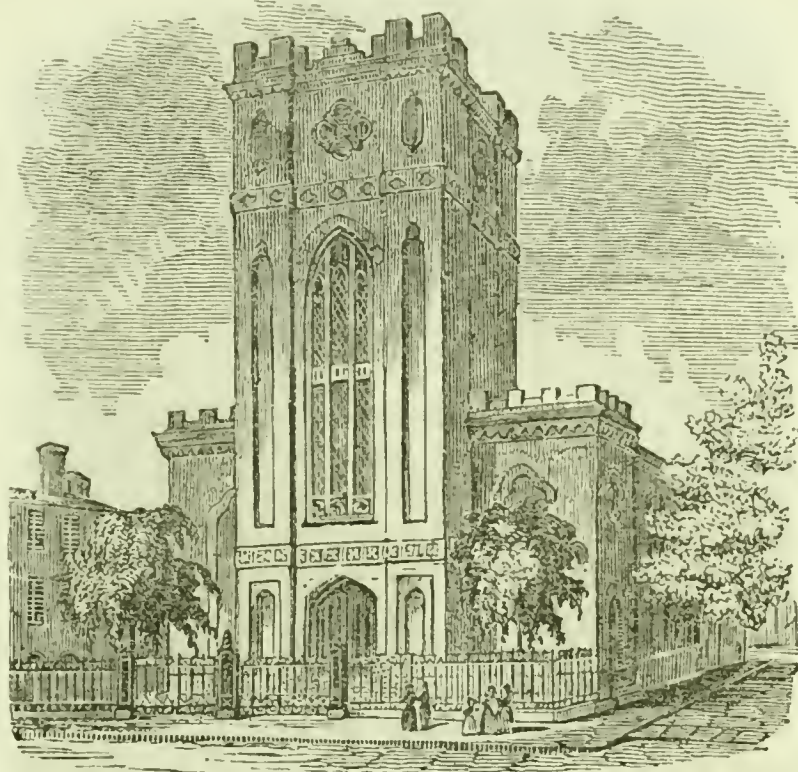
Rev. SAMUEL WEST, installed March 12, 1789, died April 10, 1808.

Rev. HORACE HOLLEY, installed March 9, 1809, dis. Aug. 24, 1818.

Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, ordained April 14, 1819, left 1845.

Rev. DAVID FOSDICK, Jr, settled 1846, left 1847.

Rev. THOMAS STARR KING, present Pastor, installed December, 1848.

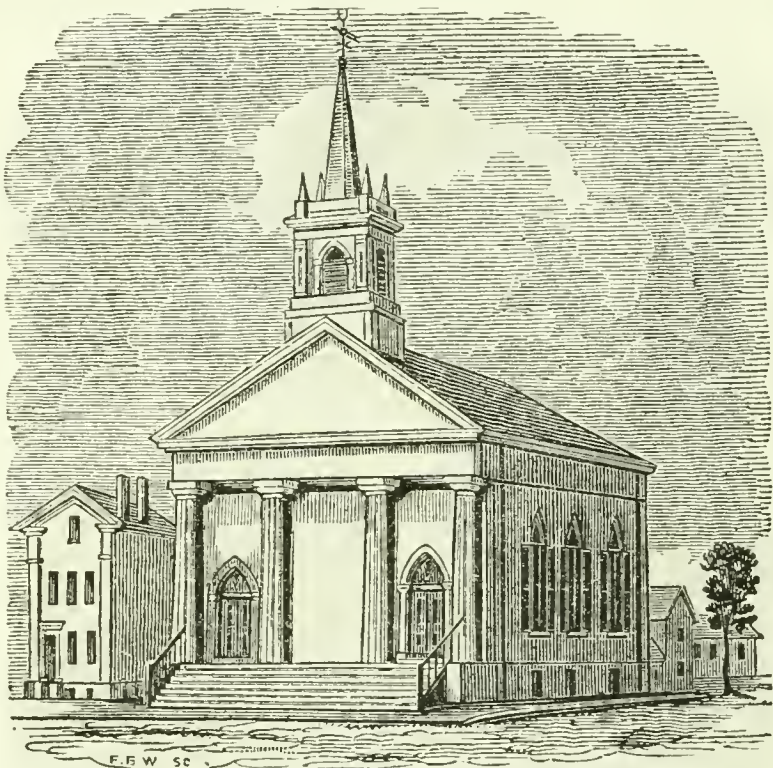


TRINITY CHURCH, SUMMER STREET.

The corner-stone of the first edifice was laid April 15, 1731, by Rev. Roger Price, minister of King's Chapel, as Commissary of the Bishop of London. It was first opened for divine worship Aug. 15, 1731. The old Church was taken down Aug., 1829, and the new Church was consecrated Nov. 11, 1829.

PASTORS.

Rev. ADDINGTON DAVENPORT, inducted May 8, 1710, died Sept. 8, 1746.
 Rev. WILLIAM HOOPER, inducted Aug. 28, 1747, died April 5, 1767.
 Rev. WM. WALTER, D. D., Asst. Min. Oct. 1763, Rector 1767, left 1775.
 Rev. SAMUEL PARKER, D. D., Asst. Min. 1774, Rector 1779, d. Dec. 7, 1804.
 Rev. JOHN S. J. GARDINER, D. D., Asst. Min. 1792, Rector, 1805, d. 1830.
 Rev. GEORGE W. DOANE, D. D., Asst. Min. 1823, Rector 1830, left 1833.
 Rev. JOHN H. HOPKINS, D. D., Asst. Min. Feb., 1831, left Nov., 1832.
 Rev. JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT, D. D., Rector Mar., 1833, left Jan., 1838.
 Rev. JOHN L. WATSON, Asst. Min. June 1, 1836.
 Rt. Rev. MANTON EASTBURN, D. D., Rector 1843.
 Rev. THOMAS M. CLARK, Asst. Min. 1847, left 1851.
 Rev. HENRY VANDYKE JOHNS, D. D., Asst. Min., elected May, 1851.



MAVERICK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, EAST BOSTON.

The Maverick Church at East Boston, was gathered in May, 1836, and consisted of 10 members. It was recognized by the sister churches on the 31st of May, 1836, by the name of the First Congregational Church in East Boston, which name was subsequently changed to its present.

The Society worshipping with the Church, was incorporated by the Legislature in 1838, by the name of the Maverick Congregational Society.

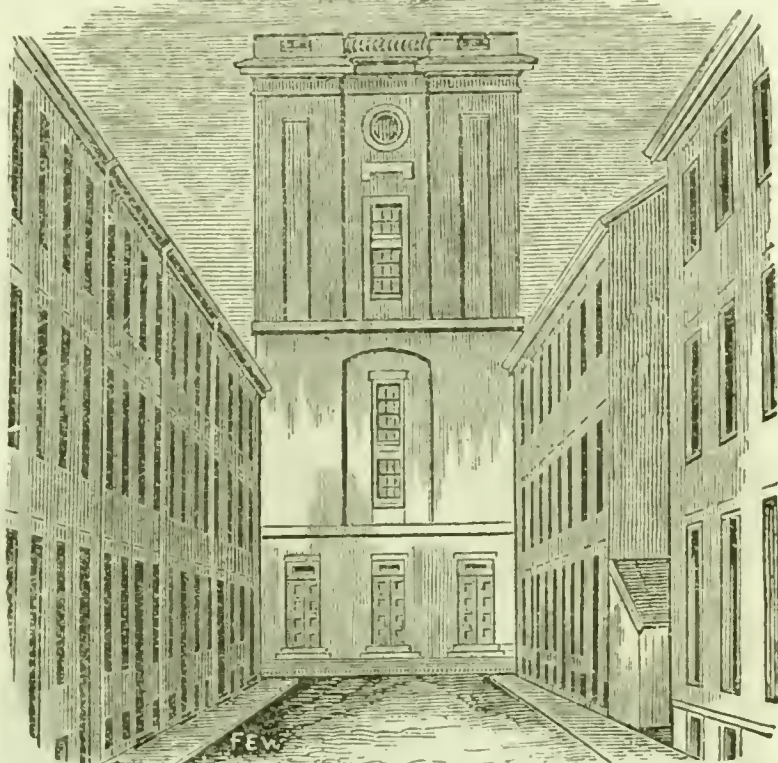
The first house of worship was built and dedicated in 1837. The Society continued to occupy this house until 1844, when the present structure was erected. The building is centrally and eligibly situated on the corner of Sumner street and Maverick Square, and is of sufficient capacity to accommodate from 700 to 800 persons. The Church at the present time (May, 1851) contains 156 members.

PASTORS.

Rev. WILLIAM W. NEWELL, the first Pastor, installed July 19, 1837, left July 21, 1841.

Rev. AMOS A. PHELPS, installed March 2, 1842, left June 2, 1845.

Rev. ROBERT S. HITCHCOCK, installed Nov. 18, 1846, left Nov. 6, 1850.

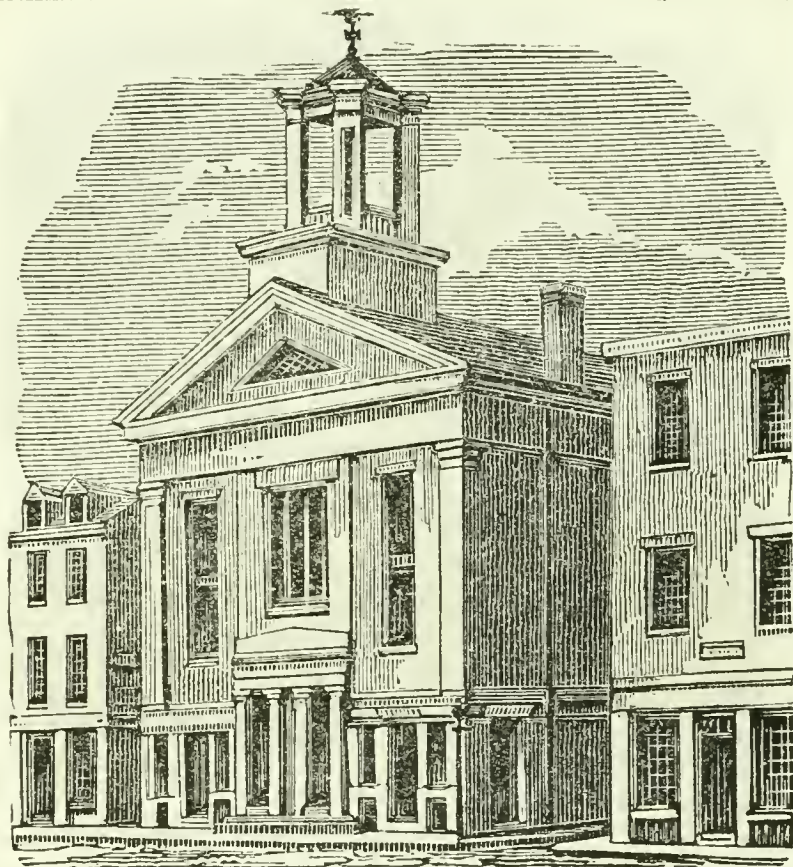


BALDWIN PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized July 27, 1743. At its formation it consisted of seven members. The first Meeting-House was dedicated March 15, 1746, enlarged in 1788, and again enlarged in 1797. The corner-stone of the present edifice was laid May 23, 1810, and the house was dedicated Jan. 1, 1811. The present church is built of brick, and its dimensions are 80 feet by 75, exclusive of a tower 33 feet by 18. The first sermon in the old meeting-house, was preached March 15, 1746. The latter was originally a frame building, 45 by 33 feet, finished in a plain style, and contained a fount or cistern in which the members were immersed.

PASTORS.

- Rev. EPHRAIM BOARD, ordained Sept. 7, 1743, died June 18, 1765.
 Rev. JOHN DAVIS, ordained Sept. 9, 1770, dismissed July 19, 1772.
 Rev. ISAAC STILLMAN, D. D., commenced Sept. 1773, left Oct. 7, 1787.
 Rev. THOMAS GAIR, inst. April 22, 1788, died April 27, 1790.
 Rev. THOMAS BALDWIN, D. D., inst. Oct. 11, 1790, died Aug. 29, 1825.
 Rev. JAMES D. KNOWLES, ord. Dec. 23, 1825, dis. Sept. 20, 1832.
 Rev. BARON STOW, D. D., inst. Nov. 15, 1832, left July 1, 1848.
 Rev. LEVI TUCKER, D. D., settled Dec. 31, 1848, present Pastor.



FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, HANOVER STREET.

In the year 1785, the society of the late Samuel Mather sold their place of worship to Shippie Townsend and others. In 1792, the then proprietors voted to enlarge the house. In 1793, Rev. John Murray, who had preached for the Society for several years, was installed as Pastor. In 1806, the Society was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature. In 1833, the old house was removed, and a new and commodious brick church erected on the same spot. It was dedicated on the first day of January, 1839.

From this Society, in about half a century, have emanated several other Societies, who have erected for themselves places of worship in the city and vicinity, all of which are fully attended.

PASTORS.

Rev. JOHN MURRAY, installed 1793.

Rev. EDWARD MITCHELL, installed 1810.

Rev. PAUL DEAN, installed 1813.

Rev. SEBASTIAN STREETER, installed 1824.



CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY CROSS, FRANKLIN STREET.

This Church was consecrated by Rt. Rev. Dr. Carroll, on the 29th of September, 1803. It was afterwards considerably enlarged by Bishop Fenwick, who also, in 1827, converted the basement into a Chapel capable of containing 2,000 children. Rev. J. J. Williams has the charge of it.

This Church is situated on Franklin street, is of large size, and capable of containing a very great number of persons. The architecture is of the Ionic order, after a plan given by Charles Bulfinch, Esq.

PASTORS.

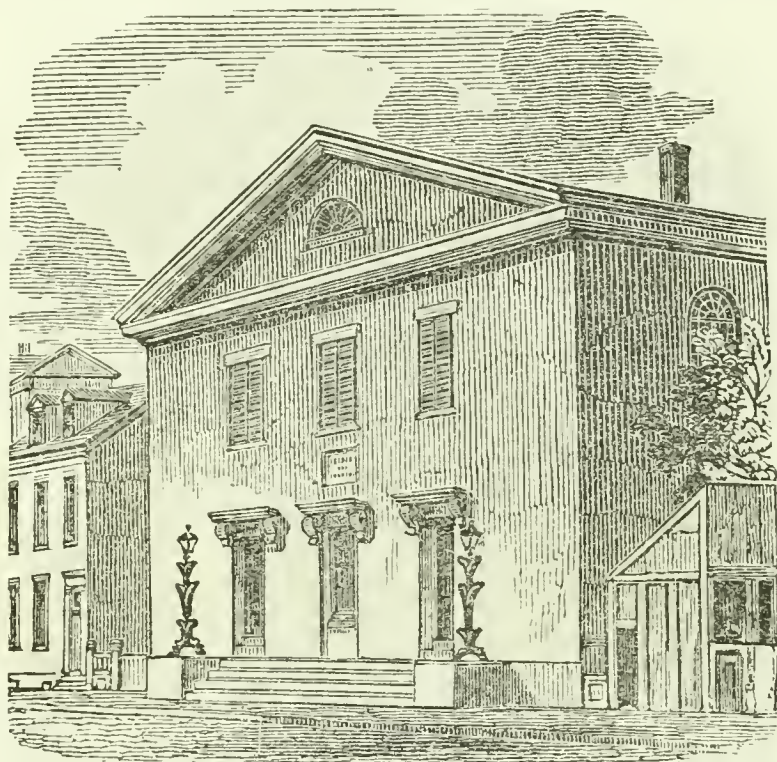
Rev. FRANCIS MATIGNON, D. D., from 1803 to 1810.

Rt. Rev. Dr. CHEVERUS, from 1810 to 1823.

Very Rev. WILLIAM TAYLOR, from 1823 to 1825.

Rt. Rev. B. FENWICK, installed December, 1825, died August 11, 1846.

Rt. Rev. JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, succeeded Bishop Fenwick in 1846, and is the present Bishop.



FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH, NORTH BENNET STREET.

This substantial and spacious edifice, in North Bennet street, was erected in the year 1823, for the First Methodist Episcopal Society, and dedicated by Rev. Stephen Martindale, E. Wiley, then pastor. From this Church, which was the first Methodist society in the city, have sprung eight others, numbering several thousand members. In the year 1849, that Society purchased of the Unitarian, or Second Church, their new edifice in Hanover street, and removed to it in October of that year.

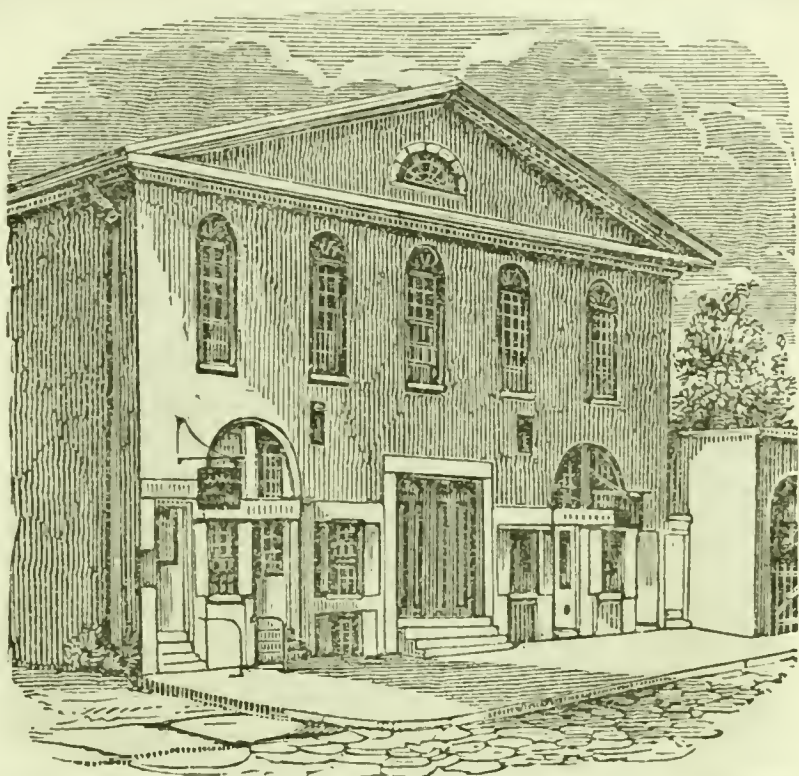
In 1850, the Freewill Baptist Society purchased the edifice in North Bennet street, here represented, and removed to it. This Society had first occupied Marlboro' Chapel, and afterwards worshipped in Boylston Hall; then removed to Richmond street, where they remained till the year 1850.

The Baptists of the 16th and 17th centuries, and at earlier periods, were persecuted with great severity. A proclamation was issued against them throughout England in 1533, and several were burnt at Smithfield.

MINISTERS.

Rev. E. NOYES, first pastor, until 1843.

Rev. RANSOM DUNN, from 1843 to 1851.



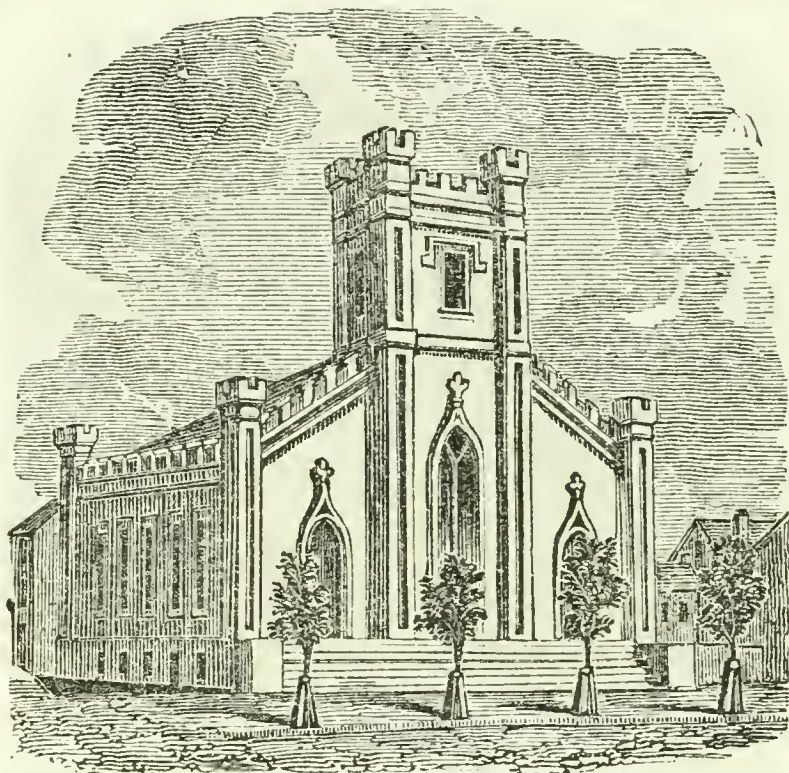
SECOND METHODIST CHAPEL, BROMFIELD STREET.

The above is a good vignette of the Second Methodist Chapel in Bromfield street, as it appeared in 1849. It is built of brick, measures 84 by 51 feet, and is a remarkably neat building. In the middle course of hammered stone, in the foundation, is a block taken from the celebrated rock on which our forefathers landed at Plymouth.

It was dedicated Nov. 19, 1806. Sermon by Rev. S. Merwin, Pastor of the Church. In 1835, the Chapel was raised several feet, and a commodious Vestry and two stores fitted up beneath.

This was the second Methodist Chapel built in Boston. Number of Methodists in the city at that time, 237. Since the dedication of this Chapel, the pulpit has been successively occupied by 30 to 35 different ministers, in accordance with the usages of the Church. Rev. J. B. Husted was the Pastor in 1843, and has been succeeded by Rev. S. Remington, Rev. C. Adams, Rev. S. H. Higgins, Rev. L. Crowell, and Rev. Isaac A. Savage, present Pastor. Number of members, 412. There are now ten congregations connected with the Methodist Church in this city.

In 1849 this Chapel was repaired and materially improved, and it *now* presents a somewhat different appearance from this representation.



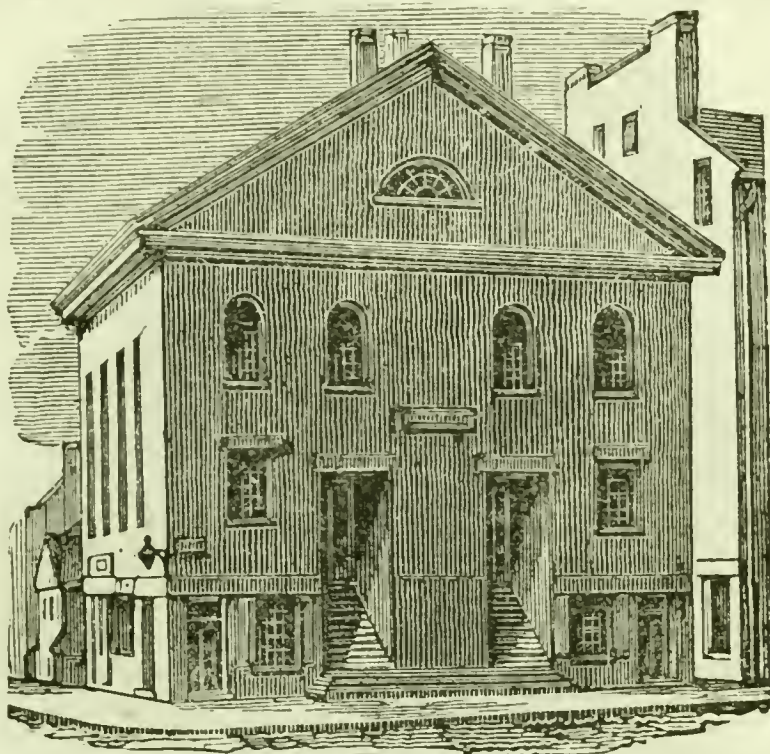
SOUTH BOSTON METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in South Boston originated in the summer of 1834, under the labors of Rev. Abel Stevens, then pastor of the Methodist congregation in Church street. He commenced occasional preaching in a private room which had been procured by a few pious individuals for the purpose of holding a public prayer meeting. The numbers attracted by the interesting and eloquent address of Mr. Stevens, soon rendered it necessary to seek a more ample place of worship. "Harding's Hall" was procured, which they entered Oct. 31, 1834. In May, 1836, they removed to "Franklin Hall," and left in 1840.

Their house of worship, having a pleasant central location on D street, between Fourth street and Broadway, was consecrated for Divine service June 17, 1840. It is a plain, neat edifice, of the Gothic style of architecture, and capable of seating about 550 persons. This Chapel in 1851 was enlarged and remodelled. The basement was raised six feet.

PASTORS.

F. P. TRACY, 1836. O. R. HOWARD, 1837. J. MACREADING, 1838. J. MUDGE, Jr., 1839. H. C. DUNHAM, 1840. I. A. SAVAGE, 1841-42. J. WHITMAN, 1843-44. J. W. MERRILL, 1845. G. F. POOLE, 1846-47. H. V. DEGEN, 1848-49. E. COOKE, 1850-51.



FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF SUMMER AND SEA STREETS.

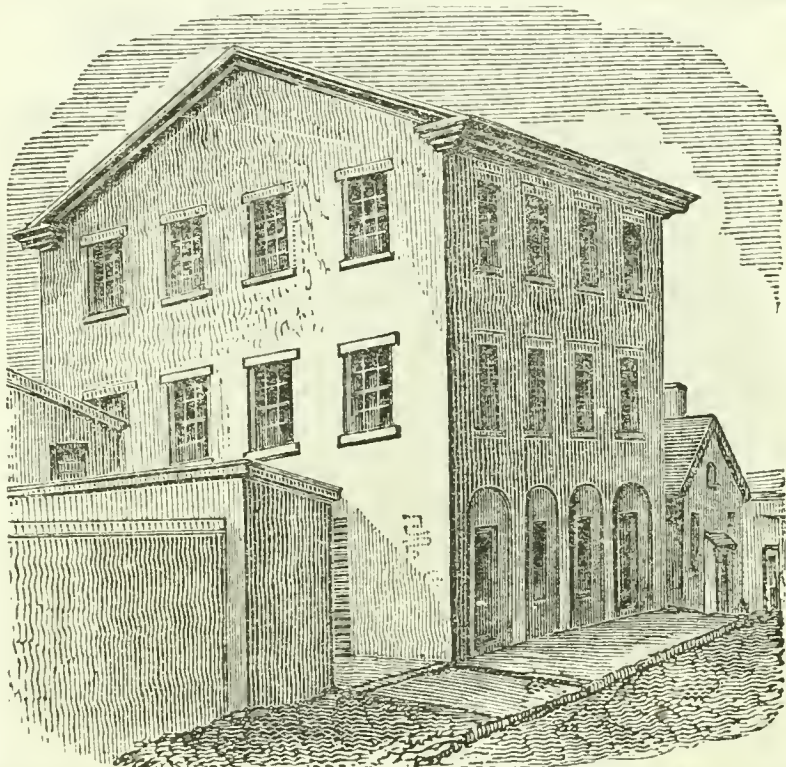
This Church was organized July 1, 1804, with seven members. Their first meetings were held in a large wooden building in Friend street, then adjoining the Mill Pond. They afterwards occupied a hall in Bedford street, and Dec. 29, 1825, dedicated the brick meeting-house at the corner of Summer and Sea streets.

This Society have had many preachers who have generally remained only a short time. When they are without a minister, the parishioners exhort among themselves. This is a privilege extended to members of other denominations. The Rev. Abner Johnes, of Hartland, Vermont, was the first minister over this Society, which was the fifth of the denomination organized in this country.

Number of members in 1844, 192.

PASTORS.

A. JONES, from 1804 to 1807. E. SMITH, from 1816 to 1817. S. CLOUGH, from 1819 to 1824. C. MORGRIDGE, from 1825 to 1826. I. C. GOFF, from 1828 to 1829. J. V. HIMES, from 1830 to 1837. S. CLOUGH, from 1837 to 1839. E. BURNHAM, from 1839 to 1840. J. S. THOMPSON, from 1841 to 1844. E. EDMONDS, present Pastor, 1844.



**FIRST INDEPENDENT BAPTIST CHURCH,
BELKNAP STREET.**

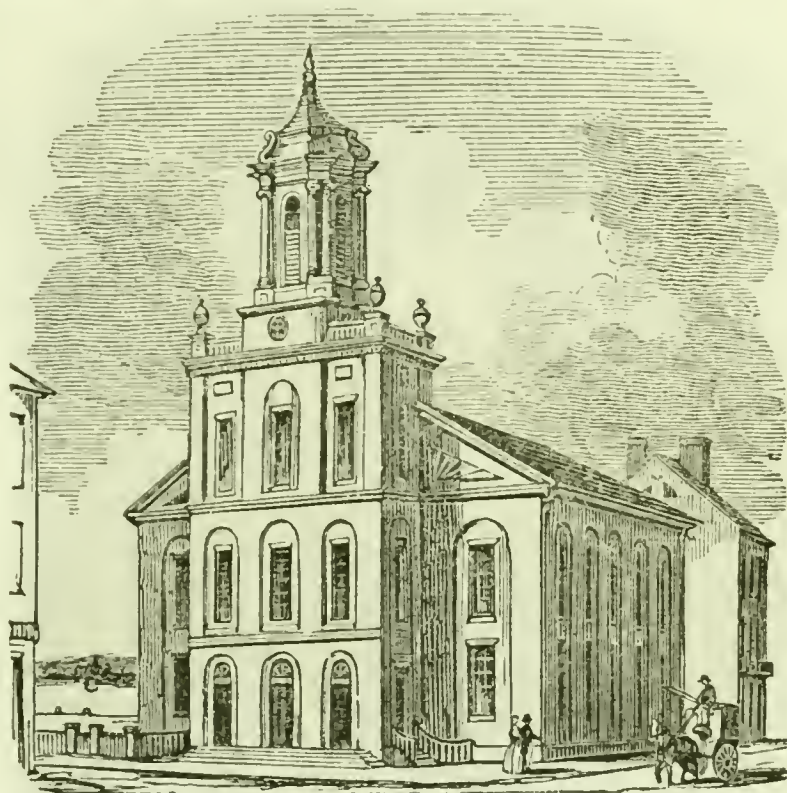
This Church was constituted under the title of the "African Baptist Church," on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1805. It was incorporated under its present title, A. D. 1833.

The building was erected for the use of colored persons, and was dedicated in December, 1806, when the Rev. Thomas Paul was installed as minister. The house is 43 by 40 feet, of 3 stories, and built of brick.

The building, which was built by subscription, is situated in a court near Belknap street, adjoining the "Smith School" edifice. It is very plain and commodious, being capable of seating 600 persons. The proprietors have it in contemplation, if the necessary means can be raised, to modernize, and otherwise improve the premises.

PASTORS.

T. PAUL, from 1805 to 1829. W. CHRISTIAN, ind. 1832, left 1832. S. GOOCH, from 1832 to 1834. J. GIVEN, from 1834 to 1835. A. ARCHER, from 1836 to 1837. G. H. BLACK, from 1833 to 1841. J. T. RAYMOND, from 1842 to 1847. W. B. SERRINGTON, from 1847 to 1849. A. T. WOOD, inst. 1850, left 1850. W. THOMPSON, settled October, 1850, present Pastor

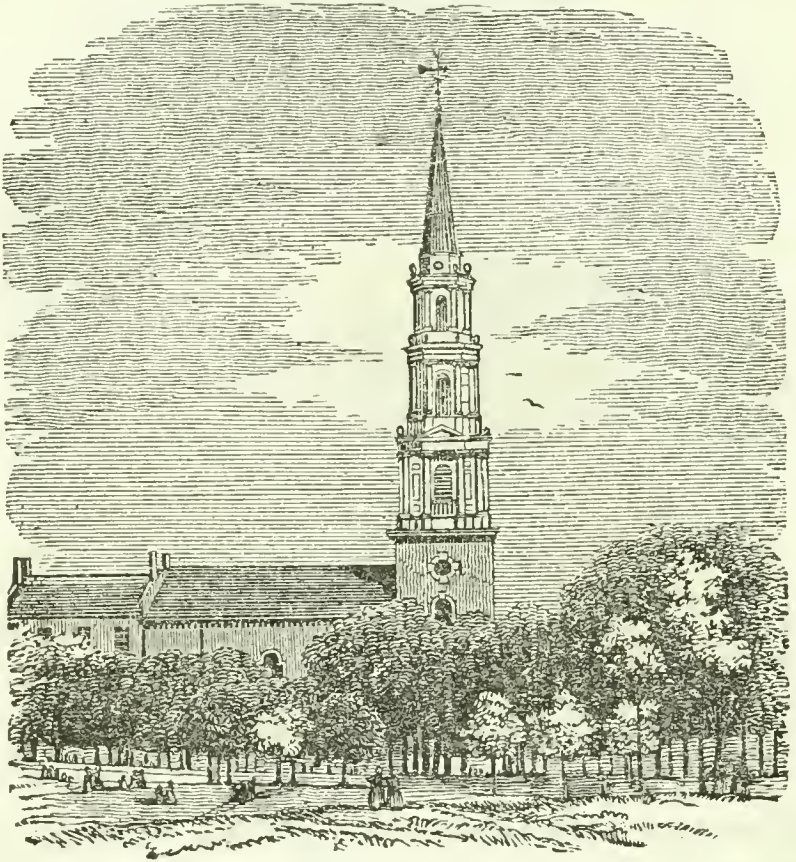


THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH, CHARLES STREET.

This Church, consisting originally of 19 members from the Second Baptist Church, and of 5 from the First, was constituted August 5, 1807. On the same day the Meeting-House was dedicated to the worship of God. It is built of brick, and exclusive of the tower, is 75 feet square. It is an elegant edifice, adorned with a cupola and bell, and cost \$27,000. That portion of the street on which this Church was built, was reclaimed from the flats. The bell here used, was the first used in Boston by the Baptists.

On the 5th of October, 1807, Rev. Caleb Blood, of Shaftsbury, Vt., accepted an invitation to become its Pastor, and the relation between Mr. Blood and the Church was dissolved June 5, 1810. The present Pastor, Rev. Daniel Sharp, D. D., entered on his pastoral labors on the first Sabbath in March, 1812, although he was not installed until the 29th of April, 1812.

Dr. Lowell, of the West Church, is the oldest pastor in Boston now officiating. Settled in 1806. Dr. Sharp of this Church is the next. Settled in 1812.



PARK STREET CHURCH,

(As seen from the Common, near the big Elm)

This Church was gathered February 27, 1809. At its formation it consisted of 26 members. The corner-stone of the church edifice was laid May 1, 1809, and consecrated January 10, 1810.

This Church is situated at the corner of Tremont and Park streets, — one of the most commanding and delightful spots in the city. The architectural beauty of the spire, elevated 218 feet above the pavement, adds much to the appearance of the metropolis, and forms one of its most striking features when viewed from the harbor or the surrounding country.

Number of members in July, 1842, 596, of whom 432 are females.

PASTORS.

E. D. GRIFFIN, from 1811 to 1815. S. E. DWIGHT, from 1817 to 1826. E. BEECHER, from 1826 to 1830. J. H. LINSLEY, from 1832 to 1835. S. AIKEN, from 1837 to 1848. A. L. STONE, present Pastor, installed January 25, 1849.



HAWES PLACE CHURCH, SOUTH BOSTON.

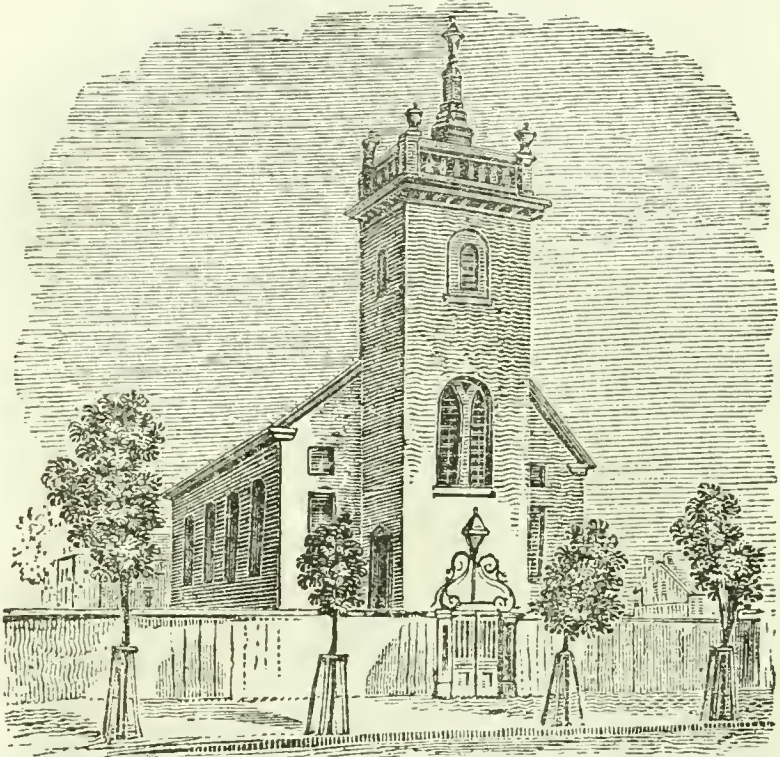
The Hawes Place Congregational Society was incorporated in the year 1818. The Church was formed Oct. 27, 1819, and consisted of 14 members. The Church was built in 1832, and dedicated January 1st. 1833.

This society in South Boston originated in the desire of a few individuals, mostly of the Rev. Dr. Harris's congregation in Dorchester, to be accommodated with a nearer place of worship.

The appearance of the Church has lately been greatly improved by removing the steps in front, and by other alterations.

Mr. Hawes, the founder of the Church, died Jan. 20, 1826, aged 88 years, leaving by his will sufficient funds for the support of the ministry.

The first minister, Mr. Wood, received ordination as an Evangelist, from a Council assembled at Weymouth, Nov. 13, 1821, and died in 1822, without sustaining a pastoral relation to the society. The Rev. Lemuel Capen was invited to become their minister Jan. 23, 1823, and sustained this relation to the society without a formal installation, in consequence of his connection with the Public School. He was installed as Pastor, Oct. 31, 1827, and left in 1839. Rev. Charles C. Shackford was ordained May 19, 1841, left 1844. Rev. George W. Lippett was ordained 1844, left 1851. The pulpit is at present unsupplied.



ST. MATTHEW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH BOSTON.

This Church was organized in March, 1816, and for about two years services were held in the school-house, conducted by a lay reader. The services of the Protestant Episcopal Church were celebrated for the first time, in that part of the city called South Boston, on Sunday, March 31, 1816.

This Church is situated on Broadway, and is a neat and commodious brick building. The expenses of its erection were chiefly defrayed by benevolent members of Trinity and Christ Churches.

PASTORS.

From 1818, till 1824, the public services were performed by laymen, or by clergymen who made occasional visits to the Church. The first ordained minister was

Rev. J. L. BLAKE, June, 1824, left June, 1832.

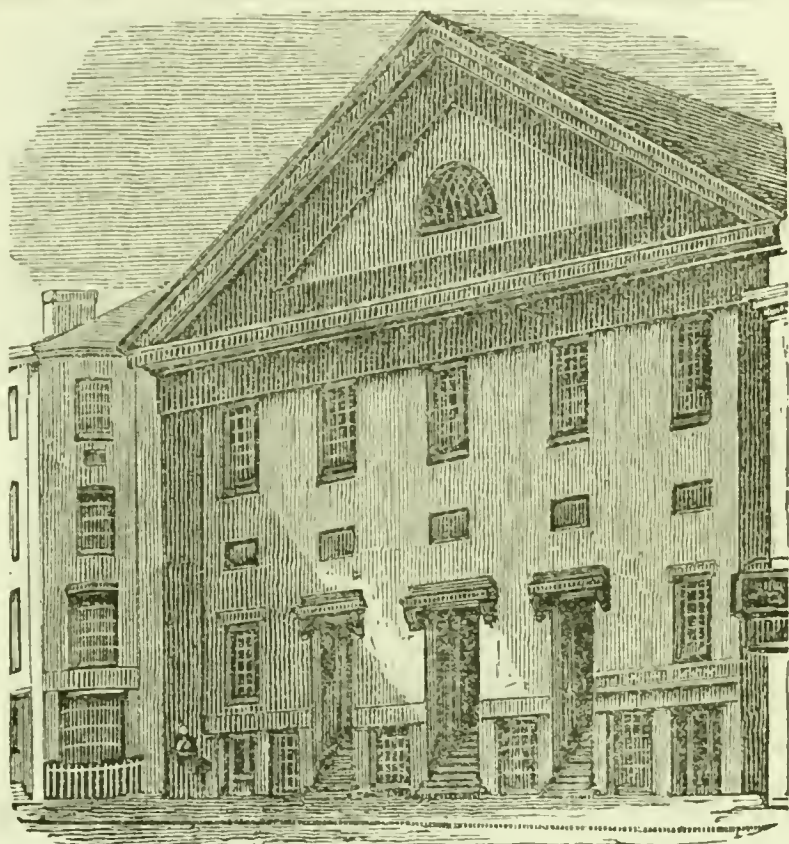
Rev. M. A. D'W. HOWE, Aug., 1832, left Oct., 1832.

The Church was then closed till Feb., 1834.

Rev. E. M. P. WELLS, Feb., 1834, left April, 1835.

Rev. H. L. CONOLLY, May, 1835, left May, 1838.

Rev. JOSEPH H. CLINCH, June, 1838, present rector.



SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, SCHOOL STREET.

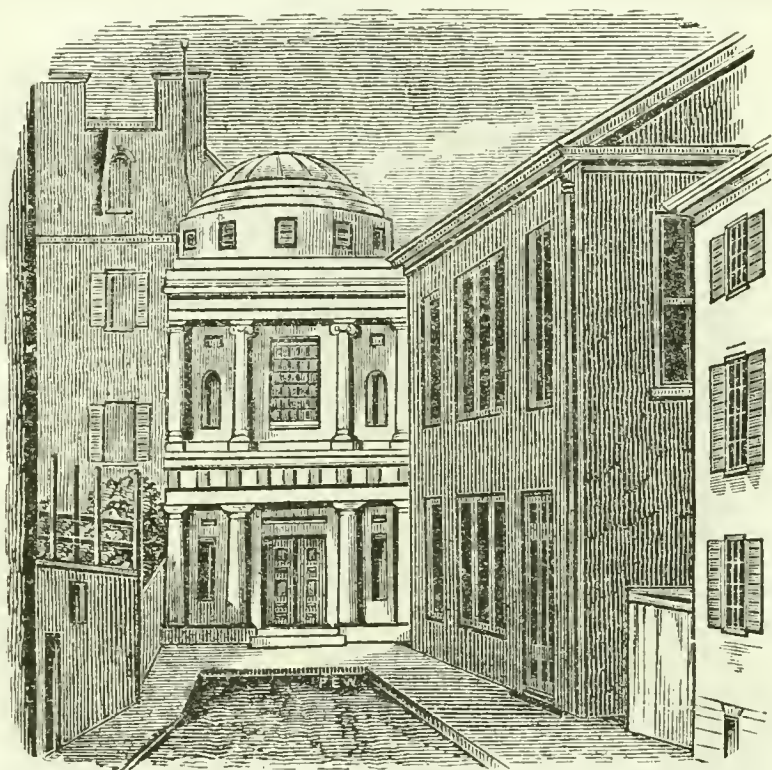
The Second Universalist Church, standing in School street, was consecrated October 16, 1817. The present Pastor, Hosea Ballou, was installed on the 25th of the following December; having commenced his labors in the Church the Sabbath following its dedication. The Church was formed the third Sabbath in December, 1817. As this communion is free to all who profess Christ, the number varies, ranging from one hundred to one hundred and fifty, the larger part females.

The house is a plain brick building, without a steeple, 75 feet long and 67 broad. With the corner-stone a silver plate was deposited, being the gift of Dr. David Townsend, bearing the following inscription:—

“The Second Universalist Church devoted to the service of the true God, Jesus Christ being the chief corner-stone, May 19th, 1817.”

In 1846, Rev. E. H. Chapin became connected with this society as an assistant to Rev. Mr. Ballou, he left in 1848. Rev. A. A. Miner, settled May 31, 1848.

The Unity of God is advocated by the Pastor of this Society.



THE CHAPEL, PHILLIPS PLACE, TREMONT STREET.

This cut represents a front view of the hall in Phillips Place, where the Boston Society of the New Jerusalem formerly worshipped. This Society was instituted August 15, 1818, at which time it consisted of 12 members. It had had no consecrated place of public worship for a number of years, but met in Phillips Place. The Society erected a Church on Bowdoin street, in 1844, and removed to it in 1845.

The members of this Society are believers in the doctrines of the New Jerusalem, as revealed in the writings of Emmanuel Swedenborg. The three following are the principal doctrines of this Church. First, that God is one in Essence and in Person, and that he is the Lord Jesus Christ. Secondly, that the Word or Sacred Scriptures is Divine Truth, that it contains internal senses within the literal, by means of which it is adapted to all the various states of angels and men. Thirdly, that man is regenerated and thus prepared for heaven by living according to the Ten Commandments, and by acknowledging that his power to will and do them is the Lord alone.

Thomas Worcester, present Pastor, settled in 1823.



UNION CHURCH, ESSEX STREET.

This Church was gathered August 26, 1822. The Meeting-House in Essex street was dedicated in December, 1816, and is owned by the Essex Street Congregational Society. It was rebuilt in 1840-41, and reopened March 28, 1841. The tower of this Church is new, and is seen to the best effect from the corner of Harrison avenue and Essex street, as presented in the engraving. The side walls of the old house, with the roof, were carried up 12 or 15 feet, and a new floor inserted above the ground floor. A commodious and well-proportioned lecture-room now occupies a part of the original floor of the house, entirely above ground. A marble pulpit, the first of that material in Boston, was placed in the Church when it was rebuilt. There is also a pedestal Font of white marble in the Church.

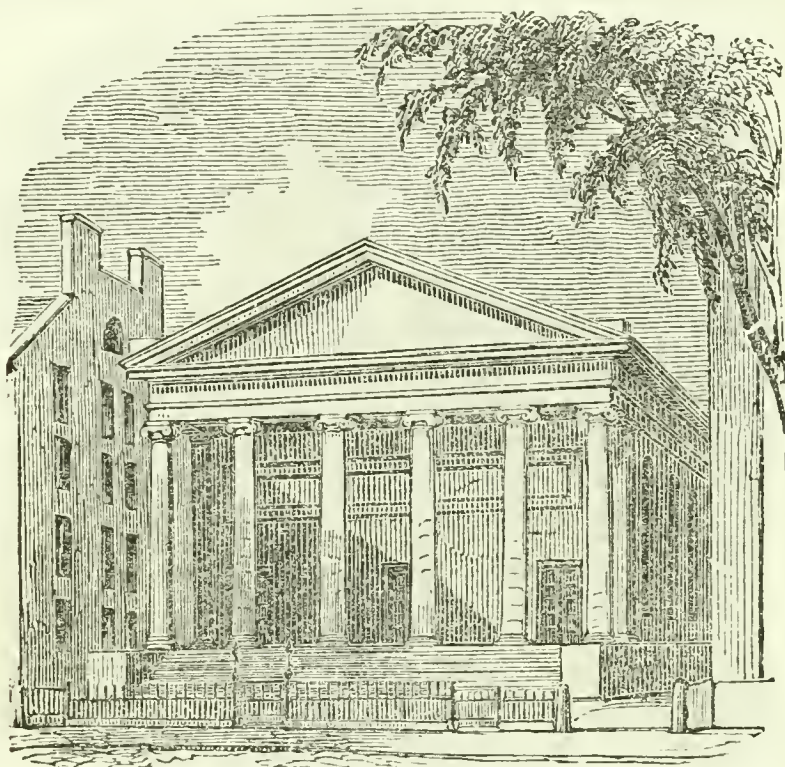
The part of the city in the vicinity of this Church has lately been much improved by the erection of handsome blocks of dwellings, and the opening of a new street opposite the Church from Essex street to Beach street.

PASTORS.

Rev. SAMUEL GREEN, inst. March 26, 1823, dismissed March 26, 1831.

Rev. NEHEMIAH ADAMS, present Pastor, installed March 26, 1831.

The whole number of members July, 1842, was 576, of whom 130 were males, and 446 females.



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, TREMONT STREET.

The corner-stone was laid September 4th, 1819, with appropriate solemnities. The Church was consecrated June 30, 1820.

This edifice is situated on Tremont street, between Winter and West streets, and fronts towards the Common. It is built of fine gray granite, and is an imitation, so far as respects the architecture, of a Grecian model of the Ionic order. The body of the Church is about 112 feet long by 72 feet wide, and 40 feet high from the platform to the top of the cornice. The portico projects about 14 feet, and has six Ionic columns, 3 feet 5 inches in diameter, and 32 feet high, of Potomac sandstone, laid in courses. The interior of St. Paul's is remarkable for its simplicity and beauty. The ceiling is a cylindrical vault, with panels which span the whole width of the Church. It makes an imposing appearance, and is a credit to the city.

RECTORS.

REV. SAMUEL FARMER JARVIS, D. D., instituted July 7, 1820, connection dissolved August 22, 1825.

REV. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., inst. Aug. 29, 1826, dissolved Sept. 6, 1831.

REV. DR. JOHN S. STONE, inst. June 19, 1832, dissolved June 7, 1841.

REV. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, instituted June, 1842, present Rector.



BULFINCH STREET CHURCH.

The house is of brick, and is 74 by 70 feet, having for its front a pediment in wood supported by half columns, the centre ones in imitation of freestone, and the outer ones white, corresponding with the entablature. There are three principal entrances to the Church in front. It is surmounted in front on each corner by cupolas, in one of which is an excellent toned bell. The proportions and arrangement of the interior are in good taste both for speaking and effect.

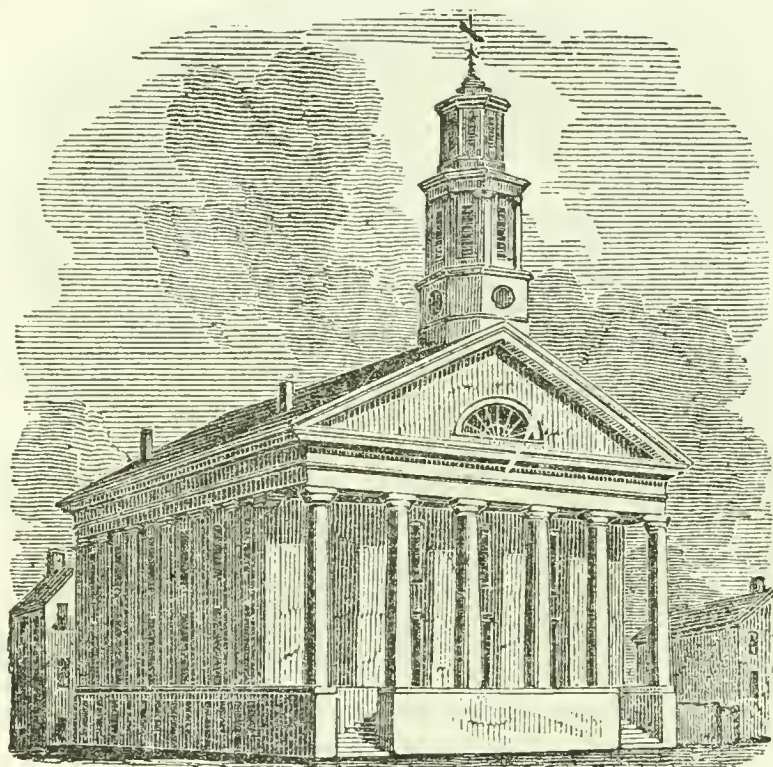
The Society worshipping at this Church was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, January 21st, 1823, by the name of the "Central Universalist Society." The corner stone was laid October 7th, 1822, and the following is the principal inscription on the plate deposited underneath:—

"HE that built and sustains all things is Jehovah. This house, devoted to the worship of Almighty God, and the promulgation of his great Salvation through Jesus Christ, the Chief Corner-Stone, was commenced, and this stone laid October VII., in the year of our Lord MDCCCXXII., of the Independence of the United States the forty-sixth, and of the Institution of the city of Boston, the first."

PASTORS.

PAUL DEAN, installed May 7, 1823, resigned May 3, 1840.

FREDERICK T. GRAY, present Pastor, installed November 26, 1839.



PHILLIPS CHURCH, SOUTH BOSTON.

This Church was gathered December 10, 1823, consisting at that time of thirteen persons. Rev. Prince Hawes, who had been some time preaching for them, was installed over them April 28, 1824. A house of worship was erected at the junction of Broadway and A street, and dedicated March 9, 1825. Mr. Hawes was dismissed April 18, 1827, and on the 22d of November of the same year, Rev. Joy H. Fairchild was installed, and was dismissed at his own request, May 16, 1842. The place of worship being too small, a larger one was erected on the same location and dedicated May 4, 1836.

The number of members in 1843 was 240.

The house is built of wood, and has 104 pews on the lower floor, and will accommodate, including the gallery, about seven hundred persons.

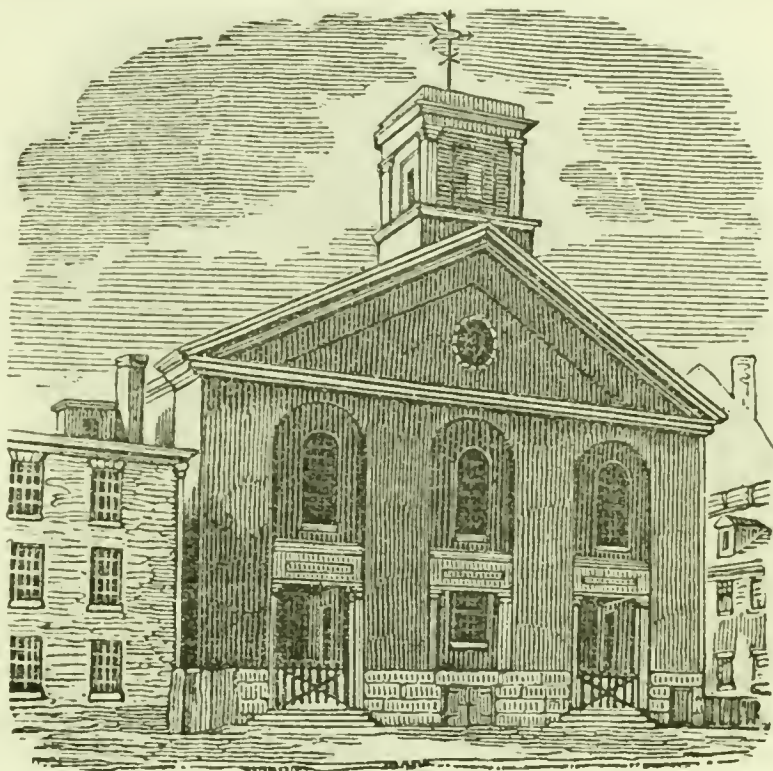
MINISTERS.

PRINCE HAWES, installed April 28, 1824, left April 18, 1827.

J. H. FAIRCHILD, installed November 22, 1827, left May 16, 1842.

W. W. PATTON, installed January 18, 1843, left in 1845.

JOHN W. ALVORD, installed November 4, 1846, present Pastor.



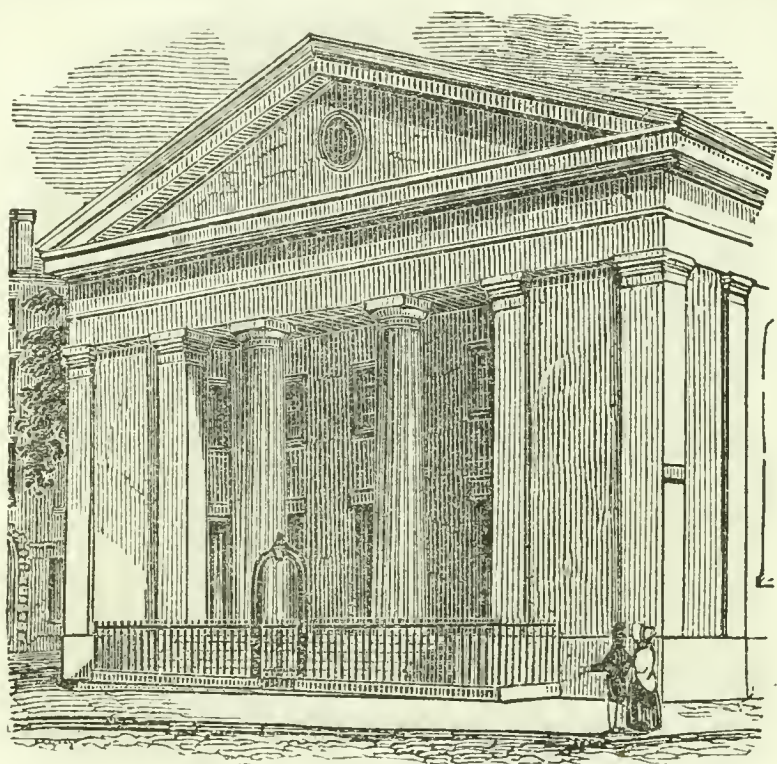
CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, GREEN STREET.

This Society was incorporated in 1846, and worshipped formerly in a hall at the corner of Lowell and Causeway streets. In December, 1848, they removed to the Green Street Church. The seats in this Church are free, and supported by the free-will offering of the worshippers. The number of communicants is about 200. Rev. William Croswell, D. D., has had pastoral charge of the parish from its first organization.

The Meeting-House in Green street was consecrated for Divine worship, October 25, 1826. This religious society arose out of the labors of their pastor, Rev. William Jenks, D. D., who was installed over them on the day of the consecration of their house of worship, October 25, 1826.

This building is plain, but neat. It is surmounted by a square tower of a single story, from a classic model. The seats can conveniently accommodate about 750 persons. In 1843 this building was sold to the Episcopal denomination, and is now occupied by the Church of the Advent, being the eighth organized Protestant Episcopal Church in Boston.

The Rev. W. Croswell, D. D., the present rector, was appointed at the season of Advent, (December,) 1844; and the Rev. F. W. Pollard, called as assistant minister in 1845. The Rev. O. S. Prescott is now assistant.

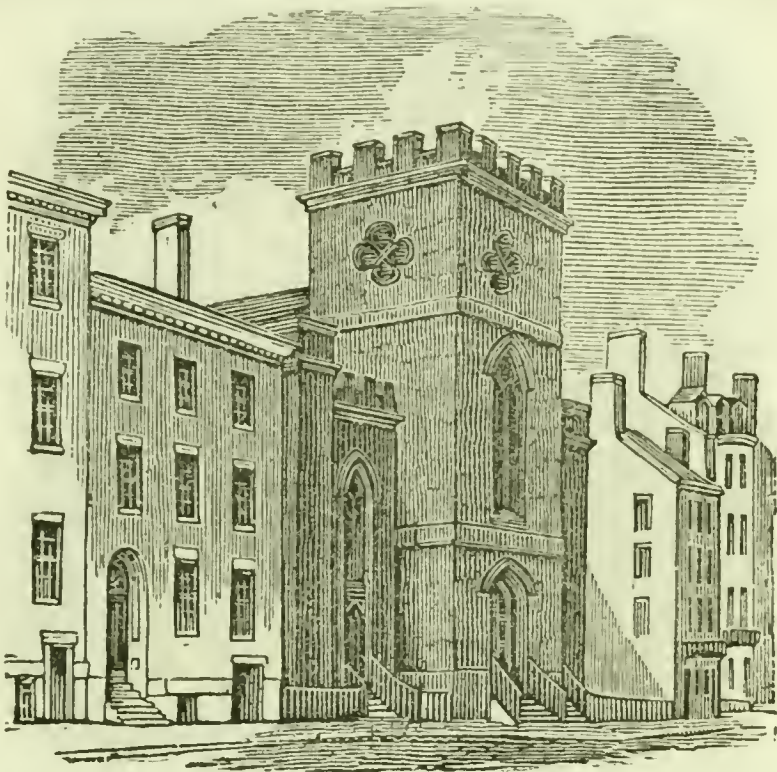


TWELFTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CHAMBERS STREET.

Early in the year 1823, several gentlemen resolved to attempt the formation of a new Congregational society, and the erection of a meeting-house for their accommodation in the western part of the city. In a few weeks 102 persons subscribed the sum of \$ 23,300 for the building. An Act of incorporation was granted by the legislature on the 14th of June, 1823, for the "Twelfth Congregational Society in the city of Boston." The cornerstone of the new house was laid May 10, 1824, and the building was dedicated on the 13th of October following, on which occasion the sermon was preached by the Rev. John G. Palfrey.

The Church is pleasantly located on Chambers street, between Allen and McLean streets, and cost (land included) \$ 34,000. It has 152 pews, and will accommodate 1,000 persons. The Rev. Samuel Barrett, of the Cambridge Theological School, became the pastor, and on the 9th of February, 1825, was ordained, and has since remained the pastor.

The parish library was established in the year 1826, and the Sunday School in 1827. The Society comprises about 200 families, is free from debt, and expends annually for the support of public worship, about thirty-one hundred dollars.



BOWDOIN STREET CHURCH.

The Bowdoin Street Congregational Society, or Church, was organized July 18, 1825, under the name of the Hanover Street Church, and the corner-stone of the first Meeting-House was laid in Hanover Street, by the Rev. B. B. Wisner. It was dedicated to the worship of God on the 1st day of March, 1826, and burned down on the morning of the 1st of February, 1830. Soon after this bereavement, the church and congregation adopted measures to repair the loss, purchased a lot of land in Bowdoin Street, where the present house was built, and obtained a charter from the legislature of the State, as the "Bowdoin Street Congregational Society."

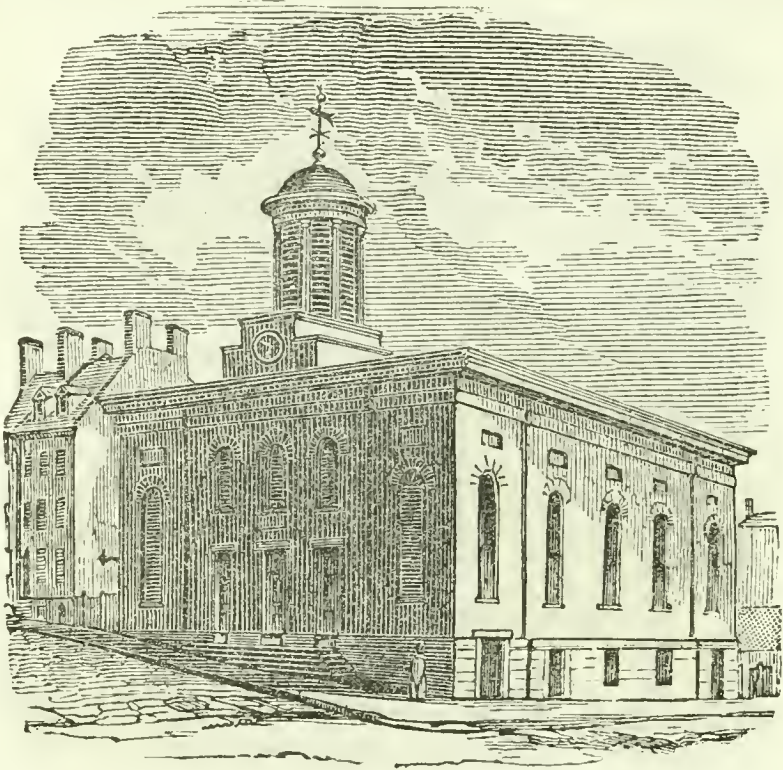
Whole number of members in May, 1851, were 417. The edifice is a massive stone structure, 75 feet front by 93 feet in depth, built in the primitive Gothic style. The tower is 23 feet by 20, projecting 6 feet from the main wall. The house is in the centre of Bowdoin street.

PASTORS.

Rev. LYMAN BEECHER, D. D., inst. March 22, 1826, dis. Sept. 36, 1832.

Rev. HUBBARD WINSLOW, inst. Sept. 26, 1832, dismissed 1844.

Rev. JARED B. WATERBURY, D. D., present Pastor, inst. Sept. 2, 1846.



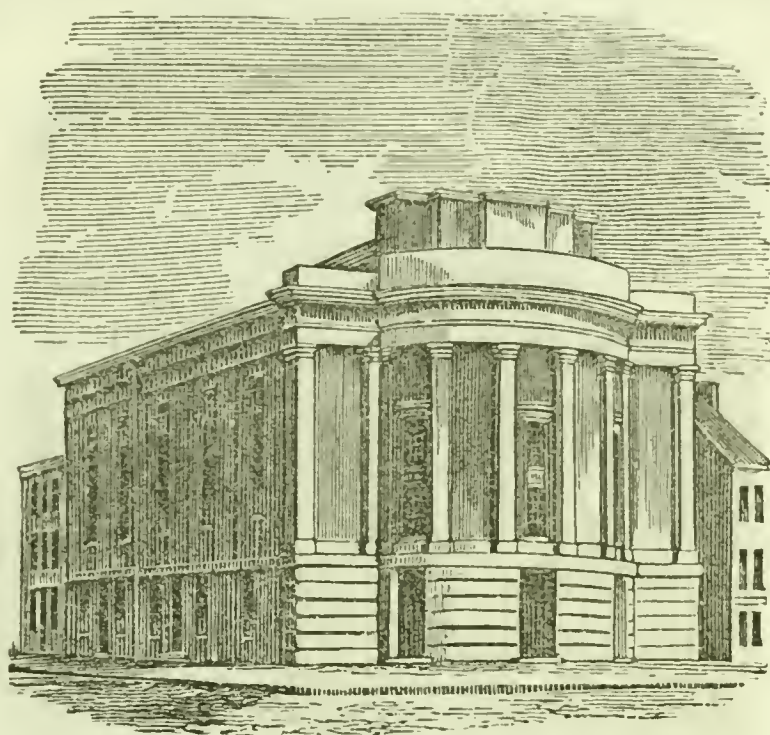
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S CHURCH, ROMAN CATHOLIC, PURCHASE STREET.

The corner-stone of this edifice was laid September 7, 1825, and the house was dedicated on Thursday, August 24, 1826, for the use of the Unitarian denomination.

The building is constructed of rough hewn granite, and covers a space of 81 by 74 feet. It stands near Liverpool wharf, where the famous Tea vessels were moored during the memorable 16th of December, 1773. The pastors were Rev. George Ripley, ordained November 8, 1826, and Rev. James I. T. Coolidge, ordained February 9, 1842.

Owing to the many changes that had occurred in that portion of the city, the Unitarian Society worshipping in this Church decided, in the year 1847, to erect a new building in a more central position, for the greater convenience and accommodation of the majority of the members. A lot was accordingly purchased during that year for this purpose.

In May 1848, the Society removed to their New Church at the corner of Harrison avenue and Beach street. The Purchase Street Church has been owned by the Roman Catholics since that period, and is now known as St. Vincent de Paul's. Rev. M. P. Galigher, Pastor, from May, 1848, and at present officiating.

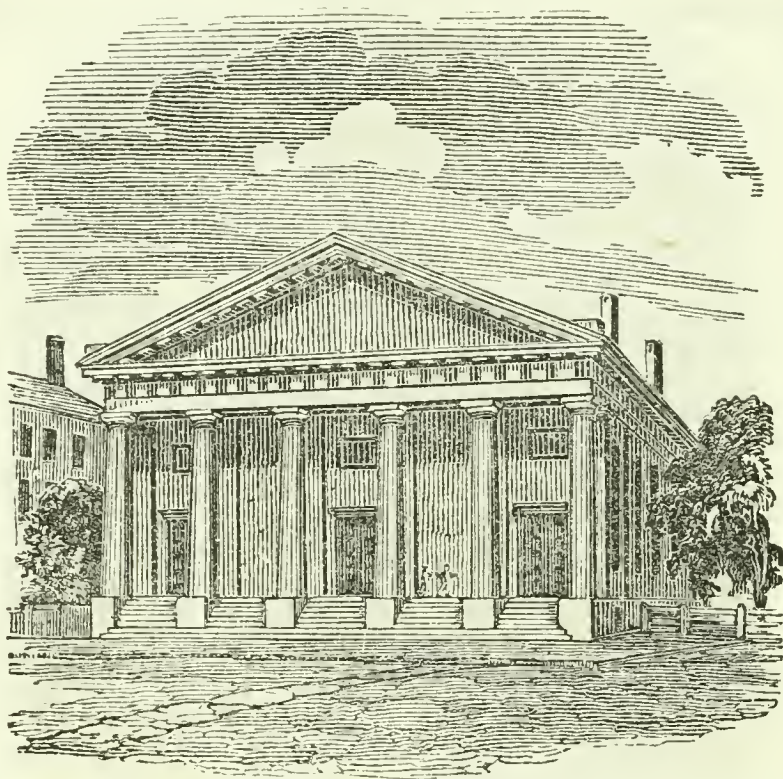


HARVARD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

This Church was constituted March 27, 1839, consisting of 121 members, derived chiefly from the various Baptist Churches in the city. They now number 500. As they met at first in Boylston Hall, they took the name of the Boylston Street Church, which has been changed to that of the Harvard Street Church, since their removal to the new place of worship. From Boylston Hall they moved to the Melodeon, and thence to the new Church.

The corner-stone of the Church was laid in May, 1842. It is situated at the corner of Harvard street and Harrison avenue. It is a beautiful and commodious edifice, with a stone front. It will accommodate between 1,100 and 1,200 persons. The inside is distinguished for great neatness and convenience.

Their first Pastor was the Rev. Robert Turnbull, who was installed August 25, 1839. Rev. Joseph Banvard, settled as minister in 1846, and is the present Pastor. The Baptists were, as a Society, much persecuted in the seventeenth century, and prosecutions by the civil authorities were numerous against them in Boston, about the year 1665. In 1729, the legislature of Connecticut passed an act to exempt Baptists and Quakers from ministerial taxes.

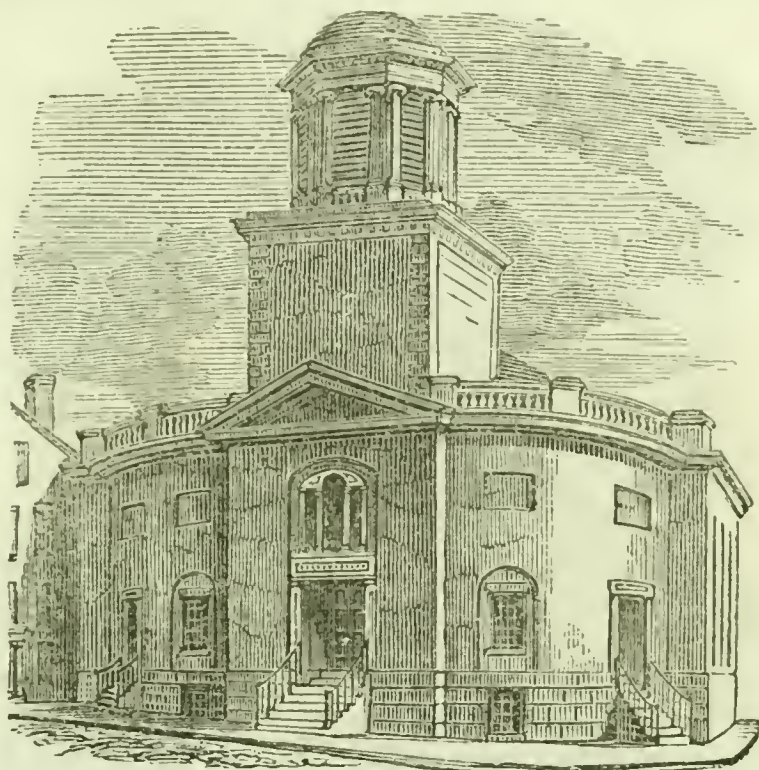


PINE STREET CHURCH.

This Church, consisting of 42 members, was organized Sept. 2, 1827. The corner-stone of the Church edifice was laid June 20, of the same year, and the house dedicated by the Congregational denomination, Dec. 25, 1827. The house has been extensively repaired, and some material alterations made in the year 1851. It is 71 feet in width and 80 in length, and contains 182 pews. The whole exterior is of a classic form, modelled after the Temple of Theseus at Athens. On the south side is a pleasant Green. The interior of the edifice was remodelled in 1842. In the basement is a Vestry, 46 by 40, and a Committee room, 27 feet by 20. The front gallery is furnished with a handsome clock. Present number of members is about 200.

PASTORS.

Rev. THOMAS H. SKINNER, D. D., inst. April 19, 1823, left Aug. 27, 1823.
 Rev. JONA. BROWN, D. D., inst. March 14, 1829, left Feb. 16, 1831.
 Rev. AMOS A. PHELPS, inst. Sept. 13, 1831, left March 26, 1834.
 Rev. ARTEMAS BOIES, inst. Dec. 10, 1834, left Nov. 9, 1840.
 Rev. AUSTIN PHELPS, inst. March 31, 1842, left May, 1843.
 Rev. H. M. DEXTER, present Pastor, ordained 1849.



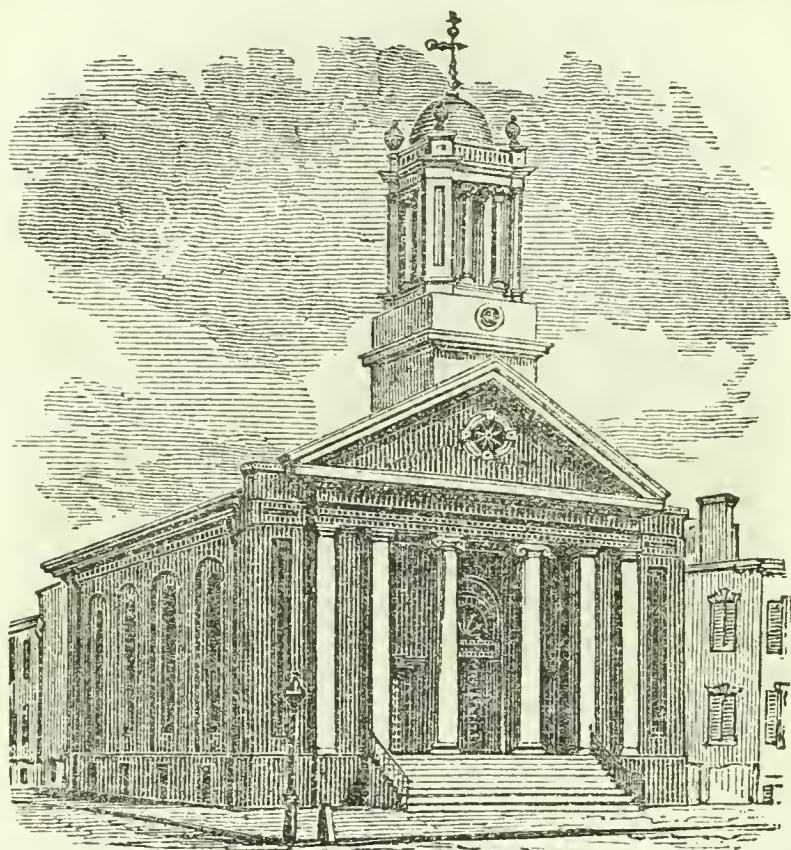
SALEM STREET CHURCH.

This Church was organized September 1, 1827. At its formation it consisted of 97 members, viz. 34 males and 63 females. The corner-stone of the Church edifice was laid July 17, 1827. It was consecrated January 1, 1823. The whole number of members united to the Church, including the first organization, is 867. The number of members remaining November 14, 1842, 567; of whom 185 are males, and 382 females.

This Church is built of brick, and is situated at the corner of Salem and North Bennett streets. It has a swelled front, and is a commodious building, containing 134 pews on the lower floor, and 32 in the gallery, and two vestries in the basement. The body of the house is 71 by 71 feet. The vestibule projects in front about 12 feet. The ceiling is a simple arch from side to side, springing from a projecting belt of stucco which extends around the entire building.

PASTORS.

- Rev. JUSTIN EDWARDS, D. D., inst. Jan. 1, 1823, dis. Aug. 20, 1829.
 Rev. GEORGE W. BLAGDEN, inst. Nov. 3, 1830, dis. Sept. 5, 1836.
 Rev. JOSEPH H. TOWNE, installed June 2, 1837, left Dec. 27, 1843.
 Rev. EDWARD BEECHER, inst. March 13, 1844.



SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This Church edifice was erected in 1823, and was intended for the ministrations of Rev. Dr. Holley, who formerly preached in the Hollis street pulpit. Mr. Holley was on his return from Kentucky to take charge of it, when suddenly his melancholy death disappointed the hopes of his friends who had erected the Church. The Church was dedicated Jan. 30, 1823; the Rev. Mellish Irving Motte, who had formerly been an Episcopal clergyman in Charleston, S. C., but had become a Unitarian, was invited to settle as Pastor, and May 21, the same year, was ordained. Dr. Channing preached the sermon. The Society, under Mr. Motte, consisted of about 160 families. It showed great zeal in paying off a heavy debt that had been incurred in building the Church. In July, 1842, Mr. Motte requested that his connection with the Society might be dissolved. In September, the same year, Mr. Frederick D. Huntington, of the Theological School, Cambridge, was invited with great unanimity to take charge of the congregation, and on the evening of October 19, was ordained.

The house contains 124 pews on the floor, and 42 in the gallery.



MARINERS' CHURCH, PURCHASE STREET.

This Church is under the charge of the Boston Seamen's Friend Society, formed in January, 1828. The Society previously worshipped in the hall on Central wharf.

The corner-stone of this church edifice was laid August 11, 1829, and was dedicated January 1, 1830. A Church of 9 members was organized, for the special benefit of seamen and their families, January 20, 1830.

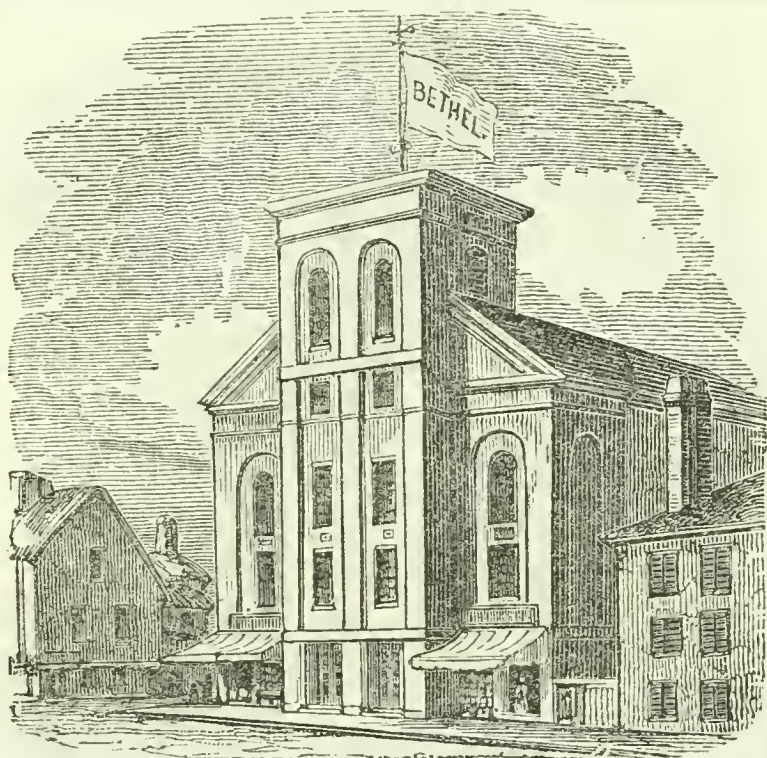
The Mariners' Church is situated in Purchase street, on the easterly side of Fort Hill, fronting the harbor. Over it waves the Bethel Flag, inviting the hardy seamen of Columbia to gather around the altar of their God, and each Sabbath day witnesses these gallant men, who never bent to a victor, on their knees before Him, in his house.

PASTORS.

Rev. JONATHAN GREENLEAF, chosen February 13, 1830, dismissed November, 1833.

Rev. DANIEL M. LORD, installed Nov. 11, 1834, dismissed July 20, 1843.

Rev. GEORGE W. BOURNE, installed February 15, 1849, present Pastor.

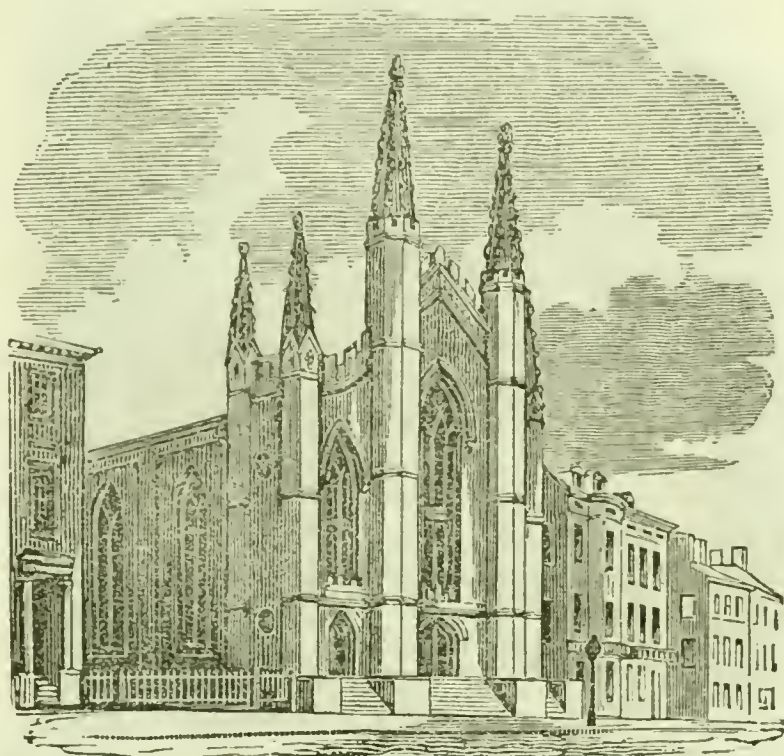


SEAMEN'S CHURCH, OR BETHEL, NORTH SQUARE.

The Bethel, in North Square, is owned by the Port Society for the city of Boston and vicinity, and cost \$ 23,000.

In the year 1823, several gentlemen of our city, of the Methodist Episcopal persuasion, urged by an enlarged philanthropy, organized themselves into a society, for the moral and religious instruction of seamen, to be called "The Port Society of Boston and its vicinity." The Bethel was the first fruits of their design, and no one of our public charities has received a greater share of public eulogium. Another early act of the founders was to procure and settle a pastor over the Bethel, and their choice fell upon the Rev. Edward T. Taylor, who still continues to labor among his "children," as he affectionately terms the seamen, and his labors are attended with eminent success, alike creditable to himself and the great cause he advocates.

The edifice, of which the above is a representation, is all built of brick, with the exception of the basement, which is of unhammered Quincy granite. It is 81 by 53 feet, and is capable of containing 1,500 persons. A part of the basement is used for a reading-room, for the benefit of those seamen who have leisure and inclination to visit it.



GRACE CHURCH, TEMPLE STREET.

This Society was formed in 1829, and continued to increase very gradually until towards January, 1835, when it was incorporated under the title of "Grace Church in the City of Boston."

The corner-stone of the Church edifice was laid June 30, 1835, and it was consecrated by the Right Reverend Bishop Griswold, June 14, 1836.

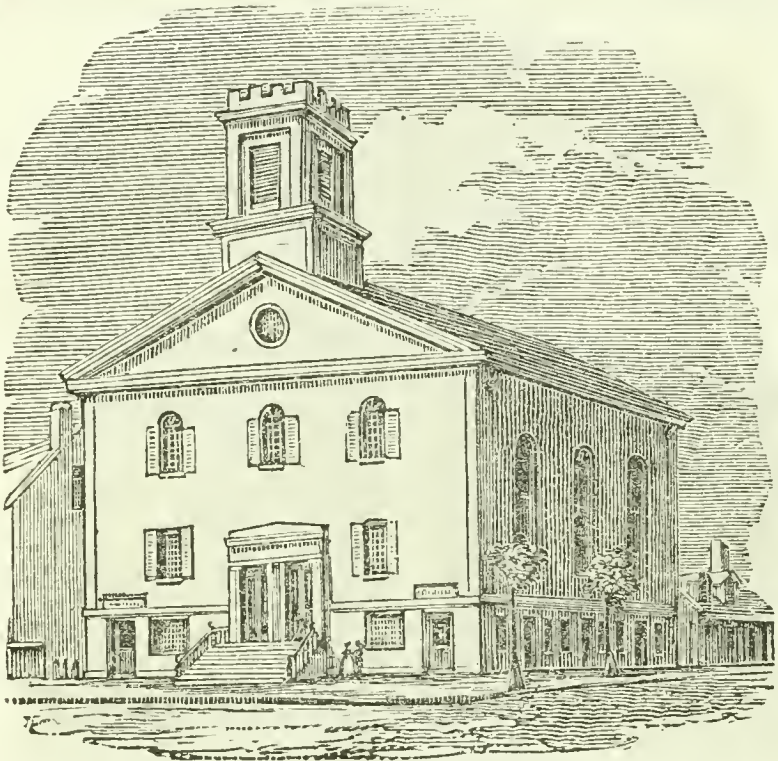
The architecture of this Church is generally much admired, and it is a better specimen of the Gothic style than is ordinarily found in New England. The interior is beautifully painted by M. Bragaldi. The exterior of the building, including the towers (which are of the octagonal form), is 87 feet; breadth 63 feet. The basement is divided into 2 large rooms for lectures, Sunday-schools, &c. The height from the main floor above the basement to the centre of the main arch, is 45 feet; an arch is thrown over each of the side galleries, which is intersected by arches opposite the three windows on each side, and resting on each side upon four cluster columns of 24 inches diameter.

RECTORS.

Rev. THOMAS M. CLARK, instituted November 13, 1836, left 1843.

Rev. CLEMENT N. BUTLER, D. D., instituted 1844, left 1847.

Rev. CHARLES MASON, present Pastor, instituted 1848.

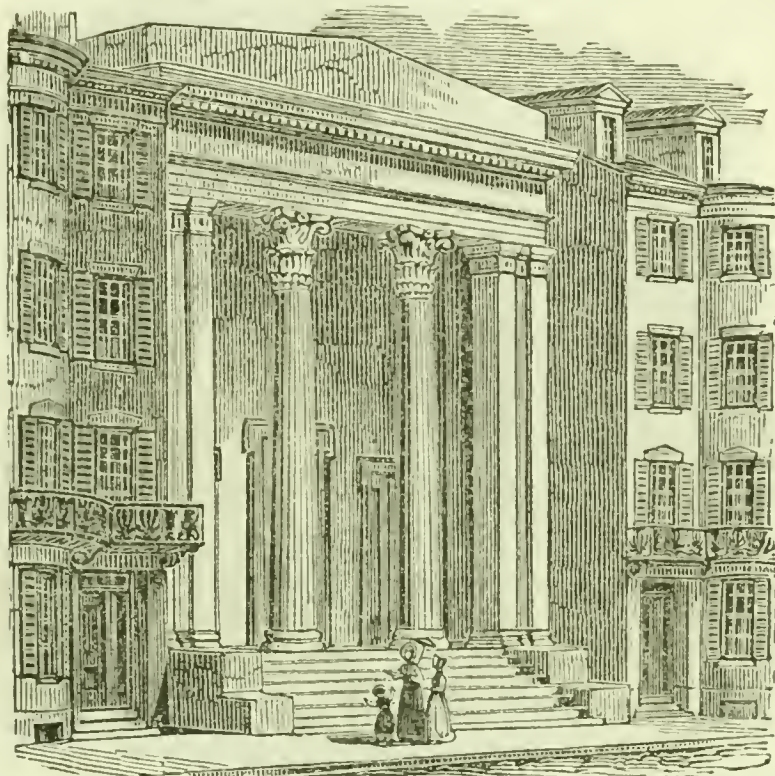


FOURTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, SOUTH BOSTON.

This edifice is situated at the corner of B street and Broadway. It was built, and is now occupied by the "Fourth Universalist Society," which was gathered in April, 1830, under the labors of Rev. Benjamin Whittemore, who was installed April 10, 1833. Rev. Thomas D. Cook, present minister, installed in 1844. From a small beginning the Society has gradually increased in numbers and prosperity. The Society was organized May 30, 1831, and incorporated April 19, 1837.

Connected with the Society is a Church, numbering about 80 members. Also a Sabbath School with 230 scholars and 45 teachers.

The Church edifice presents nothing very remarkable to the eye in point of architecture. It is built of wood, with a brick basement, which contains two stores and the Vestry. The furniture and interior ornaments are neat, and well adapted to the comfort and convenience of the speaker and auditory. The origin of the denomination of Universalists in America, was in the year 1770. Mr. John Murray commenced preaching near New York; visited Philadelphia and several parts of New Jersey; came in 1773 to Newport, and thence to Boston, where he arrived on the 26th of October of that year.



CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, WINTER STREET.

This Church was organized May 11, 1835, consisting of 62 members, and commenced public worship at the Odeon, August 6, 1835, under the name of the Franklin Street Church.

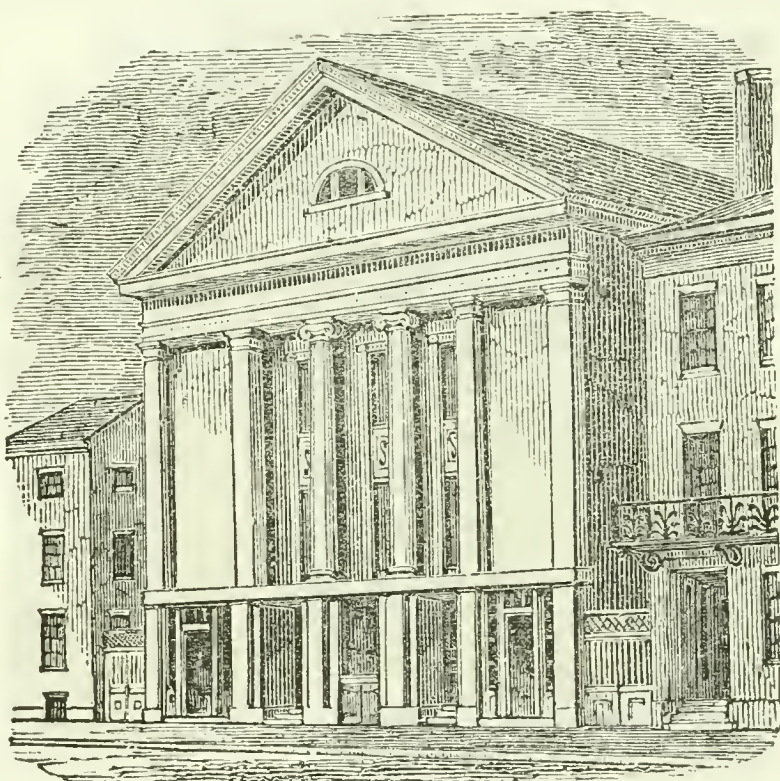
The corner-stone of the Church edifice was laid May 27, 1841, and the Church consecrated Dec. 31, 1841. The Central Congregational Society was organized Dec. 7, 1841, and the Franklin Street Church assumed the name of the Central Congregational Church, Dec. 24, 1841. The number of members in January 1, 1850, was 462.

The front of this Church is of the Corinthian order; the two fluted columns and beautiful capitals of Quincy granite sustaining the entablature, that, united, form an elevation of about 53 feet from the ground, and of 41 in width, present an imposing appearance. The interior arrangement of the house embraces all modern improvements in this department of architecture.

PASTORS.

Rev. WILLIAM M. ROGERS, installed August 6, 1835.

Rev. GEORGE RICHARDS, installed October 8, 1845.



FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, WARREN STREET.

The Fifth Universalist Society was formed January, 1836. It worshipped in Boylston Hall three years, when it removed to the Meeting-House erected for its use in Warren, near Tremont street. The house was dedicated in February, 1839.

The Meeting-House is built of brick, with a granite basement, and contains 162 pews, and will seat about 1,100 persons. It is furnished with a fine-toned organ. In the basement there is a large vestry and three school-rooms.

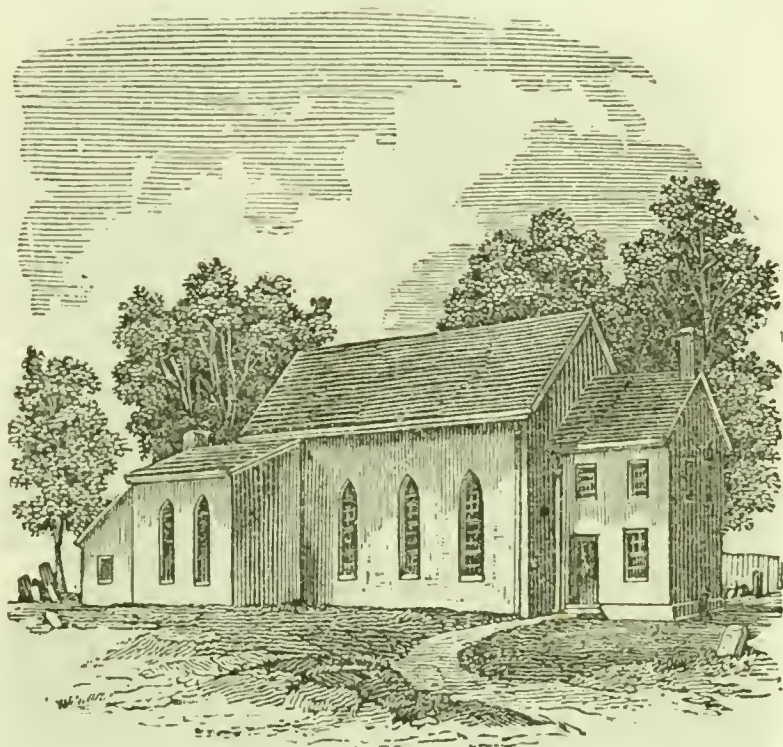
The Church, which originally consisted of 85 members, was formed in 1837. It has now about 350 members. The communion is administered once a month. There are connected with the Society two Sabbath Schools, consisting of about 300 children, and 70 teachers. There are also two female charitable associations connected with the Society.

PASTORS.

Rev. OTIS A. SKINNER, settled January, 1837, resigned April, 1846.

Rev. J. S. DENNIS, installed January, 1847, resigned June, 1848.

Rev. OTIS A. SKINNER, reinstalled March, 1849.



ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, SOUTH BOSTON.

This Church was erected in 1819, by the Catholic Congregation of Boston, with the approbation and assistance of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cheverus. It was enlarged, rendered fit for Divine service, and afterwards consecrated by Bishop Fenwick, in 1833. A tablet in front of the building bears the following inscription: — “Erected by the Catholic Congregation of Boston, with the approbation and assistance of Right Reverend Bishop Cheverus, A. D. 1819.”

This building is not at present used as a regular place of worship, but is occasionally used as a cemetery Chapel. A large cemetery is attached to the Church lot, on Dorchester street, South Boston.

The house is surrounded and nearly hidden by large Elm trees; and the traveller as he passes it is surprised with its rural beauty in the summer, no less than by its mournful and desolate aspect in the winter.

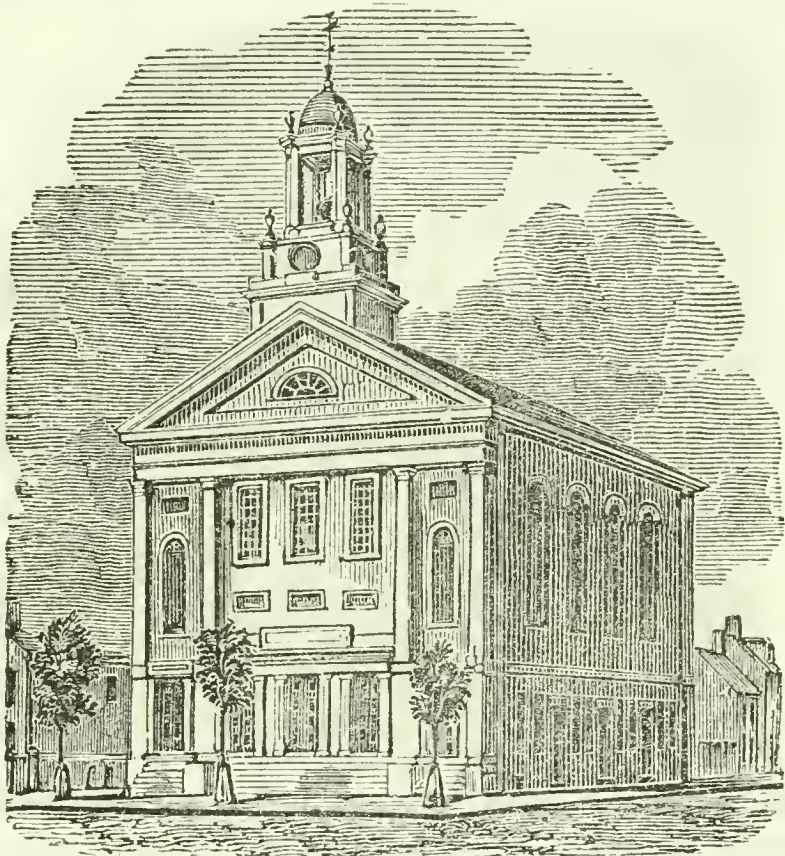
PASTORS.

Rev. THOMAS LYNCH, from the year 1833 to 1836.

Rev. JOHN MAHONY, from the year 1836 to 1839.

Rev. M. LYNCH, from the year 1839 to 1840.

Rev. F. FITZSIMMONS, December 21, 1840.



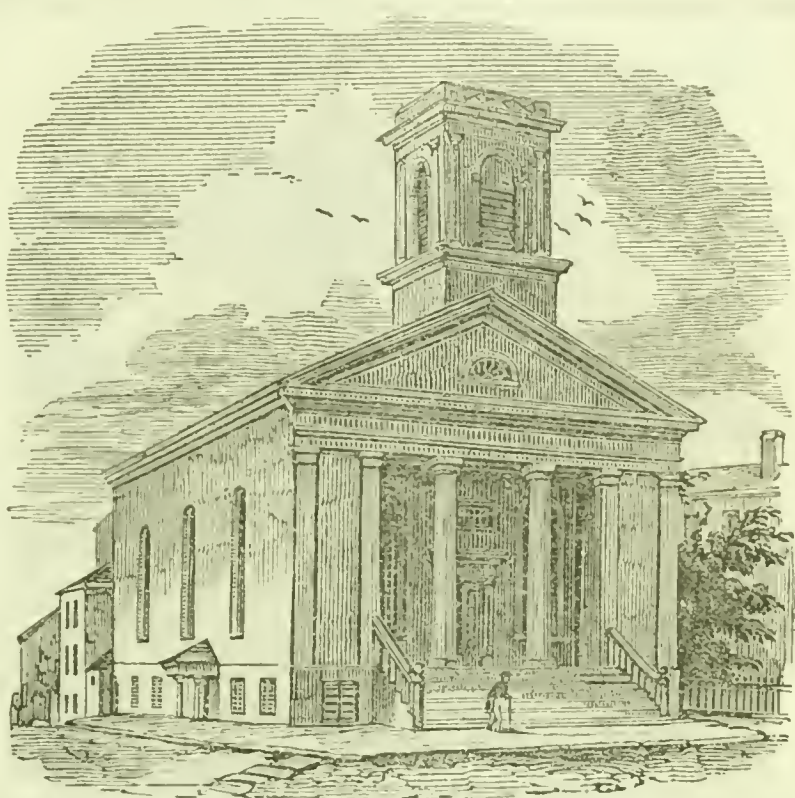
SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, SOUTH BOSTON.

On the 28th of August, 1823, 19 individuals were constituted a branch of the Federal Street Baptist Church. This branch was publicly recognized as an independent Church, March 27, 1831, then numbering 52 members.

The branch originally met for public worship in a small house formerly occupied by the Methodists. They were aided for several years by the "Baptist Evangelical Society." Their present house was dedicated to the worship of God, July 22, 1830. It is on the corner of C street and Broadway. The building has nothing remarkable in its appearance, though to the antiquarian there are interesting associations connected with its history.

PASTORS.

R. H. NEALE, who had supplied the pulpit nearly three years, from 1833 to 1834. T. R. CRESSEY, from 1834 to 1835. THOMAS DRIER, from 1835 to 1843. DUNCAN DUNBAR, from 1844 to 1845. GEORGE W. BOSWORTH assumed the charge February 22, 1846, present Pastor.



THIRD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

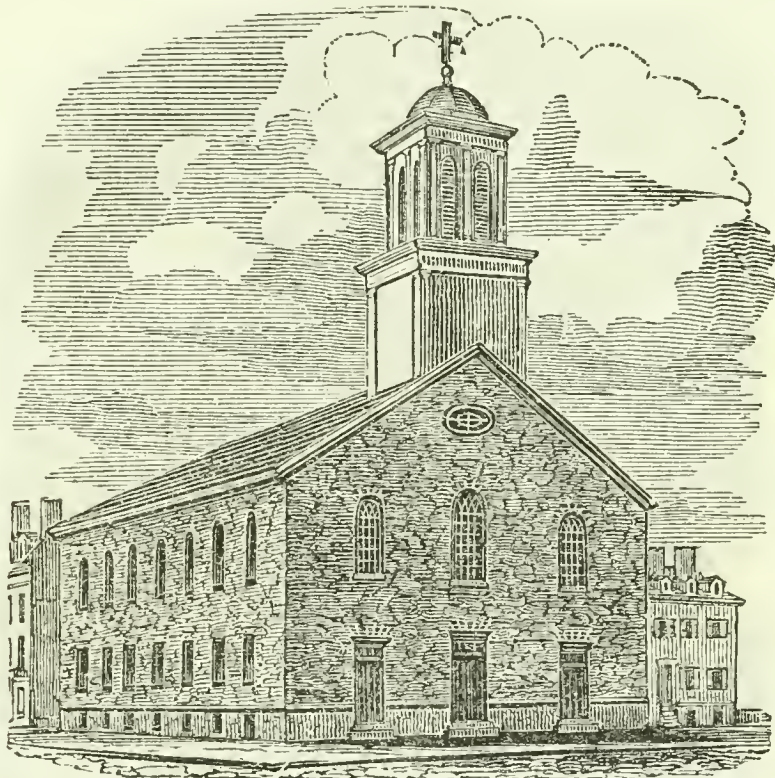
This Church was gathered and the first sermon delivered on the 4th of July, 1834. The Church at that time consisted of between 20 and 30 individuals, and was soon increased to 60, from other Methodist Churches in the city. From the time of its commencement, it has steadily increased, and at the present time its numbers are 320. The building was erected in 1827, for a Presbyterian Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. Jas. Sabine. In 1829, Mr. Sabine and a part of his Society withdrew from the Presbyterian connection, and embraced the sentiments of the Episcopalians; in consequence of which the Meeting-House became vacant until occupied by the above Society.

PASTORS.

Rev. ABEL STEVENS,
 Rev. M. L. SCUDDER,
 Rev. EDWARD OTHEMAN,
 Rev. JAMES PORTER,
 Rev. T. C. PIERCE,
 Rev. WILLIAM SMITH,

Rev. DANIEL WISE,
 Rev. GEORGE PICKERING,
 Rev. MINOR RAYMOND,
 Rev. A. D. MERRILL,
 Rev. T. C. PIERCE,
 Rev. J. D. BRIDGE,

Rev. LORANUS CROWELL, Pastor, 1851.



ST. MARY'S CHURCH, ENDICOTT STREET.

This Church was consecrated by Bishop Fenwick, of the Roman Catholic Church, on the 22d of May, 1836.

This Church is situated on Endicott street, at the corner of Cooper street. It is built of rough stone, and is a beautiful and durable edifice. It has a spacious and convenient basement.

PASTORS.

Rev. WILLIAM WILEY, from May, 1836, to April, 1837.

Rev. P. O'BEIRNE, from 1837 to 1838.

Rev. MICHAEL HEALY, from 1838 to 1841.

Rev. THOMAS O'FLAHERTY, from January, 1841, to March, 1842.

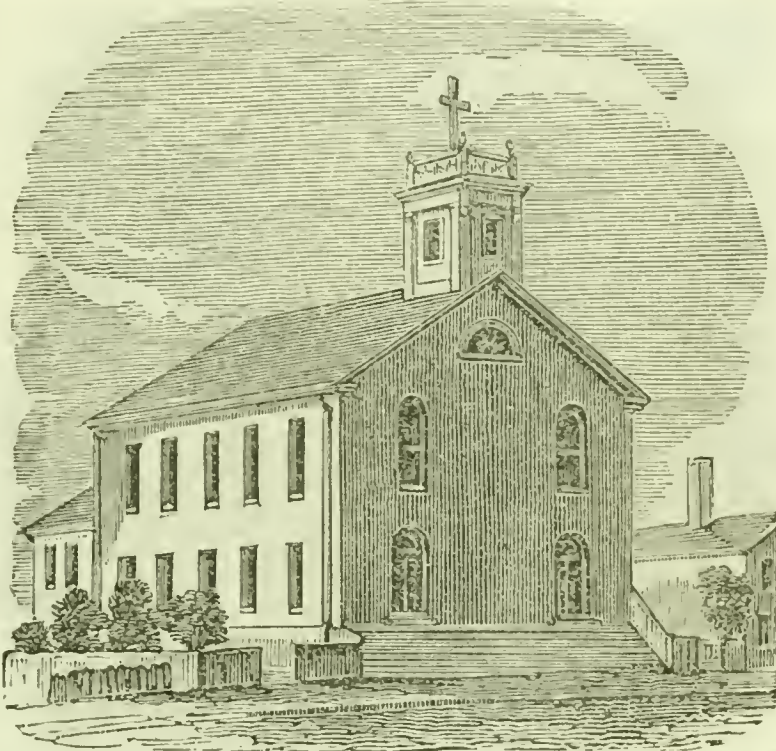
Rev. JOHN FITZPATRICK, from March 4, 1842, to 1847.

Rev. JOHN P. FLOOD, from 1847 to 1849.

Rev. JOHN McELROY, present Minister, 1851.

Rev. F. B. KROES, and Rev. FRANCIS LACHAT, assistant Ministers.

The first movements of the Roman Catholics to form a Society in Boston were in the year 1784. These were prompted by the Irish and French emigrants, under the pastoral charge of the Abbe La Poitrie, a chaplain in the French navy.



ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, NORTHAMPTON STREET.

This Church was consecrated on the 11th of December, 1836, by Bishop Fenwick, for the use of the Catholics at the South end.

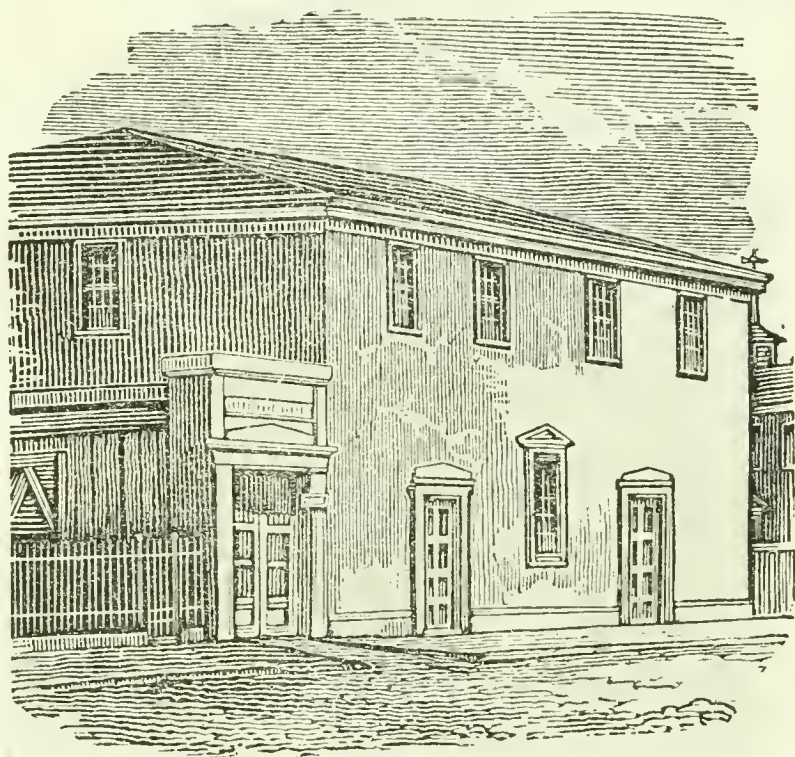
First and present Pastor, Rev. Thomas Lynch.

This Church is located at a section of Boston, where the population, particularly the foreigners, is rapidly increasing. It is uniformly thronged with devoted worshippers.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SUFFOLK STREET.

The corner-stone of this Church was laid on the 26th of June, 1812, by Bishop Fenwick. It is situated in Suffolk street, and when completed will be appropriated to the use of the German Catholics of this city. Its Pastor is the Rev. P. Roloff.

The Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church who have resided at Boston, have been as follows. Rt. Rev. J. De Cheverus, afterwards Archbishop of Bordeaux till 1846. Arrived in 1796, departed in 1823. Rt. Rev. B. J. Fenwick. Arrived 1825, died 1846. Rt. Rev. I. B. Fitzpatrick. Arrived in 1840. Now at the Church of the Holy Cross, Franklin street.



CHARDON STREET CHAPEL OF THE ADVENTISTS.

Chardon Street, Erected 1838.

This Church was gathered February 14, 1836. At its formation it consisted of 16 members. They commenced public worship at Lyceum Hall, in Hanover street, and removed from that place to Chardon Street Chapel, which was built by said Church and Society, and dedicated Nov. 6, 1838.

This Church was gathered by the labors of Rev. Joshua V. Himes (formerly Pastor of the First Christian Church, corner of Summer and Sea streets). In the spring of 1843, the Church divided on the question of the Second Advent. A portion of them removed to the Melodeon, and soon ceased to be. The remaining portion, with Mr. Himes, removed to the Advent Tabernacle, in Howard street, and from thence to Central Hall, in Milk street. In July, 1848, the Church of Mr. Himes returned to the Chardon Street Chapel, where they have since remained. He being their pastor at this period, the Church is known as the Chardon Street Church of Second Adventists.

The building is of wood, and plain in its exterior appearance, but neat and convenient in the interior. It will seat comfortably 500 persons.



FOURTH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NORTH RUSSELL STREET.

This Church was constituted A. D. 1837, with 60 members, under the pastoral care of Rev. M. L. Scudder. Their first meetings were held in the Wells School-House, in Blossom street. The Chapel was dedicated A. D. 1838. It is erected on a plan designed for further improvement, as we learn the edifice will be elevated, and that the buildings in front will be removed, to make a more spacious court.

The ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church are stationed annually, and according to the present usage are not appointed to the same station more than two years successively.

The whole number of members in June, 1842, was 430, of whom 127 were males, and 303 females.

MINISTERS.

MOSES L. SCUDDER, from 1837 to 1839. JEFFERSON HASCALL, from 1839 to 1841. CHARLES K. TRUE, from 1841 to 1843. GEORGE LANDEN, from 1843 to 1845. WILLIAM H. HATCH, from 1845 to 1847. WILLIAM RICE, from 1847 to 1849. MARK TRAFTON, from 1849 to 1851. E. COLBEIGH, present Minister, stationed 1851.



THIRTEENTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This Society was formed in the year 1825. The place of worship was located at the corner of Purchase and Pearl streets. The Rev. George Ripley was ordained as Pastor in 1826, and after the lapse of almost fifteen years, his connection was dissolved, for reasons which affected, not the least, the relations of friendship and mutual respect between the parties. The Rev.

James I. T. Coolidge, the present incumbent, was ordained in 1842. So great had been the changes in that section of the city, by the influx of business and foreigners, that the society was forced to remove to another section of the city; and on the 3d of May, 1847, the corner-stone of their present beautiful building was laid at the corner of Harrison Avenue and Beach Street. On the 3d of May, 1848, the new Church was completed and dedicated. The Society was incorporated under the title of the Purchase Street Congregational Society, but by reason of removal, it was obliged to change its name, and it is now known as the Thirteenth Congregational Church and Society.

The size of the body of this house of worship is 62 by 92 feet, exclusive of the buttresses, tower, and chancel. The chancel projects 6 feet and the tower 7 feet; making the entire length 107 feet. The side buttresses project 1 foot 8 inches, making the entire width 63 $\frac{2}{3}$ feet. The height of the front gable is 66 feet from the sidewalk, and the height of the side walls 32 feet, above which rises the clear story wall to the height of 47 feet from the sidewalk on Beach street. The tower, which is at the corner of the building, rises to the height of 93 feet to the base of the spire, and is supported by massive buttresses at the angles, which terminate with minarets and finials at the height of 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the base of the spire, where the tower finishes with gables on four sides.

ROWE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

This Society formerly worshipped in the Federal Street Baptist Church, the corner-stone of which was laid September 25, 1826, and the building dedicated July 18, 1827. At that period the Society consisted of sixty-five members.

In consequence of the many changes in Federal Street, and its gradual transformation into a mere business street, the Society determined in the year 1844, to dispose of the property and remove to a more central position. The building was occupied for the last time on the 23d of February, 1845, soon after which it was demolished.

The corner-stone of the present edifice, in Rowe street, was laid the 27th of April, 1846, and the building was dedicated on the 7th of April following. In the mean while, the Society held their public meetings in Amory Hall and the Melodeon. The present Church is in the pointed Gothic style of architecture; built of dark red sandstone, having a tower at the corner, surmounted by a spire rising to the height of 175 feet above the sidewalk. The interior of the building is finished with black walnut, and contains 158 pews. The organ was made by Mr. Appleton, of Boston, and is placed in the front angle corresponding with the towers.



ROWE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

By an act of the Legislature, the name of this Society was subsequently changed to the "Rowe Street Baptist Society." The present number of members is about 450.

PASTORS.

Rev. HOWARD MALCOM, from Nov. 13, 1827, to Sept., 1835. Rev. GEORGE R. IDE, from Dec. 30, 1835, to Dec., 1837. Rev. HANDEL G. NOTT, from May 23, 1839, to May, 1840. Rev. WILLIAM HAGUE, from Sept., 1840, till 1843. Rev. BARON STOW, D. D., the present Pastor, installed 1843.



BOWDOIN SQUARE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Opposite the Revere House.

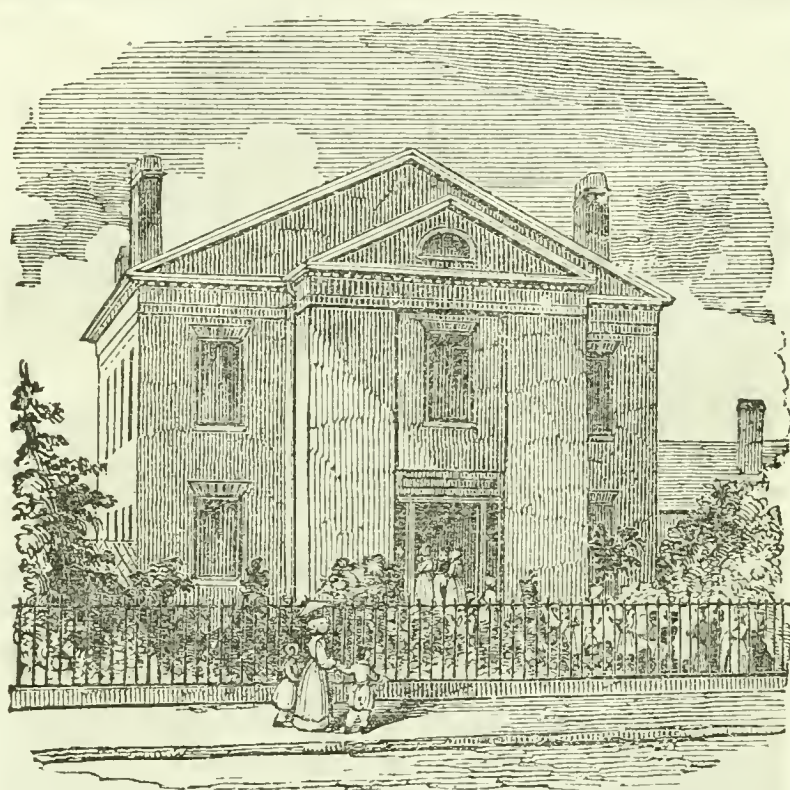
This edifice stands on the north side of Bowdoin square, beautifully opening to the view from all the streets which radiate from the square. The corner-stone was laid April 1, 1840, and the building dedicated November 5, 1840. It is one of the most agreeable locations in Boston. It is 98 feet in length, inclusive of the tower, by 73½ feet wide. Its front, with its tower and its six turrets, is of granite. The tower projects 10 feet from the main building; is 23 feet square, and 110 feet high. The cost of the building, including furniture and organ, was upwards of seventy-thousand dollars.

The Church was constituted Sept. 17, 1840, with 137 members. Present number, 337.

PASTORS.

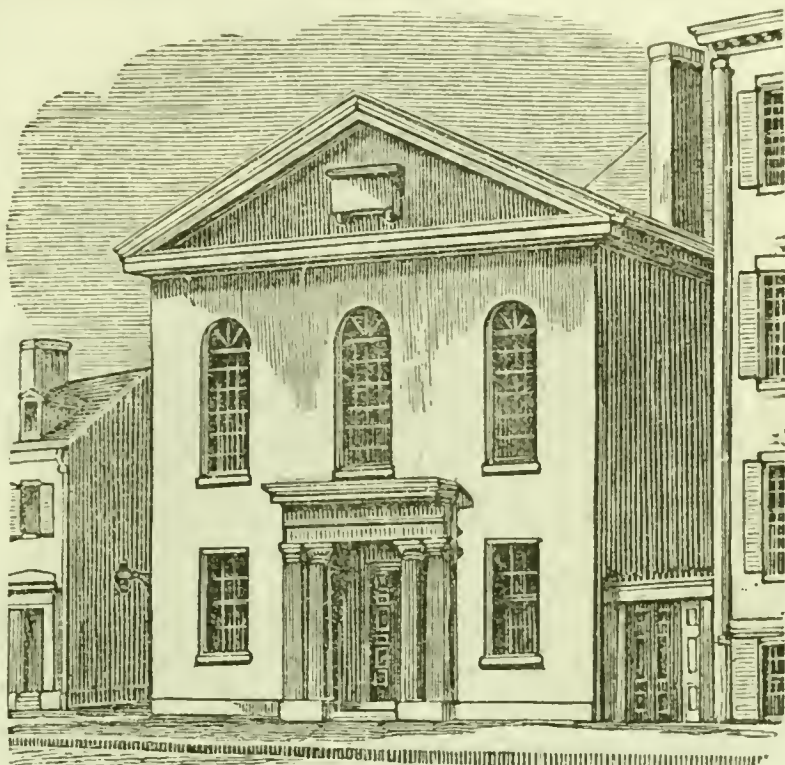
Rev. R. W. CUSHMAN, installed July 8, 1841, left July, 1847.

Rev. PHARCELLUS CHURCH, D. D., installed Sept., 1848, present pastor.



WARREN STREET CHAPEL.

This Institution, established A. D. 1835-36, through the liberality of several private individuals, belonging to the Congregational Unitarian denomination, and placed under the charge of Rev. C. F. BARNARD, is devoted to the general objects of the Ministry at Large, particularly in their relation to the young. It contains various free schools for instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Sewing, intended for those who cannot obtain such advantages elsewhere, and open at such hours as their convenience requires. There are two valuable libraries for readers of different ages. Two or more large classes are taught the elements and practice of vocal music. A Sunday School occupies the morning and afternoon of the Lord's Day, followed by religious exercises generally adapted to the wants and capacity of the young. Occasional meetings of a social or instructive character are added, with an annual visit to the country, and other means of rational enjoyment. There are connected with the building a garden and a cabinet of Natural History. The current expenses of the institution are defrayed in part by annual subscriptions or donations, and in part through the proceeds of a course of Lyceum Lectures, by occasional concerts, and by sales of flowers upon the Common on the Fourth of July.



TUCKERMAN CHAPEL, PITTS STREET.

The corner-stone of this building was laid July 7, 1836. It was dedicated by the Congregational Unitarian denomination the following November. It is a neat brick building, 76 feet by 44, two stories in height.

Dr. Tuckerman entered upon his duties as Minister at Large, Nov. 5, 1826. His purpose was to visit among the poor, and to be to such as were not visited by any other clergymen, a Christian Pastor and Friend. In Feb., 1827, he had 50 families under his charge; in six months, 90 families, at the close of the year, 170 families, and in six months more, 250 families.

Rev. F. T. Gray became a colleague with Dr. Tuckerman in 1834, and continued in this ministry until 1839, when the Rev. R. C. Waterston was ordained to take charge of the labor.

PASTORS.

Rev. DR. TUCKERMAN, installed 1826, died April 20, 1840.

Rev. FREDERICK T. GRAY, ordained Nov. 1834, left 1839.

Rev. R. C. WATERSTON, ordained Nov., 1839, left in the spring of 1845.

Rev. ANDREW BIGELOW, installed May, 1845, left Sept., 1846.

Rev. SAMUEL H. WINKLEY, inst. Sept., 1846, present pastor, July, 1851.



SUFFOLK STREET CHAPEL.

This Chapel constitutes one of the branches of the Ministry at Large, and was built by the "Fraternity of Churches" in 1839. On the 23d of May, in that year, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate services, and the dedication took place on the 5th of February, 1840.

This edifice is situated at the extreme south part of the city, opposite the Southern Cemetery, and is the largest of the Chapels connected with the Ministry at Large. The cost of the building was about \$15,000, exclusive of the land, which was given by the city according to a grant in 1806, to the first religious association that should promise to build a Church thereon. The congregation gathered here met originally in a small school-room in Northampton street, from which they were transferred to Suffolk street. The architectural style of this Chapel is somewhat imposing and peculiar. It is built of rough stone with rustic finishings of granite, and has a massive granite porch in front, supported by five piers of the same material.

PASTORS.

Rev. JOHN T. SARGENT, ordained Oct. 29, 1837, left Dec., 1844.

Rev. SAMUEL B. CRUFT, ordained Jan., 1846, present pastor, 1851.



WEST CHURCH, LYNDE STREET.

The West Church was gathered January 3, 1737, in Lynde street, then termed *New Boston*, and then the only Church in that division of the town. The first was a well-proportioned wooden building, begun September 26, 1736, and finished in April, 1737, when it was furnished with a handsome steeple. It was situated commodiously to give signals to the Continental troops at Cambridge, on the opposite shore. The British officers suspected it had been used for this purpose, and the steeple was taken down by them in 1775.

The corner-stone of the present edifice was laid April 4, 1806, and the Church was dedicated November 27 of the same year. It is 75 by 74 feet, and contains 114 pews on the lower floor, and 50 in the gallery. It is situated in Lynde street, corner of Cambridge street. The number of families in the parish is about 320. The Church is Congregational.

Dr. Mayhew, the second minister of the West Church, one of the ablest men our country has produced, was ordained June 17, 1747, and died July 9, 1766, aged 46 years. Just before his death, on his departure to attend an ecclesiastical council at Rutland, he wrote a letter to James Otis, Esq., suggesting the plan of a correspondence or "communion" among the colonies, which was afterwards adopted, and conduced much to the happy result of their struggle for freedom.

In 1805, there were nine Congregational Churches in Boston, the West Church being ranked the ninth, though it was in fact the eighth, as the church in Federal street did not join the Congregational communion till 1787. These churches were in fellowship, and their ministers exchanged with one another, and assisted each other in ministerial labors as occasion required. This fellowship was maintained between this Church and the eight other Churches till 1821.

The square in front of the Church, on Cambridge street, has been this year ornamented with a substantial iron railing, 369½ feet in length. The cost of this railing and the fountain was about \$5,000. Dr. Lowell, the present minister, is the oldest minister in Boston.

PASTORS.

WILLIAM HOOPER, from Scotland, ordained May, 1737, resigned 1746.

JONATHAN MAYHEW, D. D., from Martha's Vineyard, ordained June 17, 1747, died July 9, 1766, aged 46.

SIMEON HOWARD, D. D., from Bridgewater, (West Parish,) ordained May 6, 1767, died August 13, 1804, aged 71.

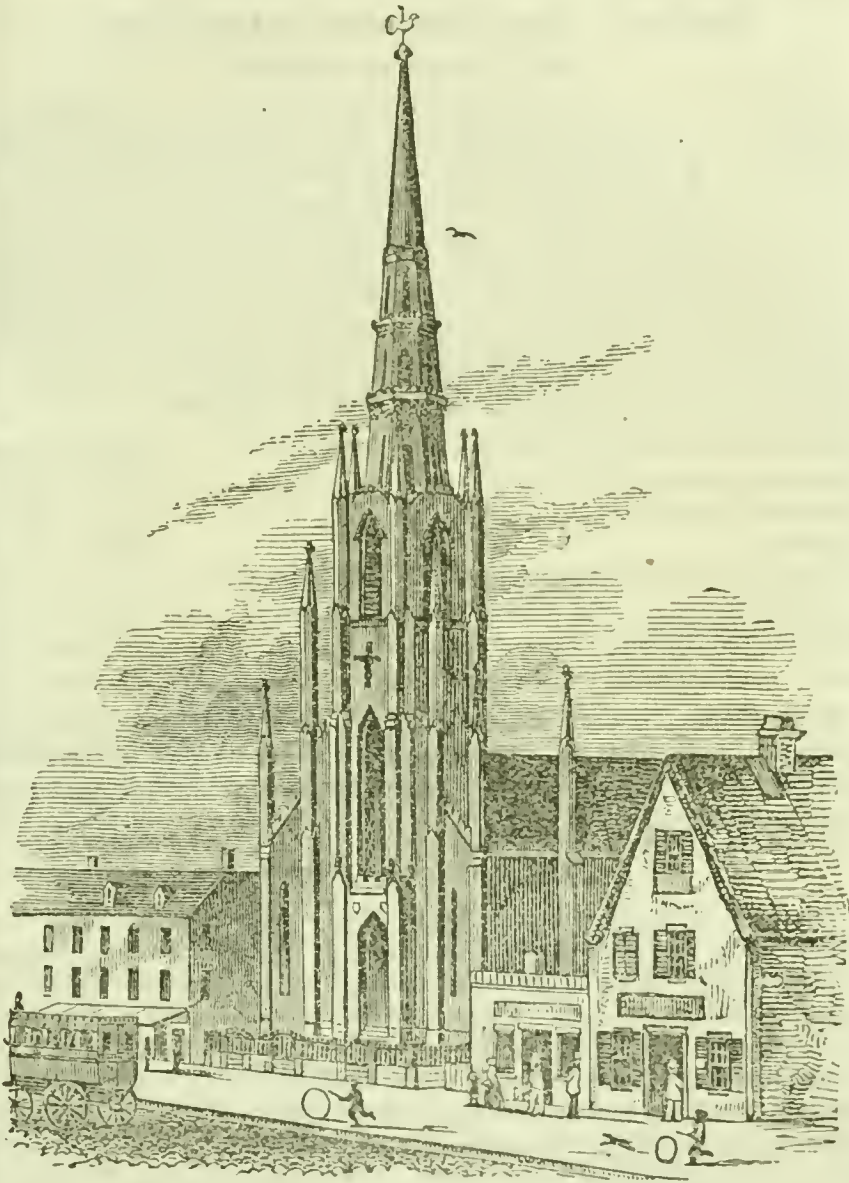
CHARLES LOWELL, D. D., Boston, ordained January 1, 1806.

CYRUS AUGUSTUS BARTOL, of Freeport, Me., ordained March 1, 1837.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, HANOVER STREET.

That branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church worshipping in this edifice was originally gathered in 1792, under the labors of the Rev. Joseph Lee, whose first sermons in the city were preached on the Common. Their first house of worship was erected in Hanover street, in 1796, when about 60 members belonged to it. They removed to a new edifice in North Bennet street, (*see page 84,*) in the year 1828, which house was sold to the Freewill Baptist Society in the year 1850.

In the year 1850, this Society purchased the elegant building erected for the Second Unitarian Society, (under Rev. Chandler Robbins,) of which the following is a correct representation.



PASTORS.

EPHRAIM WILEY, 1823-29. J. BONNEY, 1830. A. D. MERRILL, 1831.
 J. LINDSAY, 1832-33. D. FILLMORE, 1831-35. ABEL STEVENS, 1836.
 A. D. SARGENT, 1837. J. C. PIERCE, 1838-39. J. PORTER, 1840-41.
 MARK TRAFTON, 1842-43. J. D. BRIDGE, 1845. MINER RAYMOND,
 1846. WILLIAM H. HATCH, 1847-48. S. HALE HIGGINS, and MOSELY
 DWIGHT, 1849. JOSEPH CUMMINGS, 1850-51.

BOSTON BRIDGES AND FERRIES.

I. WEST BOSTON BRIDGE.

THIS was the second bridge built over Charles River. It is a conveyance from the west end of Cambridge street to the opposite shore in Cambridge-Port. A number of gentlemen were incorporated for the purpose of erecting this bridge, March 9, 1792. The causeway was begun July 15, 1792, and suspended after the 26th of December, till the 20th of March, 1793, when the work was resumed. The wood work of the bridge was begun the 8th of April, 1793, and the bridge and causeway opened for passengers the 23d of November following, being seven months and a half from laying the first pier. The sides of the causeway are stoned and railed; on each side of which was formerly a canal about 30 feet wide.

The bridge stand, on 180 piers, is	. . . . .	2,483 feet long.
Bridge over the gore, 14	"	275 "
Abutment, Boston side,	. . . . .	87½ "
Causeway,	. . . . .	3,344 "
Distance from end of the causeway to Cambridge Meet-		
ing-house,	. . . . .	7,810 "
Width of the bridge,	. . . . .	40 "
Railed on each side for foot passengers.		

To the Proprietors a toll was granted for 70 years from the opening of the bridge, which together with the causeway, was estimated to have cost £ 23,000 lawful money. The principal undertaker for building the bridge was Mr. Whiting.

II. BOSTON SOUTH BRIDGE.

The building of this bridge grew out of the project for annexing Dorchester Neck, so called, to Boston, as a part of the city. In the latter end of 1803, there were but 10 families on that peninsula, which comprised an extent of 569 acres of land. These families united with several citizens of Boston in a petition to the town for the privilege of being annexed thereto, "upon the single condition that the inhabitants [of B.] will procure a bridge to be erected between Boston and Dorchester Neck." On the 31st of January, 1804, after several confused meetings on the subject, the town agreed to the proposition, on condition "that the place from which and the terms on which the bridge should be built, shall be left entirely to the Legislature. Application was made to the General Court, and measures were in train for authorizing a bridge from South street to the point. The inhabitants of the south end of the town, having opposed this measure in vain thus far in its progress, formed a plan at this juncture, in which they proposed to erect a bridge where the present bridge stands, and to obviate the objection that such a bridge would not lessen the distance from the

point so much as the South Street Bridge would, they offered to construct a commodious street across the flats from Rainsford's Lane to the head of the proposed bridge. They presented a petition to the Court to be incorporated for these purposes, upon the presumption that no liberty would be granted for the erection of any other bridge, to the northward of their bridge, unless at some future period the increased settlement of this part of the country should be such, that the public exigencies should require the same. This plan and petition met with so favorable a reception, that the Dorchester Point proprietors were induced to make a compromise with the South end petitioners, in which it was agreed, that the South Street Bridge should be abandoned, and that the South end Bridge should be transferred to the Dorchester company, and the proposed street be carried forward by the petitioners. A joint committee made a report on the basis of this compromise, which was accepted in concurrence February 23d; and on the 6th of March, bills were passed for the three objects, the annexation of Dorchester Neck to Boston, the incorporation of the Proprietors of Boston South Bridge, and also of the Front Street Corporation in the town of Boston.

Messrs. William Tudor, Gardiner Green, Jonathan Mason, and Harrison Gray Otis, were the proprietors named in Boston South Bridge Act. Seventy years' improvement was allowed from the date of the first opening of said bridge for passengers, which took place in the summer of 1805. On the first of October, it was the scene of a military display and sham fight. This bridge is 1,551 feet in length, and cost the proprietors about \$56,000. In 1832, the proprietors sold the bridge to the city for \$3,500; since which it has been put in thorough repair by the city, at an expense of \$3,500, in addition to the amount paid by the Corporation, and has been made a free highway.

III. CANAL (OR CRAIGIE'S) BRIDGE.

This bridge runs from Barton's Point in Boston to Lechmere's Point in Cambridge. Its length is 2,796 feet; its width 40 feet. The persons named in the Act incorporating this bridge, were John C. Jones, Loammi Baldwin, Aaron Dexter, Benjamin Weld, Joseph Coolidge, Jr., Benjamin Joy, Gorham Parsons, Jonathan Ingersoll, John Beach, Abijah Cheever, William B. Hutchins, Stephen Howard, and Andrew Craigie. This bridge differs from those previously built, in being covered with a layer of gravel on the floor of the bridge. It was first opened for passengers on Commencement day, August 30, 1809. The bridge on the Cambridge side is united to Charlestown by *Prison Point Bridge*, which is 1,821 feet long, and 35 feet broad, having but one side railed for foot passengers. The Boston and Lowell Railroad runs parallel with, and about 100 feet north of Craigie's Bridge.

IV. WESTERN AVENUE.

This splendid work was projected by Mr. Uriah Cotting, who with others associated, received an act of incorporation, June 14, 1814, under the title of "The Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation"; the stock of which is divided into 3,500 shares of \$ 100 each. It was commenced in 1818, under Mr. Cotting's direction, but he did not live to witness its completion. His place was supplied by Col. Loammi Baldwin, and the road was opened for passengers, July 2, 1821. There was a splendid ceremony on the occasion; a cavalcade of citizens at an early hour entered the city over the dam, and was welcomed on this side by the inhabitants, who waited to receive them. This Avenue, or Mill-Dam, leads from Beacon street in Boston, to Sewall's Point in Brookline, and is composed of solid materials water-tight, with a gravelled surface, raised three or four feet above high-water-mark. It is one mile and a half in length, and a part of the way 100 feet in width. This dam cuts off and incloses about 601 acres of the southerly part of the Back or Charles River Bay, over which the tide before regularly flowed. The water that is now admitted is rendered subservient and manageable. Very extensive mill-privileges are gained by the aid of a cross dam, running from the principal one to a point of land in Roxbury, which divides the *Reservoir* or full basin on the west from the empty or running basin on the east. There are five pair of flood-gates in the long dam, grooved in massy piers of hewn stone; each pair moves from their opposite pivots towards the centre of the aperture on a horizontal platform of stone, until they close in an obtuse angle on a projected line cut on the platform, from the pivots in the piers to the centre of the space, with their angular points towards the open or unclosed part of the bay, to shut against the flow of tide and prevent the passage of water into the empty basin. In this manner all the water is kept out from this basin, except what is necessary to pass from the full basin, through the cross dam, to keep the mill-works in operation. The reservoir is kept full by means of similar flood-gates, opening into the full basin (when the rising of the tide gets ascendancy over the water in the reservoir), and fills at every flow, and closes again on the receding of the tide. In this way, at every high tide, the reservoir is filled, and a continual supply of water, to pass through sluice-ways in the cross dam sufficient to keep in motion, at all times, at least 100 mills and factories. At low water the flood-gates of the receiving basin open and discharge the water received from the reservoir.

From this avenue there are excellent roads leading to Roxbury, Brookline, Brighton, and Watertown, which are very extensively travelled. Besides the income from the mill-privileges, the corporation receives a toll, which is granted by the act of incorporation to be perpetual.

V. BOSTON FREE BRIDGE.

Within two years after the erection of the Boston South Bridge, an attempt was made for another to run from Sea street to South Boston. Many other attempts have been made since that time, to establish a bridge at this place, but they were strongly opposed till the passage of an Act March 4, 1826, authorizing the erection of the present bridge. The committee of the Legislature, to whom was referred the subject, gave this reason for reporting in favor of the bill: "that if the public good or public interest required that the proposed bridge should be constructed, then the prayer of the petition should be granted; that indemnification should be made for property taken for the use of the bridge, but to no greater extent; that the navigable waters being public property, the Legislature had the right to control the use of them. The committee therefore considered the only question arising was, whether the public exigency required this bridge. It appeared that about 100,000 people, if this bridge were erected, would be saved a travel of one mile by coming from the south shore over this bridge, instead of over the Neck; that an increasing intercourse would take place between the centre of business in the city and South Boston, and the distance be lessened half a mile, which in a dense population was equal to ten or twenty miles in the country. The only objections to this bridge arose from persons in Roxbury, at the south end of Boston, and from a part of the proprietors of the present bridge; that it did not appear that any others would be injured, and that these persons would not be injured to the extent they imagined. It was admitted that the navigation might be made a little inconvenient, but not so much so as was expected. It appeared that the present channel might, by individual right, be narrowed to three hundred feet, which would increase the current more than the proposed bridge; that the present current was about one mile the hour, while that at Charlestown Bridge was three miles; that the increase to the price of wood, if the bridge were erected, would be only six cents the cord; and that with one or two exceptions all the bridges in the State had been granted without any indemnity for consequential damages, other than compensation for property converted to the use of such bridges. The committee came to the conclusion, that no person ought to claim damages for an interruption of navigable waters; that these waters were held by the Legislature in trust for all the citizens, and that no individual had the right to be secured indemnity for damages arising therefrom, when the public accommodation required such interruption."

This bridge was completed in 1828, by a company of gentlemen who were proprietors of lands at South Boston, and by residents of that section, and who transferred it to the city in October.

VI. WARREN BRIDGE.

The subject of erecting a free bridge to lead from Boston to Charlestown was agitated in 1822. Subscriptions were raised, and a petition presented to the Legislature for an act of incorporation, which was opposed with great skill and perseverance by the friends and proprietors of Charles River Bridge. The subject before the Legislature was deferred from one session to another, till the winter of 1827, when a bill for a free bridge passed both houses, and only wanted the Governor's signature to become a law. The Governor returned the bill, with a message, giving his reasons for not signing it. The petition was again renewed, but so varied as to make a toll bridge. Great principles were involved in this subject, which the representatives of the people calmly and deliberately considered before they decided. The final bill was passed in the House of Representatives, February 29; yeas 152, nays 134. In the Senate, March 9; yeas 19, nays 17, and the Governor approved the act March 12, 1828. The distinction which was said to have been made by the Governor, between this bill and the one to which he refused his sanction the year previous was, that the Legislature had, in the passage of the present act, virtually decided that the public convenience and necessity, aside from consideration of tolls, required another avenue over Charles River, which was not the case with the previous bill.

The erection of this bridge was commenced on the 11th of June following, and while in progress, the proprietors of Charles River Bridge made an application to the Supreme Judicial Court on the 28th of June, by a bill in Equity, for an injunction against further proceedings in the erection of Warren Bridge. The court decided that the time for hearing should be extended to the 5th of August, and a special session was held at that time, acting as a Court of Chancery, when Messrs. Shaw, Gorham, and Webster, appeared as a counsel for the applicants, and Messrs. Fletcher and Aylwin, for the respondents. After hearing the parties by their counsel, on the 12th of August the court refused to grant the injunction; but at the same time informed the defendants that they proceeded at their peril; if the court should afterwards, in deciding on the merits, pronounce the act void, they would loose all they laid out. In October, 1829, the case was heard on the merits, and went in favor of the Warren Bridge proprietors. The court being two and two, the Chief Justice (Parker) said, "as no decree for relief can be passed, there will be a decree against the plaintiffs, in order that they may avail themselves of the right secured by the Constitution and laws, of a revision by the Supreme Court of the United States, where it is highly proper that this question, depending, as I think it does, mainly on the Constitution of the United States, should be ultimately decided." Accordingly, the case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, and was argued at the next term, February, 1830, the last

week of the term; the court intending to give their opinion at their next meeting; but in consequence of sickness and death from time to time, the six judges who heard the cause argued, never assembled together again. At the January term of the court, 1837, the cause was again argued before a full bench, by Messrs. Dutton and Webster, for Charles River Bridge, and by Messrs. Greenleaf and Davis for the Warren Bridge, and decided in favor of the latter.

This bridge was so far finished by the 25th of September, 1823, as to admit of persons walking over it, and was opened as a public highway on the 25th of December following. It is a more complete and elegant structure than any other bridge in Boston. It is placed on 75 piers, about 18 feet from each other, and measures 1,390 feet long; is 44 feet wide, allowing 30 feet for the carriage-way, and seven feet on each side, which is railed, for foot passengers. The floor of the bridge consists of hewn timber, one foot thick, on which is spread four inches of clay, then a layer of gravel six inches, over the whole surface, and finished by *Macadamizing* eight inches thick; making the whole thickness of the bridge 30 inches. This bridge is placed lower than any of the other bridges, that the timbers might be occasionally wet by the highest tides, which it is supposed will tend to their preservation.

The proprietors were granted a toll, the same as the Charles River Bridge, until reimbursed the money expended, with five per cent. interest thereon, provided that period did not extend beyond the term of six years from the first opening of the bridge; at which time (or sooner if the reimbursement by the receipt of tolls should permit) the bridge was to revert to the State in good repair. By the act of incorporation the proprietors were required to pay one half the sum allowed Harvard College, annually, from the proprietors of Charles River Bridge. This bridge was declared free March 2, 1836, with a surplus fund on hand, accruing from tolls, of \$37,437, after paying all expenses of erecting the bridge, and keeping the same in repair; since which, the interest of the fund has kept the bridge in repair and paid expenses.

VII. WINNISIMMET FERRY.

This ferry, which has become an important avenue to the city, is between the northerly end of Hanover street and Chelsea, and is one mile and three eighths in length. It is the oldest ferry in New England, and is believed to be the earliest established in the United States. Its name is derived from the Indian name of Chelsea.

There are five steam ferry-boats, for the transportation of passengers, horses and carriages. Some one of these leaves each side every ten or fifteen minutes from sunrise to 11 o'clock at night.

VIII. EAST BOSTON FERRY

Is a short ferry between North and East Boston, established by a license from the City Government in 1835, and is owned by an incorporated company. There are three large steamboats, two of which are constantly plying from daylight until 12 at night, every day in the year. Tolls:— For foot passengers, 2 cents each way; yearly ticket for a family consisting of two persons, \$8.

BOSTON HARBOR.

THE Harbor extends from Nantasket to the city, and spreads from Chelsea and Nahant to Hingham, containing about 75 square miles. It is bespangled with upwards of 50 islands or rocks, and receives the waters from the Mystic, Charles, Neponset, and Manatticut Rivers, with several other smaller streams. The most noted islands are Governor's Island and Castle Island, both of which are fortified: the former is now called Fort Warren, the latter Fort Independence. They lie about two and a half miles easterly from the city, dividing the inner from the outer harbor, about one mile distant from each other, and the only channel for large ships passes between them. Belle Isle and East Boston lie to the northeast of the city on the Chelsea coast, which, together with most of the islands in the harbor, come within the jurisdiction of the city. Deer Island, about five mile east, and Long Island, about five and a half east by south, command the outer harbor. Thompson and Spectacle Islands lie southeasterly towards Squantum, and within the parallel of Long Island. Rainsford, or Hospital Island, is about one mile southeasterly from Long Island. Gallop, George, and Lovel's Islands, lie east by south, from seven to eight miles from Boston, and between Broad Sound and Nantasket Road. Pethick's Island lies south of Nantasket Road, or Hingham Bay. The Lighthouse Island, on which the Lighthouse stands, lies south 69 deg. east, $8\frac{2}{3}$ miles. The Brewsters, Calf Island, Green Island, &c., lie northerly from the Lighthouse, forming a chain of islands, rocks, and ledges about three miles, to the Graves Rocks, between which no ships attempt to pass. The water in this harbor is of a sufficient depth to admit 500 ships of the largest class to ride at anchor in safety; while the entrance is so narrow as scarcely to admit two ships abreast. Boston is finely situated for commerce, and has more shipping than any other city in the United States, except New York. The wharves and piers are extensive, — provided with spacious stores and warehouses, with every convenience for the safe mooring and securing of vessels.

The city exhibits a very picturesque and beautiful view when approached from the sea, and its general appearance is much admired by strangers.

FANEUIL HALL.

The history of Faneuil Hall, which has been very properly styled the "Cradle of American Liberty," is intimately connected with that of our country. The original building, commenced in 1740, was the noble gift of Peter Faneuil, Esq., to the town of Boston, for a town hall and market place. The inside woodwork and roof of this building were destroyed by fire on the 13th of January, 1761. It was again repaired in 1763, with some slight alteration in the work, but the size of the building remained the same, two stories high and 100 feet by 40. The enlargement, by which it was extended in width to 80 feet, and a third story added, was proposed by the selectmen in May, 1805, and completed in the course of the year. The building has a cupola, from which there is a fine view of the harbor. The great hall is 76 feet square, and 28 feet high, with galleries of three sides upon Doric columns; the ceiling is supported by two ranges of Ionic columns; the walls enriched with pilasters and the windows with architraves, &c. Platforms under and in the galleries rise amphitheatrically to accommodate spectators, and from trials already made on various occasions of public interest, it appears favorable for sight and sound.

The west end is decorated by an original full length painting of Washington, by Stuart, presented by Samuel Parkman, Esq., and another painting of the same size, by Col. Henry Sargent, representing Peter Faneuil, Esq., in full length, copied from an original of smaller size.

Above the great hall is another 78 feet long and 30 wide, devoted to the exercise of the different military corps of the city, with a number of apartments on each side for depositing the arms and military equipments, where those of the several Independent Companies are arranged and kept in perfect order. The building also contains convenient offices for the Overseers of the Poor, Assessors, &c.

During the summer of 1827, the city government thoroughly repaired the building and divided the lower story, which had formerly been used for a market, into eight elegant and convenient stores, which give to the city upwards of \$4,600 per annum. The building was at the same time painted a light Portland stone color.

In the annals of the American Continent, there is no one place, more distinguished for powerful eloquence, than Faneuil Hall. That flame which roused a depressed people from want and degradation, arose from the altar of Liberty in Faneuil Hall. The language which made a monarch tremble upon his throne for the safety of his colonies, and which inspired New England with confidence in a cause, both arduous and bold, unprepared and unassisted, against a royal bulwark of hereditary authority, had its origin in Faneuil Hall. Those maxims of political truth which have extended an influence over the habitable globe, and have given rise to new republics where despotism once held a court, glutted with the

blood that would be free, were first promulgated in Faneuil Hall. Tyranny, with all its concomitant evils, was first exposed, and the great machine of human wisdom, which was to emancipate man from the rapacious jaws of the British lion, was put in active operation in Faneuil Hall. The story of our country's future greatness, her power, her learning, her magnitude, her final independence, was told prophetically in the same immortal forum.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Faneuil Hall Market is situated at the east end of Faneuil Hall, between two streets called North and South Market Streets, having two streets passing at right angles at the east and west fronts, the one being 76 feet, and the other at the east end, 65 feet wide. North Market street is 65 feet wide, the South 102 feet, each street having a range of stores four stories high with granite fronts; the range of stores on the north side 520 feet, and 55 feet deep; on the south 530 feet, and 65 feet deep; (an arched avenue in centre of each range, five feet wide, communicating with the adjoining streets;) the facade of which is composed of piers, lintel, and arched windows on the second story. The roofs are slated, and the cellars water-proof. The height and form of the stores were regulated by the conditions of sale. The purchaser was required to erect, within a limited time, a brick store with hammered stone front, (granite piers) in strict conformity with a plan drawn by Mr. Alexander Parris.

The first operation for locating and building this spacious and superb market house commenced on the 20th of August, 1824, by staking out the ground for the same, and for the North Market street; the old buildings standing on the premises having been previously purchased by the city, but not removed.

Shortly after the razing of these buildings, the filling up of the docks, and other work, necessary for clearing the wide area, and preparing for laying the corner-stone of the structure, were simultaneously entered upon, and carried through, to the raising of the splendid dome, without the intervention, we believe, of a single accident, or occurrence affecting human life.

The corner-stone of this building was laid with much ceremony. The plate deposited beneath it bears the names of the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, Building Committee and principal Architect, besides the following inscription:—“Faneuil Hall Market, established by the city of Boston. This stone was laid April 27, Anno Domini M^occcxxv. In the forty-ninth year of American Independence, and in the third of the incorporation of the city. John Quincy Adams, President of the United States. Marcus Morton, Lt. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The population of the city estimated at 50,000; that of the United States 11,000,000."

In length it is 585 feet 9 inches, in width 50 feet, wholly built of granite, having a center building $74\frac{1}{2}$ by 55 feet, projecting $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the north and south fronts. From the centre buildings are wings on each side, 173 by 500 feet, the wing continues from a projection of 6 inches, 46 feet 3 inches, and 51 feet in width, on each facade of which are 5 antaes, projecting 6 inches, finishing with a portico at each end of the building, projecting 11 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The porticos consist of 4 columns, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet diameter at base, and 2 feet 10 inches at neck, each shaft in one piece, 20 feet 9 inches long, with a capital of the Grecian Doric. The columns support a pediment, the tympanum of which has a circular window for ventilation. The wings are of two stories, the lower one 14 feet, the upper $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the lower windows have circular heads. The building is finished with a Grecian cornice 16 inches in depth, and 21 inches projection, worked in granite. The roof is slated, and gutters copper. The height of the wings from the sidewalk to the top of the cornice is 31 feet.

The facade of the centre building, up to the under side of the second story windows, is composed of five recesses of piers and arches of grooved ashler, on the top of which are again formed recesses by antaes, supporting a frieze and cornice, similar to the wing building; in each recess is a circular headed window, the centre a Venetian; on the top of the cornice is a blocking course, and an octagon attic, 6 feet high, with two elliptical sawtells, surmounted by a dome covered with copper, and crowned by a lantern light. At each angle on top of the centre building is a pedestal, in which are placed the necessary flues.

The whole edifice is supported by a base of Quincy blue granite, 2 feet 10 inches high, with arched windows and doors, communicating with the cellars.

The building is approached by 6 steps of easy ascent; each wing has 6 doors. The centre building in the north and south front, a pair of folding doors, enter a passage 10 feet wide, paved with brick, laid on ground arches; the wings have also a passage way of smaller dimensions to correspond.

The principal entrances are from the east and west porticos, which communicate with the corridor, 512 feet long, 12 feet wide, with entablatures, finished with a cove ceiling. The interior is divided into 128 stalls, and occupied as follows, viz: 14 for mutton, lamb, veal and poultry; 2 for poultry and venison; 19 for pork, lamb, butter and poultry; 45 for beef; 4 for butter and cheese; 19 for vegetables; and 20 for fish.

On the south front are four doorways opening to staircases, leading to the second story, in the centre of which is a hall, 70 by 50 feet, having a dome, springing from four segmental arches, ornamented with panels and rosettes, in the crown of which is an elliptical opening, 11 by 12 feet.

THE GRAND JUNCTION RAILROAD.

It is the design of this corporation to establish an extensive *freight* depot, at East Boston, adjoining the Eastern Railroad and British Steamship Depots, on the deepest and best sheltered part of Boston harbor, for the accommodation of, and forming a junction with, the several railroads terminating in Boston. The area of this depot is about thirty-five acres; and, united with the Eastern, which it adjoins, makes one grand freight depot, for the shipping interest, of fifty acres; extending from the Ferry wharf, southerly, on Marginal street, 2,150 feet, and westerly, 1,100 feet, to the Commissioners' Line, in the harbor-channel. It is more particularly designed, however, for the great Northern line of roads now built and in progress of construction through the principal manufacturing districts of this State, and thence through New Hampshire and Vermont into *both* Canadas, and reaching Northern New York at Ogdensburgh, on the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Oswegatchie, connecting Boston by the shortest and most expeditious route with the great West. By the establishment of this depot, the carrying trade of the Canadas will be secured to the United States, and more especially to Boston.

SAMUEL S. LEWIS, Esq., is the projector of this enterprise, and we are glad to observe that some of our most intelligent and energetic citizens are associated with him in carrying it out.

The Railroad connecting the Depot lands at East Boston with the Eastern, Boston and Maine, and Lowell and Fitchburg roads, is nearly graded, and will be completed and in operation in the summer of 1851.

The charter of this company allows any other railroad corporation to establish depots on their premises, and authorizes such railroad corporations as may establish depots there, to hold lands necessary therefor, in fee simple, or otherwise. Boston, from its favorable position, being nearer than New York to the Upper and Lower British Provinces, and also to Europe by sailing vessels, from four to seven days, and by steam, from one and a half to two days, is destined to become a great *export* city, when her railroads now in progress of construction shall have reached the Canadas, the Lakes, and the great West, affording facilities to bring to her port for shipment the vast products of the West. The road is now completed to Ogdensburgh, and the advantages of Boston as a shipping port will be more fully developed, and will be found equal to any in the Union. It is also predicted that by our railroad connections, commencing at the depot of this Company, on the deepest water in the harbor, extending and communicating with both the Canadas by the shortest and most expeditious route, Boston will also become the port of entry for the Canadas, and that goods arriving here in the steamships, after a passage of twelve to thirteen days, may be delivered in Montreal and Upper Canada within fifteen days of their shipment in Liverpool, and chargeable with no other

expenses than freight on shipboard and railroad ; thus placing the Canada importer, by the way of Boston, on an equal footing as to time (and with but trifling additional expense) with the New York importer *via* Boston.

"The objects of this Company, though somewhat various, are all and eminently designed to promote the trade and commerce of the city ; to facilitate the operations of commerce with the interior trade of the country ; to aid in distributing the productions of other countries, and in the export trade of our own. By the use of our wharves and railroad, the cars for the interior are brought into immediate connection with vessels from every port, and the freight of the ship may be exchanged for that of the cars without any other agency than that afforded by the accommodations of this Company. A ship from England may unload her cargo of merchandise to go to Canada, on one train of cars, and receive her cargo of flour for the return voyage from the next. Or, by our warehouses, the same cargo of merchandise, or the same freight of flour, may be placed in store or bond until required, and it will be seen that whatever the commodity, wherever it came from, or where designed to be sent, the saving of expense in the facilities afforded by this Company would equal a large part of the cost of conveying it to the interior from the ship, or to the ship from the interior.

"The geographical relations of the city of Boston, being almost an island, are peculiar. Although the extent of the city proper, at the present time, is estimated to be nearly double its original size, its capacity is all improved ; dwelling-houses are constantly giving room to stores ; and the increasing business of the city is still demanding further and larger accommodations. In fact, Boston has not only spread itself out, as it were, in all directions, but has actually extended its limits across two arms of the sea, and, once a city of three hills, is fast becoming a city of three cities ; and, at the same time, as if in this number was to be found the magic of the city's greatness, three other cities have grown up around her by the same impulse, — all indicative of the industry, activity, and enterprise of the New England character."

OFFICERS. — Samuel S. Lewis, *President* ; Dexter Brigham, Jr., *Treasurer* ; J. P. Robinson, *Clerk* ; William L. Dearborn, *Engineer*. DIRECTORS, — David Henshaw, Charles Paine, John W. Fenno, Ichabod Goodwin.

East Boston. — This portion of the city was originally known as Noddle's Island. Within the last twenty years it has become an important part of Boston, and now forms with the islands in the harbor the second ward, with a population of 9,000 persons. The Cunard line of steamers have their wharf at East Boston. There are several ship-yards within the limits of this ward, also a large Sugar Refinery. The Eastern Railroad commences at the wharf in East Boston.

BOSTON ASYLUM AND FARM SCHOOL, ON THOMPSON'S ISLAND.

IN the year 1813, several gentlemen formed a society for the relief and education of such boys as might be found destitute of parental and friendly superintendence.

In February, 1814, an Act of Incorporation was granted them, and the society was organized, with the title of the Boston Asylum for Indigent Boys. For many years it was located at the corner of Salem and Charter streets, in the house formerly occupied by Governor Phips.

On the 9th of June, 1835, the boys, 52 in number, were removed to Thompson's Island, which is within the limits of the city, and about four miles of the City Hall.

A number of gentlemen in the city were very desirous that an institution should be established here, to which children either already corrupted, or beyond parental control, might be sent without the intervention of a legal conviction and sentence; and in which such employments might be pursued by the children, as would make the institution, in the strictest sense, a school of industry. A plan for this object was submitted to a few gentlemen, by whom it was approved and matured; and a meeting was held in the hall of the Tremont Bank on the 27th of January, 1832, when a board of directors were chosen. Subscription papers were opened, and \$23,000 were soon obtained. In the summer of 1833 following, Thompson's Island, containing 140 acres, was purchased for the objects of the institution; and a building is now completed there, which, besides ample accommodations for the officers of the establishment, is quite sufficient for the charge of more than 300 children. A suggestion having been made of the expediency of connecting the proposed Farm School with the Asylum for Indigent Boys, conferences were held between the directors of these Institutions; and in March, 1835, they were united under the style of the Boston Asylum and Farm School.

The objects of the present institution are to rescue from the ills and the temptations of poverty and neglect, those who have been left without a parent's care; to reclaim from moral exposure those who are treading the paths of danger; and to offer to those whose only training would otherwise have been in the walks of vice, if not of crime, the greatest blessing which New England can bestow upon her most favored sons. On the 1st of January, 1837, there were 107 boys; all of whom, as well as all other persons connected with the establishment on the island, were in good health. The occupations and employments of the boys vary with the season. In spring, summer, and autumn, the larger boys work upon the garden and farm. The younger boys have small gardens of their own, which afford them recreation when released from school. In the winter season most of them attend school, where they are instructed in the learning usu-

ally taught in our common schools, and some of them are employed in making and mending clothes and shoes for the institution. The winter evenings are occupied with the study of geography and the use of globes ; botany, and practical agriculture ; lecturing on different subjects ; singing and reading. Every boy in the institution is required to be present during the evening exercises if he is able. As to the success of the boys in the farming operations, Captain Chandler, the superintendent, says, "they have succeeded far beyond my expectations ; I think that they have done more work, and done it better, than the boys of their age who have been regularly brought up to the business in the country, generally do." And as to the comfort and contentedness of the boys, he says, "they are all comfortably clad with woollen clothes, shoes, stockings, and caps, and appear to be as happy in their present situation, as boys generally are under the paternal roof. The boys are well supplied with books, and required to keep them in order, — their library containing about 400 volumes of well-selected books."

Opportunities are occasionally offered to the friends of boys at the institution, of visiting them on the island in the summer months. Twelve have been indented, principally as farmers. The present number is 100.

The annual subscription is \$ 3 ; for life membership \$ 25. This institution bids fair to become one of the most useful in our city.

ISLANDS IN BOSTON HARBOR.

THE islands in Boston harbor are delightful resorts for citizens and strangers during the hot summer weather. If there are natural beauties, romantic elevations, or silent and wild retreats, in the vicinity of Boston, worth the poet's and philosopher's attention, they are in the harbor ; but to be admired they must be seen. These islands are gradually wearing away, and where large herds of cattle were pastured sixty years ago, the ocean now rolls its angry billows, and lashes with an overwhelming surge the last remains of earth. From the appearance which the islands present at this period, these were once round, or in other words, were nearly circular at the base, and rose above the water like a dome ; but the northern blasts, in connection with the terrible force of the tides accompanying such storms, have completely washed away every one of them upon the north side, in such a manner that they actually appear like half an island, — having had a vertical section, and hence there is a perpendicular bank facing the north, while the south and west gradually slope to the edge. To the east, the tide has made some destruction, but it bears no proportion to the north. This peculiarity is observable in all the islands which have soil. Towards the outer lighthouse, the islands are almost barren ledges of rocks, — having been washed of the earth from time immemorial. It is

on the northeastern sides that the most danger is to be apprehended. Thompson's Island, lying between the Castle and Moon Head, is secured by natural barriers, as the former receives and resists the force of the tide before it reaches Thompson's; but Long Island, although defended in a measure by Rainsford, Gallop, George's, and Lovel's Islands, has lost considerable soil. Spectacle Island, so called from its supposed resemblance to a pair of spectacles, is sifting away by slow degrees, and nothing will prevent it.

GEORGE'S ISLAND.

This island is the key to the harbor, —commanding the open sea, affording one of the best places for fortifications of any among the number. There is an elevation on the east and northeast, nearly 50 feet above high-water-mark, in some places, with an easy ascent towards the south and southwest to the channel. This is the property of the United States. Fifty thousand dollars have been expended by Government for building a sea wall on the northeast. A trench was dug at the foot, below the low-water-mark, in which the foundation has been laid. This was made of split stone, of great weight, and bolted together with copper. We have never seen any masonry that would compare with it, in point of strength and workmanship. On this a second wall has been erected, equally formidable, on which the artillery is to be mounted. Under the superintendence of Captain Smith, whose good judgment has been exercised from the beginning, we may expect a fort in the outer harbor that will bid defiance to all the ships of war that ever sailed.

CASTLE ISLAND,

On which stands Fort Independence, was selected as the most suitable place for a fortress for the defence of the harbor, as early as 1633. It was built at first with mud walls, which soon fell to decay, and was afterwards rebuilt with pine trees and earth. In a short time, this also became useless, and a small castle was built with brick walls, and had three rooms in it; a dwelling-room, a lodging-room over it, and a gun-room over that. The erection of this castle gave rise to the present name of the island. Great improvements are in progress here by the United States Government.

GOVERNORS' ISLAND,

Lies about one mile north of Castle Island, and was first called Conant's Island. It was demised to Governor Winthrop in 1632, and for many years after was called the Governor's Garden. It is now in the possession of James Winthrop, Esq., a descendant of the first Governor, excepting a part conveyed by him to the United States, for the purpose of constructing a fortress, now called Fort Warren. Its situation is very commanding, and in some respects superior to Castle Island.

NODDLE'S ISLAND

Was first occupied by Samuel Maverick. He was on it when the settlement of Boston commenced. He built a fort in which he mounted four cannons, and afterwards had a grant of it from the General Court. In 1814, a strong fortress was built on this island by the citizens, and called Fort Strong, in honor of the Governor. This island is now known by the name of East Boston.

POINT SHIRLY

Formerly had the name of Pulling Point. The name which it now bears was given to it by the proprietors, as a mark of respect to the late Governor Shirly.

DEER ISLAND

Is a delightful island, and is owned and leased by the city. It was formerly a place of great resort in the summer season for parties of pleasure. Here is a large and convenient house, with a spacious ball-room and other conveniences, for the accommodation of visitors. The general government for several years past have been building a sea-wall round it of a formidable character. The first appropriation of Congress towards the object was eighty-seven thousand dollars.

LIGHTHOUSE ISLAND,

Was known for many years by the name of Beacon Island. The first lighthouse was erected in 1715. Pilots are established at this place, provided with excellent boats, and a piece of artillery to answer signals.

THOMPSON'S ISLAND.

This is a promontory, nearly a mile and a half long, jutting into the harbor, opposite Spectacle Island. The Boston Farm School Association have purchased this island, and established here their Farm School.

NIX'S MATE

Is an irregular, barren, and rocky base of an island, between Gallop and Long Island Head, almost entirely concealed at high water. There is a beacon of split stone in the centre, nearly forty feet square, fastened together by copper bolts, which perfectly secures it from the tremendous force of the waves in times of northeasterly gales. To speak more definitely, the shape is a parallelogram, the sides being 12 feet high, and ascended by stone steps on the south side. On the top of this, is a six-sided pyramid of wood, 20 feet high, with one window to the south. This is the conspicuous part of the beacon, and serves as a prominent warning to seamen, to keep from the dangerous shoal on which it stands. At low tide, more than an acre of land is visible, and at high tide, only small boats can

sail to the monument. A very aged gentleman states, that he can remember when Nix's Mate was a verdant island, on which a large number of sheep were pastured. Forty-five years ago, although the soil is now completely gone, there was pasturage for 50 head of sheep, entirely above high-water-mark.

Tradition says, that the master of a vessel, whose name was Nix, was murdered by his mate, and buried on this island, some century and a half ago. The mate was executed for the horrid crime, but declared he was innocent of the murder, and prophesied that the island, as an evidence of his innocence, would be entirely washed away. He was executed nearly on the spot where the pyramid is erected. The total disappearance of the land, above water, has led many to believe the truth of his assertion, — that he was unjustly put to death. The circumstances were handed down from one generation to another, till the erection of the beacon, when by general consent, among seamen, it took the name of Nix's Mate. It was the custom about a century ago to hang pirates in chains on this island, to strike a terror to sailors as they come into port, that the influence might deter them from the commission of such wickedness.

BOSTON IN DISTRICTS.

NORTH BOSTON.

Boston, like many other large cities, has been, by common consent, divided into districts, with names indicating the location of each. Thus we have North Boston, West Boston, East Boston, South End, and South Boston. The first section embraces the *north end* of the city, or all that part lying north of Faneuil Hall, and what was the Canal, or Mill-Creek. This is the oldest part, and formerly had the advantage of the principal trade. The streets here are generally narrow and crooked, and some of them remain much as they were when first constructed, on the model of the old towns in England. "The government of the town, soon after its settlement, endeavored to correct some of their early errors, yet they seem to have had an utter aversion to straight lines or right angles; and though their moral walk was upright, they took little pains to make their crooked highways straight." This irregularity, however, was partly occasioned by the uneven surface of the ground when the city was first built, and it is by no means certain that this ancient disposition of the streets, manifests a want of taste, or has materially injured the appearance of the city. On this subject a writer observes, "the forms and turnings of the streets of London, and other old towns, are produced by accident, without any original plan or design; but they are not always the less pleasant to the walker or spectator, on that account. On the contrary, had they been built on

the regular plan of Sir Christopher Wren, the effect might have been, as it is in some new places, rather displeasing." In North Boston the buildings are mostly old, and many are built of wood, and exhibit the different styles of architecture used for a period of more than a century and a half. Except a portion of what was formerly the Mill-Pond, the only spot of land not covered by buildings at present is on Copps Hill, and the greater part of this is occupied for a burial ground. From this hill the British cannonaded the town of Charlestown in 1775, during the memorable battle of Bunker Hill, when the village was principally destroyed by conflagration. They left a small fort standing on this hill, which remained a favorite resort for the recreation of school boys till 1807. The natural situation of this section of the city gives it an advantage over any other part; whether considered as a place for comfortable and healthy residence or its convenience for trade. The channel of Charles River runs close to the shore, and has depth and width sufficient to accommodate ships of the greatest burden. The spirit for improvement, recently awakened in North Boston, shows that the citizens begin to appreciate its advantages.

WEST BOSTON.

This part of the city lies between the Common and Canal street, west of Hanover and Tremont streets, and has been recently built. The buildings are principally of brick, erected in a handsome style, and are mostly used as dwellings. The State-House, Hospital, National Theatre, Court-House, and Jail, are located in this section.

SOUTH END.

The South End comprises all the peninsula south of Summer and Winter streets, and extends to Roxbury. About one fourth of the buildings in this section are of wood. Those that have been most recently erected are of brick and granite, exhibiting an improved style of architecture. The buildings here, also, are generally occupied for dwellings, except the lower stories of those on Washington street.

SOUTH BOSTON.

South Boston is that section of the city which is separated from the peninsula, or the ancient town, by an arm of the harbor reaching to Roxbury. It contains about 560 acres, and, except East Boston, is the newest and most unsettled part of the city. Within a few years the population has increased rapidly, and a considerable number of buildings has been erected, principally of brick. This once was a part of Dorchester, and embraces the hills formerly known as Dorchester Heights, so famed in the annals of the American Revolution. There are two free bridges that connect this with the older part of the city; — one is at the South End near the commencement of the Neck; the other leads from Wind-Mill Point, and was built in 1823. There is one bank located here.

EAST BOSTON.

This is an island, formerly known as Maverick's, Noddle's, and Williams' Island. In 1814, the citizens of Boston erected a fort on its eastern extremity, which was called Fort Strong. In 1830, some eight or ten of our most enterprising capitalists, purchased this island and commenced laying it out into streets and lots, with a view of making it an important part of the city.

Among the important improvements in that portion of the city termed East Boston, we enumerate I. The introduction of the Cochituate water by the city of Boston. II. The construction of the Grand Junction Railroad, now near its completion. III. The construction of the sea-wall across the Basin, thus reclaiming a large quantity of low lands which were hitherto partially covered by the tide-waters. These lands consist of marsh and flats to the extent of about ninety-five acres, lying between Westwood Island and the Eastern Railroad.

The population of East Boston at this time amounts to 10,500, exclusive of a great number of mechanics and laborers who here find employment, but whose families reside elsewhere. The number of births during the year was 408, the number of families resident in East Boston on the 1st of April, 1851, was 2,032, the number of houses 1,294, of which 42 were erected in 1850. There was also erected a fine block of brick warehouses by the East Boston Wharf Company on Lewis street, at a cost of \$35,000, sixteen wooden buildings for workshops and other purposes, and one church, (now being completed,) making a total of 1,615 buildings.

The religious advantages of East Boston are sufficiently varied and extensive to suit all shades of opinion. Seven different denominations maintain the preaching of the Gospel, viz:—Orthodox, Baptist, Methodist, Catholic, Universalist, Unitarian, and Episcopal. Five of these societies have commodious church edifices, the others worship in large and convenient halls; together, they furnish accommodations for seating 3,750 persons. The educational advantages of East Boston are most ample. There are two Grammar Schools with 20 teachers, and an attendance of 1,083 scholars; and 19 Primary Schools with 19 teachers and an attendance of about 1,042 scholars. Besides the above Public Schools, 2 Private Schools are sustained on the Island. We have also a Library Association, which was established in 1849, and which now has a library of over 700 volumes. Able and valuable lectures are given before this Association during the winter months.

A Benevolent Society for the relief of the destitute is also sustained by our citizens. A Savings Bank and a Fire Insurance Company are also located in East Boston.

The following summary of statistics will exhibit the amount of capital

invested in manufacturing and mechanical business in East Boston, the number of hands employed, and the amount of annual products.

Business.	Capital.	No. of hands.	Annual product.
Manufacturing and Mechanics,	\$ 1,858,000	1,192	3,769,916
Ship Building,	71,000	295	851,300
Lumber, Wood, Coal, &c.,	45,000		332,000
Teaming, Trucking, &c.,	32,000	275	140,000
Curing and Packing Fish,	49,000	23	138,500
	<hr/> \$ 2,056,000	<hr/> 1,785	<hr/> 5,231,716

Steam power is used in 20 of the establishments mentioned in the table, and three others are making preparations to use it. At the different ship-yards there were built the past year 14 ships and barks, making an aggregate tonnage of 14,035 tons. During the first six months of 1851, the ships launched or now on the stocks, include 10,895 tons.

East Boston, with its superior location for commercial and manufacturing purposes, will doubtless soon double its present population. It has a water frontage of 17,000 feet on the deep water of the harbor as well adapted and better protected for commerce than wharves in the city proper. This has been fully proved by the late severe gale; while wharves in the other parts of the harbor and shipping received great damage, none, comparatively speaking, was sustained at the wharves at East Boston.

The Grand Junction Railroad with its large and commodious shipping depot is nearly completed. This road will unite East Boston with all the principal roads from the city, thus affording an unbroken chain of railroad communication from the deep water wharves in this section of the city through the great manufacturing districts of New England to the Canadas, the lakes, and the great West, greatly to the advantage of the commerce of Boston, by bringing to and taking from the ships and warehouses all merchandise intended for the interior, and products and manufactures destined for shipment, free from expense of transshipment.

The East Boston Company are now about closing contracts for building a block of fire-proof granite warehouses upon their depot grounds.

It is confidently expected that a large shipping business will soon be commenced at these depots, greatly to the advantage of East Boston.

The Grand Junction Railroad can extend its tracks whenever the public convenience shall require it, around 23,000 feet frontage of the deep water in Boston Harbor, the whole front of *Chelsea and East Boston*, from the free bridge in Chelsea Creek to Jeffries Point.

The great railroad system of New England, radiating from Boston in all directions, is nearly completed. There are now finished and in operation, three great lines of road from Boston to the Canadas and Great

West, and two other lines are partially finished. The lines completed and in operation are the Western, the Southern, and the Northern routes, through New Hampshire and Vermont. The lines partially completed, are the Passumpsic and Troy. When all these five great lines are in full operation, reaching the Canadas and Great West at different points, Boston will realize the full benefit of her magnificent enterprise and enormous expenditures in perfecting this great work, which must prove so advantageous to both her local and commercial business. The eligibility of her location as a shipping port for the Canadas, and an export city for the West, will be seen by the following statement of distances, as compared with New York.

	To Boston.	To New York.
From Liverpool, via Halifax	2,876 miles.	3,093 miles.
“ “ direct	2,856 “	3,073 “
From Halifax	368 “	580 “
From Montreal	344 “	398 “

The difference between Liverpool and Montreal, in favor of Boston over New York, is 271 miles.

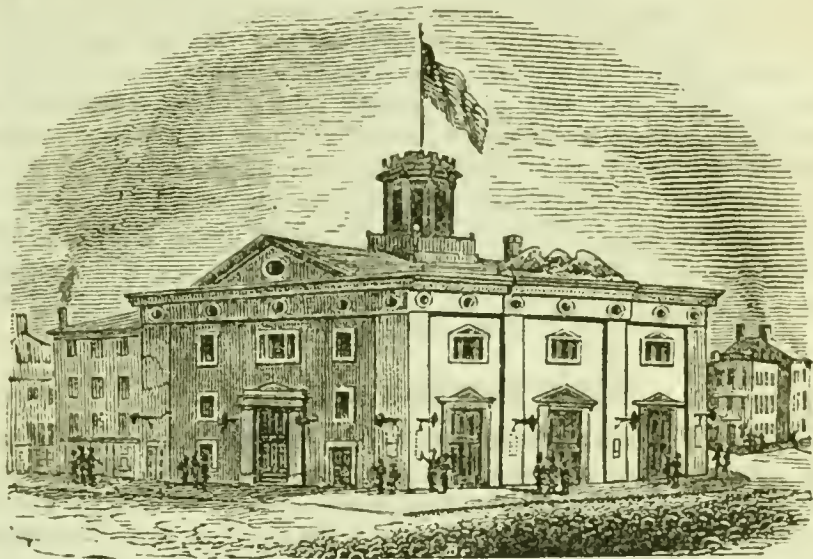
The import and export business of the lake harbors in 1851, may be set down as equal to \$ 200,000,000, exclusive of the trade of the Canadas. Colonel Abert of the United States Topographical Engineers Corps estimates the annual increase of the lake business at $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; at that rate the business will *double* in less than every six years.

The aggregate of exports from Canada West in 1848, was \$ 10,000,000, and the late Secretary Walker, says the trade with the Canadas, under free trade regulations, would amount to \$ 40,000,000, annually.

The commerce of the Canadas, after our railroads are completed, is doubtless to be carried on through the United States, under recent acts of Congress designed for this purpose, allowing goods and merchandise *in transitu* to pass through the country free of duty. The advantages of Boston in the competition for this trade are so manifest that their importance will be readily appreciated. Cargoes from Liverpool, in sailing vessels from the Canadas, may be delivered, via Boston, in thirty days, and twelve days by steamships, and subject only to the freight on shipboard and railroad ; and the productions of the Canadas and Great West, may be shipped by the way of Boston at the same expense, and free from all charges of transhipment, &c. A fair proportion of this *immense business* will hereafter flow over our several lines of railroad to the deep water wharves in Boston Harbor, for shipment.

THEATRES IN BOSTON.

THE Theatres of Boston are limited in number, and rather ordinary in appearance. They are as follows:— 1. The National Theatre, corner of Portland and Travers streets. 2. The Boston Theatre, formerly known as the Odeon, in Federal street. 3. The Howard Athenæum, in Howard street. The Museum, in Tremont street, is also open for theatrical performances.



THE NATIONAL THEATRE.

This theatre, planned and erected by Mr. William Washburn, is 120 by 75 feet, exclusive of the saloons, refreshment-rooms, &c., which are contained in an adjoining building, 20 by 60 feet, fronting on Travers street, and communicating with the lobbies. The leading architectural features are Doric, presenting broad pilasters with slight projections on the front, which support an unbroken entablature and a pediment, 18 feet high at each end. The roof is covered with slate and zinc, and is surmounted by an octagonal *lantern*, 12 feet in diameter and 18 feet high, having a window on each of its sides. The structure is covered on the exterior walls with cement, in imitation of granite, which gives an uniform and beautiful appearance. The interior comprises a pit with 500 seats, three tiers of boxes, with 335 seats each, and a gallery with 200 seats. The saloons, lobbies, refreshment-rooms, &c., are spacious, convenient, and well ventilated by large windows on the two streets, and in rear. The boxes have five rows of seats each, and are accessible from both streets, affording, in case of fire or other cause of alarm, ready egress from the house. The main roof is supported by 13 hard-pine pillars, 36 feet high and 10 inches square,

which also support a portion of the boxes, and divide them from the lobbies. The remaining boxes are supported by two octagonal pillars of the same material, 9 inches in diameter. The main ceiling is a single arch, of 55 feet span, rising within 9 feet of the ridge. The gallery is entirely above the level cornice of the building, having an arched ceiling which rises five feet higher than the main ceiling, and is ventilated by a large round window placed in the centre of the tympanum. The proscenium presents an opening 40 feet wide and 33 feet high. It is composed of pilasters, having ornamented capitals and bases, which support a beautifully enriched arch, crowned with the American eagle. The depth of the stage is 61 feet. The circle of boxes is so arranged, that in every part of the house a full view is had of the stage. The decorations are in good taste. The lower tier of boxes is adorned with paintings of the battles of the United States Navy; the second tier bears the arms of the States, and the upper parts have appropriate scenes from the Iliads.

The prices of tickets are for boxes, \$1; dress circle, 50 cents; family circle and pit, 25 cents; gallery, 12½ cents.

THE BOSTON THEATRE

Is situated on the corner of Federal and Franklin streets. This building, when first erected, was 140 feet long, 61 wide, and 40 feet in height. In 1824, an addition was made to the west end of the building, of about 12 feet, with corresponding improvements in the interior. It was first opened February 3, 1794, with the tragedy of Gustavas Vasa Erickson, the deliverer of Sweden, under the management of Mr. Charles Stewart Powell.

Mr. Williamson having failed as manager of the Federal street Theatre, it was taken by Messrs. Barrett and Harper, in 1797. During the season this Theatre was destroyed by fire, on the afternoon of February 2, 1798. Messrs. Barrett and Harper applied for the use of the Haymarket Theatre, and were refused.

The theatre having been rebuilt, was opened under the management of Mr. Hodgkinson, October 29, 1798. The pieces performed were a prelude, called "The First Night's Apology, or all in a Bustle," "Wives as they Were," and the "Purse."

The Boston Theatre opened in 1828, under the management of Mr. Charles Young, for the proprietors. This season proved a most unfortunate speculation. The opposition was carried on between this and the Tremont Theatre with great spirit and great loss. Stars were engaged not merely on their own terms, but frequently at much more than their modesty would permit them to ask. Second-rate performers, both male and female, had their hundred dollars per night!



THE FOUNTAIN ON BOSTON COMMON.

BOSTON WATER-WORKS.

No improvement of greater magnitude or importance has ever been undertaken by the city than the Water-Works. Boston, though originally selected as a place of residence for its abundance of pure water, for many years has not contained within itself an adequate supply. As early as Feb. 27, 1795, the Boston Aqueduct Company was incorporated for the purpose of introducing into the city the water of Jamaica Pond, in Roxbury. This pond, at its highest elevation, is 49 feet above tide-water, and is capable of a maximum daily supply of about 50,000 gallons. In 1845, the company had laid about 5 miles of 8 and 4 inch iron pipe, and 10 miles of wooden pipe, conveying the water to nearly 3,000 houses. This was inadequate to meet the wants of the city.

At the taking of the census in 1845, a careful examination to ascertain the supply of water in Boston was made, with the following results:—

Classes of Houses.	Owned by Occupant.	Not owned by Occupant.	Total.
Inhabited houses,	3,201	7,169	10,370
Houses having wells,	1,986	3,301	5,287
Wells whose water is drinkable,	1,635	2,639	4,324
Wells affording a supply,	1,750	2,485	4,235
Wells whose water will wash with soap,	75	139	214
Houses having cisterns.	1,634	2,911	4,445
Houses which take aqueduct water,	973	2,237	3,210

Classes of Houses.	Owned by Occupant.	Not owned by Occupant.	Total.
Houses supplied with soft water, . . .	1,731	3,202	4,933
Houses having no wells, . . .	1,215	3,863	5,033
Wells whose water is not drinkable, . . .	301	662	963
Wells which do not afford a supply, . . .	236	816	1,052
Wells whose water will not wash with soap, . . .	1,911	3,162	5,073
Houses without drinkable well water, . . .	1,516	4,530	6,046
Houses having no cisterns, . . .	1,567	4,358	5,925
Houses which do not take aqueduct water, . . .	2,228	4,932	7,160
Houses not supplied with soft water, . . .	1,470	3,967	5,437

Various Commissions had been constituted by the city, at different times between 1825 and 1844, to examine the waters in the neighborhood, for the purpose of selecting one which could properly be introduced into the city. None was, however, definitely agreed upon. In August, 1844, Messrs. Patrick T. Jackson, Nathan Hale, and James F. Baldwin were appointed Commissioners "to report the best mode and expense of bringing the waters of Long Pond into the city"; and they reported on the 9th of November following. At the next session of the Legislature, an act was passed giving authority to the city to construct the works, but on submitting it to the people, the act was not accepted. In 1845, another Commission, consisting of John B. Jervis, of New York, and Walter R. Johnson, of Philadelphia, was appointed to report the best sources and mode of supply. Their report was made November 18, 1845, and recommended Long Pond. An act, granting the necessary powers, with authority to create a city debt of \$3,000,000, was passed by the Legislature, March 30, 1846, and accepted by the legal voters of the city, April 10, 1846. Other necessary preliminary measures were taken. Nathan Hale, James F. Baldwin, and Thomas B. Curtis were appointed on 4th May, 1846, Water Commissioners, and they entered immediately on the discharge of their duties. In consequence of the increased expenditures on the work, an additional act of the Legislature was passed May 1, 1849, authorizing an additional debt of \$1,500,000.

Long Pond, or LAKE COCHITUATE, as it was named in 1846, lies in the towns of Framingham, Natick, and Wayland. The gatehouse of the aqueduct is in Wayland, near the Natick line. It contains 659 acres, and drains about 11,400 acres, and is in some places 70 to 80 feet in depth. It is divided into two sections by a dam at the wading place, on the highway across the lake from Framingham to Cochituate Village. The northerly section, connected with the aqueduct, contains about 200 acres; and the southerly section, which is held in reserve, to be drawn upon as wanted, contains about 459 acres. It will supply, according to the lowest estimate, 10,000,000 gallons of water daily.

Two *Compensation Reservoirs*, to supply the water rights on Concord

River, instead of Long Pond, have been constructed. The Whitehall reservoir in Hopkinton, containing 576 acres, and capable of yielding, for three months, 12,000,000 gallons of water each 24 hours; and the Fort Meadow Brook reservoir in Marlborough, containing 290 acres.

The range between high and low water will be about $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet. At its highest elevation it will be about 12 feet above the bottom of the aqueduct at the outlet, and 135 feet above high-water at Boston. At its lowest level the water will be 124.86 feet above high-water. The fall from the Lake to the Brookline reservoir is 4.26 feet, making the height of the reservoir at its lowest level, 120.60 feet above high-water-mark. The reservoir will, however, retain the water safely $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet higher, or 123 feet above high-water, or 16 feet above the floor of the State House. The Fountain Basin on the Common is about $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet above high-water, or 96 feet below the minimum level of the Brookline reservoir, and a 3 inch jet has been raised thence 92 feet, or within 4 feet of its source, though that source is at a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. In the lower parts of the city, the water, conveyed through a hose of the ordinary size of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, attached to one of the hydrants, will throw a column of water, without the aid of a fire engine, by the force of the head on the pipe, to the height of 75 or 80 feet. The Fountain on the Common is supplied with the means of furnishing a great variety of jets, many of which are of great beauty, and attract general notice and admiration. One of these is given in the accompanying cut.

The distance from the Lake to Beacon Hill reservoir is as follows:—

	Feet.
From the Gatehouse at the Lake to the West bank of Charles River, near Newton Lower Falls,	41,187
Thence to the West end of the Brookline reservoir,	36,051
Total, from the Lake to Brookline reservoir,	77,238 *
From West end of Brookline reservoir to the Gatehouse at the East end,	2,000
Thence to Beacon Hill reservoir,	24,893
Total from West end of Brookline reservoir to Beacon Hill reservoir,	26,893 †
From the Lake to Beacon Hill reservoir,	104,136 †

The Brookline Reservoir is a beautiful structure, of irregular, elliptic shape. The land purchased, including the surrounding embankment, with the necessary margin for its protection, was 33 acres. The area of the surface of the water is about $22\frac{1}{2}$ acres. It is capable of containing about 100,000,000 gallons of water, a quantity sufficient for the city for a period of two weeks, should the supply by any accident be interrupted so long.

* Or 14.625 miles.

† Or 5.094 miles.

‡ Or 12.719 miles.

The Beacon Hill reservoir is a structure of massive stone masonry. Its exterior dimensions are, on Derne street 199 feet and 3 inches; on Temple street 182 feet and 11 inches; on Hancock street 191 feet and 7 inches; and on the rear of Mount Vernon street 206 feet and 5 inches. Its height, from the foundation to the top of the coping, exclusive of the railing, is, on Derne street 66 feet, and on the rear of Mount Vernon street 43 feet. The foundation or substructure which is to support the basin, or reservoir, of water, rests on arches of immense strength, 14½ feet span. The lateral basin walls which are to retain the water are 12 feet within the faces of the exterior walls on the streets. They are raised from the bottom of the reservoir or basin to the height of 15 feet and 8 inches, including 20 inches of coping. The contents of the basin will be equal to 2,678,961 wine gallons, and its mean horizontal section equal to 28,014 square feet. The line or level, at this reservoir, corresponding to the maximum level of the water in the reservoir at Brookline, which is about 123 feet above marsh level, or high-water-mark, will run about 7 inches on the coping, or 14 feet and 7 inches above the bottom of the basin; and the minimum level of the Brookline reservoir will be 2½ feet below this line. It must be apparent that whatever may be the height of water at Brookline, it must, when flowing, be at a lower level on Beacon hill. The difference in the height of water in the two reservoirs will vary with the supply and discharge.

On the northerly side of the reservoir are two granite tablets, on which are cut the following inscriptions:—

BOSTON WATER-WORKS.

BEGUN AUG: 1846. WATER INTRODUCED OCT: 1848.

JOSIAH QUINCY, JR., MAYOR.

COMMISSIONERS, { NATHAN HALE,
JAMES F. BALDWIN,
THOMAS B. CURTIS.

BOSTON WATER-WORKS.

THE RESERVOIR COMPLETED NOV., 1849,

JOHN P. BIGELOW, MAYOR.

ENGINEERS, { W. S. WHITWELL, EAST DIV.
E. S. CHESBROUGH, WEST DIV.
JOHN B. JERVIS, CONSULTING.

The South Boston reservoir is situated on Telegraph Hill, the old "Dorchester Heights." It is entered by a 20 inch pipe from the main in Tremont, through Dover street, over the South Free Bridge. The water is about 16 feet deep, of the same height as Beacon Hill reservoir, and it will contain 7,000,000 gallons.

The water is conveyed from the Lake to the Brookline reservoir in an aqueduct, excepting 965 feet across the valley of Charles River, where are two parallel iron pipes of 30 inches in diameter. There are two tunnels, one in Newton of 2,410½ feet, and another in Brookline of 1,123½ feet. The former passes through a hill 86 feet below the surface, at its highest elevation. The aqueduct is built principally of brick masonry, in an oval, egg shape, 6 feet 4 inches in height by 5 feet in width, and has a gradual fall for the whole distance, including the pipe section, of 3½ inches to the mile, nearly. With this fall, and a depth of 3 feet 10 inches of water, when the conduit is two thirds full, it is estimated to convey 11,000,000 gallons per day. From the Brookline reservoir it is conveyed to the city in two main 36 inch iron pipes.

In May, 1851, the Cochituate Water Board purchased the property of the Jamaica Pond Aqueduct Company (excepting a small lot of land) for the sum of \$45,000. This transfer of property and interest was made by a corporate act of the latter to and confirmed by the individual transfer of shares held. This purchase was recommended by the Water Commissioners in December, 1846, at a cost not exceeding \$80,000. The receipts of the Jamaica Pond Company have been of late years \$38,000 per annum and the net revenue \$22,000.

The following shows the power by which the "Cochituate Water Board" recently purchased the property and franchise of the Jamaica Pond Aqueduct Corporation:

"The Cochituate Water Board shall have and exercise all the powers vested in the City Council by an act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, passed on the thirtieth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled an act for supplying the city of Boston with pure water." — *Ordinance of the city.*

The following is the section of the Act of the Legislature, referred to in the above ordinance.

"The said city of Boston is hereby authorized to purchase and hold all the property, estates, rights, and privileges, of the Aqueduct Corporation, incorporated by an Act passed February 27th, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and by any convenient mode may connect the same with their other works."

In order to supply every portion of the city with the Cochituate water, pipes have been laid from the Fitchburg Railroad depot (Haverhill Street) to East Boston. This has been accomplished by placing pipes under the Warren Bridge leading to Charlestown, across Charles River, and under

Chelsea bridge across Mystic River. Then led into other pipes leading through Charlestown and Chelsea, and thence to the reservoir at East Boston.

From the Annual Report of the Water Board, dated December 10, 1850, we learn that the receipts of the Water Department, for water rates, from January 4 to December 4, 1850 (eleven months), were \$97,943.14; and from other sources, \$7,171.20. And the number of water takers had increased to 13,463. During the same period the expenditures of the Water Board were \$47,095.

The total length of distribution pipe laid in that period, was as follows:—

In Boston proper,	260 feet.
In South Boston,	1 mile, 1,702 feet.
In East Boston (including main pipe from Haymarket Square),	12 miles, 1,146 feet.
Total,	13 miles, 3,108 feet.

The total length laid from the commencement of the works, till December, 1850, in all parts of the city, in Brookline, Roxbury, Charlestown, and Chelsea, was 96 miles, 4,301 feet; excluding the service pipes, of which there were 15,143 in number.

The entire cost of all the works, except the East Boston branch, has been, \$4,105,166

And the branch to East Boston, 346,000

Total cost, \$4,451,166

The number of fire hydrants now established is,

In the City proper, 791	In Roxbury, 5
" South Boston, 154	" Charlestown, 11
" East Boston, 35	" Chelsea, 8
" Brookline, 1	
Total,	1,005

The main pipe for the supply of East Boston is 20 inches in diameter, and commences at Haymarket Square. It crosses Charles River on the lower side of the Warren Bridge, partly on independent pile work, passing the draw by means of an inverted syphon which leaves sufficient space for the largest class of vessels that can pass this bridge. Thence it passes through the Square and Chelsea street in Charlestown, and thence across Mystic River, on independent pile work, by the upper side of Chelsea Bridge. In passing this stream, two inverted syphons were placed opposite the draws in Chelsea Bridge, one near the Charlestown shore, and the other near the Chelsea shore. The latter leaves a clear space of 50 feet, which is considerably more than the width of the draw opposite. The enlargement was made on account of the possibility of a larger class of ves-

sels being built at Medford than has been constructed there heretofore. The main then passes along the Salem Turnpike, and through Williams and Marginal streets in Chelsea, and about 400 feet beyond the grounds of the United States Marine Hospital it turns and crosses Chelsea Creek to the reservoir on Eagle Hill. The channel of this creek is passed by a flexible pipe, instead of a pile bridge and syphon near the East Boston Free Bridge, as it was originally contemplated.

This change was made with the concurrence of the Water Committee, and it is believed will result in a saving of \$ 30,000 in the first cost of the work, besides shortening the length of the main 1 1-5 miles, and consequently making a material increase in its capacity to discharge water into the East Boston Reservoir. This reservoir is 30 feet deep, and will hold when filled to a level 3 feet below its top, 5,591,816 wine gallons.

To the main pipe there has been attached 11 fire hydrants in Charlestown, and 8 in Chelsea. These are to be used only on the occurrence of fires, and not for any other purposes.

During the year two general examinations of the interior of the aqueduct have been made. On the upper portion of the line a great many small leaks into the aqueduct exist. Those have been there, with but little exception, from the commencement, and it was impossible to keep them out at first, without very great expense, and serious delay in the completion of the work. As similar springs were known to exist in some portions of the Croton Aqueduct, without injuring the stability of that structure, it was believed that they would be equally harmless here; and the result of our experience thus far confirms this belief. Occasionally a spring is known to bring in sand or other material, from the outside of the conduit. Whenever this occurs, it is deemed important to stop the spring; but in no case, so far, has there been any difficulty; and those places which at first caused some anxiety on this account, have ceased to do so.

Several portions of the aqueduct were built on puddled embankments. Though a very economical mode of construction, it was looked upon as somewhat of an experiment. But the result shows that where these embankments were made of sand and gravel, the aqueduct has already come to a firm bearing, and has given very little trouble with regard to repairs. Where the aqueduct was built upon puddled clay the result has not been so satisfactory; but even with these it has not been necessary to make any repairs during the year, except in one place; and then the amount expended was very small.

The external structures along the line of the works are all in good order. The excessive rains of the past season have washed the embankments very little. Owing to the lateness of the season at which the Beacon Hill reservoir was finished last year, it was not advisable to point the joints of the masonry then. This caused some leakage, which, though trifling in amount, gave an unsightly appearance to portions of the structure.



NEW CITY JAIL.

THE expediency of erecting a new Jail has been considered in Boston by every City Council for the last twelve years; and complaints have often been made against the city by different grand juries, for not providing better accommodations than are afforded by the Leverett Street Jail. Various projects, sites, and plans have been brought forward, but none was definitely agreed upon until December, 1848, when the plan of the one now in the process of erection was adopted.

This building is located on a street to be a continuation of Charles street northerly, between it and Grove street, on land reclaimed from the ocean, about 100 feet north of Cambridge street, between that street, and the Medical College and the General Hospital on the north, and about as far from Cambridge street as the New Eye and Ear Infirmary is south of it, so that all four of these public buildings are in the same part of the city. They will be seen on the whole length of Cambridge Bridge, in approaching the city from the west. Coming in from Cambridge, the Eye and Ear Infirmary, a brick building, will appear on the right of the eastern extremity of the bridge; the new Jail on the left, a centre with wings of split granite, facing the west; farther north the Medical College, a brick building, and farther north still, the noble building, the General Hospital, a centre with wings, facing the south, all of them open to the water, and to the pure air coming across it.

The jail is "cruciform" in plan, consisting of a centre octagonal building, having four wings radiating from the centre. The west wing will measure 55 feet in width, and 64 feet in length, and of uniform height with the three other wings; it will be four stories in height, the lower one of which will contain the family kitchen and scullery of the jailer; the

second story have the jailor's office, officers' rooms, and jailor's family parlors; the third story will be devoted entirely to the sleeping rooms of the jailor's family and officers, and the fourth story will be appropriated for the hospital and chapel.

The centre octagonal building will measure 70 feet square, and 85 feet in height above the surface of the ground. It will be but two stories in height, the lower one of which will contain the great kitchen, scullery, bakery, and laundry, and will be on a uniform level with the lower story of cells in each of the three wings which contain the same. The upper story will be finished as one "great central guard and inspection room," reaching from the ceiling of the first story up to the roof of the building; this room will measure 70 feet square, and will contain the galleries and staircases connecting with the galleries around the outside of the cells in the three wings.

The north, south, and east wings, to contain the cells, are to be constructed upon the "Auburn plan," being a prison within a prison; the north and south wings will each measure 80 feet 6 inches in length, and 55 feet in width, and 56 feet in height above the surface of the ground; the block of cells within each of the north and south wings will measure 63 feet 6 inches in length, 21 feet in width, and 54 feet in height, and will be divided into five stories; each story will contain ten cells, each of which will measure 8 by 11 feet, and 10 feet high, thus giving to each of these two wings 50 cells.

The east wing will measure 164 feet 6 inches in length, 55 feet in width, and 56 feet in height above the surface of the ground; the block of cells within this wing will be 146 feet 6 inches long, 21 feet wide, and 54 feet high; it will also be divided into five stories in height; each story will contain 24 cells of uniform size with the cells of the northern and southern wings, before described, thus giving to this wing 120 cells.

The spaces around the outside of each block of cells in each of the wings (between the cell walls and the exterior walls of the said wings), are to be "areas," which are to be open from the floor of the lower story of cells in each wing, to the ceiling of the upper story. Galleries of iron will extend the entire length of each of these spaces, outside of the cells, on a level with each of the floors. These galleries will form a communication with other galleries, which are to encircle the interior of the "centre octagonal building," on the same uniform level with the other galleries. Each cell will contain a window and a door communicating immediately with the galleries of the areas.

All the areas around the outside of the cells of the north, south, and east wings, receive light from the great windows of the exterior walls. These windows will be thirty in number, each measuring 10 feet in width, and 33 feet in height, beneath which other windows, 10 feet wide and 9 feet in height, will be placed, thus yielding an amount of light to the interior

of the cells probably four times as great as any prison yet constructed upon the Auburn system. The jail kitchen and guard or inspection room, of the centre octagonal building, will receive light from windows of uniform size, and arranged in the same manner as those windows in the exterior walls of the wings. The guard or inspection room will receive additional light from circular windows placed above the great windows, and from a skylight in its ceiling. The various stories of the west wing will be lighted from windows arranged uniformly with those in the exterior walls of the wings.

The exterior of the structure is entirely of Quincy granite, formed with split ashler in courses, with cornices, and other projecting portions hammered or dressed; the remaining portions of the entire building, both inside and outside thereof, are of brick, iron, and stone, excepting the interior of the west wing, which are finished with wood.

Designed by Louis Dwight and G. J. F. Bryant, *Architects*.

Builders, Luther Munn, Joel Wheeler, Asa Swallow, Samuel Jepson, Charles W. Cummings, and Geo. W. Smith.

Estimated Expense, 193,458 feet of land and filling up, \$165,645, or about 82 cents per foot; foundation and building, \$243,900; total cost \$409,545.

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

THIS institution was established in 1824, and incorporated in 1827. It is intended exclusively for the poor, and no fees are permitted to be taken. The new building erected for its accommodation in 1849, is situated on Charles street, a short distance southerly of Cambridge bridge. It consists of a main building 67 feet front by 44 feet deep, and 40 feet 4 in. high, and two wings 25 feet front and 34 feet high, one 52 feet deep, and the other 63 feet. The front of the principal building is embellished by stone dressings to all the windows, doors, and cornices, in Italian style. The wings retire from the front 11 feet, and are perfectly plain. In the basement are the kitchen, wash-room, laundry, refractory wards, baths, store-rooms, &c. In the first story in the main building are rooms for the matron and committee, and receiving and reading rooms; in the wings are the male wards, with operating, apothecary, and bath rooms. In the second story are accommodations for the matron and private female wards. The building is heated by two furnaces, and provided with a thorough system of ventilation, and the whole surrounded by a spacious, airy ground, shut out from the street by a high brick wall. Architect, Edw. C. Cabot. Contractor, Jonathan Preston. Cost, land, \$25,000; building, about \$29,000; total, \$54,000.



THE NEW ATHENÆUM.

THE above illustration is a view of the front elevation of the new building erected for the Boston Athenæum, on the southerly side of Beacon, between Bowdoin and Somerset streets. It is 114 feet in length; of irregular breadth, covering the entire space between the street and the Granary Burying Ground; and 60 feet in height. In the design of this building several objects were to be regarded:—1st, a library of 40,000 volumes, with provision for increase; 2d, suitable places for the exhibition of works of art; and third, a museum for miscellaneous collections; beside the usual offices for such a building. The want of unity of plan, together with the extremely irregular form of the lot and the slightly disproportionate height of the stories, made the design one of considerable difficulty, which was sought to be obviated in effect by presenting to the eye a succession of horizontal lines from the base upwards toward the cornice. The elevation is in the later Italian style of architecture, and resembles in the general arrangement some of the works of Palladio, though some of the details belong to a still later style. The material is of Patterson free stone, known here as "Little Fall gray rock," the color of which is a light gray, slightly varying in different stones, and the texture considera-

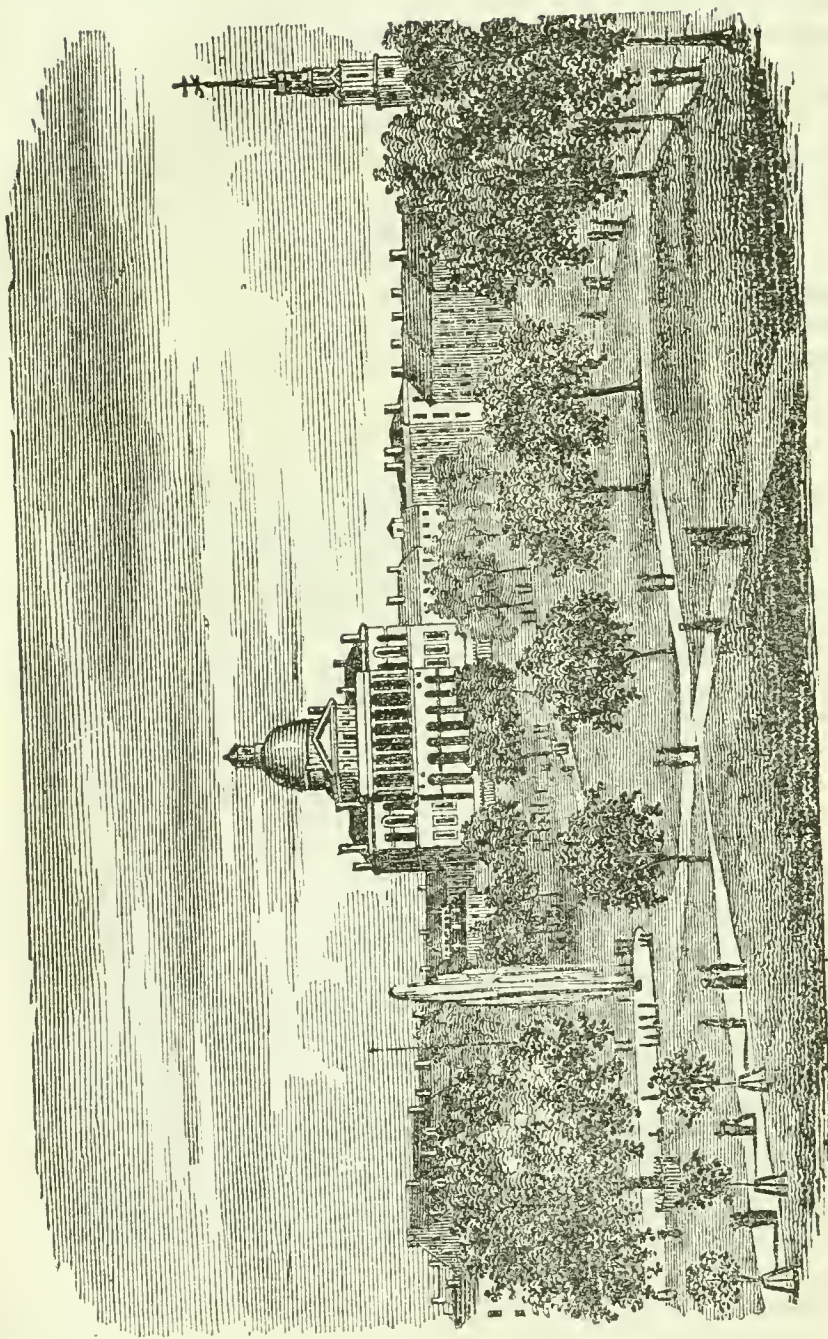
bly harder than the free stones in general use. The building is 10 feet back from the street, and the ground space in front is surrounded by a bronze lacquered iron balustrade, with stone coping.

The basement story is constructed of solid masonry, supporting the first floor upon groined arches of brick; a room is here fitted up for the use of the janitor and his family. Here also are a furnace with flues, conducting the heat to all parts of the building; rooms for fuel, for binding and packing books, apparatus for hoisting to the upper story, &c.

The entrance to the building is into the first story, by a doorway 14 feet high by 10 feet broad. It opens on a vestibule, or main entry, 32 by 23 feet, which contains staircases ascending to the upper stories, and lighted from the roof and large windows in front. From this vestibule, designed to be finished in beautiful style of architecture, doors open to all the rooms in the building.



In the first story is a hall 80 feet in length, designed for the Sculpture Gallery, entered through the vestibule directly opposite the front door. It is surrounded by a row of iron columns opposite each window pier, for supporting the floors above. Fitting into these columns above are still others supporting the third floor, thus making continuous supports to the



STATE HOUSE AND BOSTON COMMON.

floors of each story, in addition to the walls. On the right of the vestibule are two apartments, designed for reading rooms, one in the front for newspapers, the other in the rear for other periodicals. On the left of the vestibule is the Trustees' room. All these apartments are as yet unfinished, but are intended to be in appropriate ornamental style.

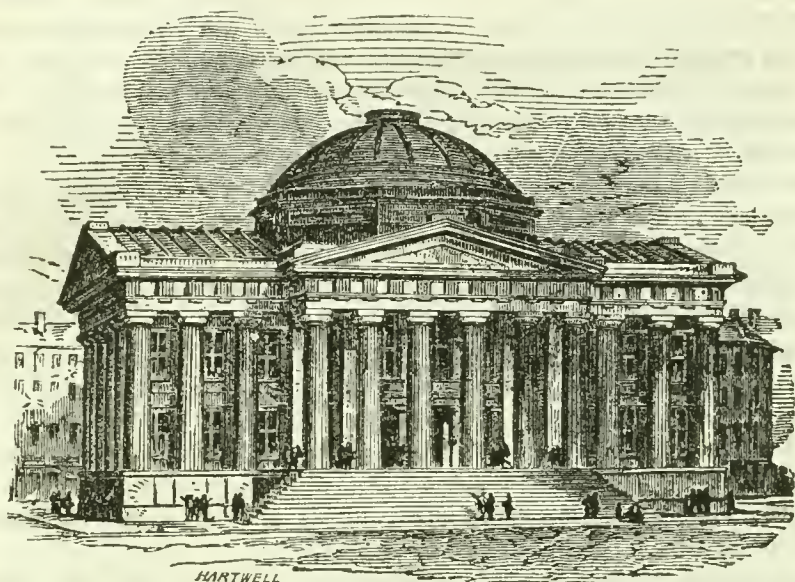
The second story is appropriated to the library. The main hall extends the entire length of the rear of the building, and is surrounded by an iron gallery, accessible by iron spiral staircases. It is divided by an archway, one compartment displaying the books in cases lining the walls, the other in alcoves between the pillars. It is highly finished, in Italian style, with decorated ceiling. For advantages of light, air, retirement, and an open southern aspect, this hall can hardly be surpassed. It contains over 40,000 volumes. The foregoing is an interior view of this room.

In front of this hall are two rooms; one on the right designed for the librarian's room, the other on the left for miscellaneous collections, both to be finished like the library, with iron galleries and spiral iron staircases. They are capable of containing 30,000 volumes.

The third story is designed for pictures, and is divided into four apartments. The side walls are but 13 feet high, so that no picture can be placed too high to be seen distinctly. The light is admitted to each apartment by a skylight, and transmitted through a horizontal ground glass window.

The building is to be heated by a cast-iron steam furnace, requiring but one fire, and the hot air distributed and the various apartments ventilated by means of flues within the centre walls. The Cochituate water is carried throughout the building, which is furnished with water closets, and other conveniences connected therewith. Gas is also distributed throughout, and so arranged as to be applicable to the exhibition of works of art, as well as to ordinary purposes.

In the year 1848 the corporation purchased the library of General Washington, at a cost of upwards of \$4,000. This sum was contributed by about one hundred gentlemen of Boston, Salem, and Cambridge; seventy of whom subscribed fifty dollars each for this object. In the year 1846, the Athenæum realized the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, the gift of the late John Bromfield, "three fourths of its annual income to be invested in the purchase of books, and the remainder to be added to the capital." Mr. James Perkins gave for the use of the institution, in 1821, his own costly mansion in Pearl Street, which was occupied for library purposes until June, 1819, and which was sold in February, 1850, for the sum of \$45,000. Mr. Thomas H. Perkins and Mr. James Perkins, Jr., in 1826 gave \$8,000 each for the then library; and \$36,000 was afterwards subscribed by various citizens through the efforts and influence of Messrs. N. Bowditch, F. C. Gray, Geo. Ticknor, and Thomas W. Ward. The total Cost has been, for land \$55,000; and for the building \$136,000.



THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.

SITUATED at the head of the dock between Long and Central Wharves, fronts east on the dock, west on India street, and is in the form of a Greek Cross, the opposite sides and ends being alike. It is 140 feet long north and south, 75 feet wide at the ends, and 95 feet through the centre, (the porticos 67 feet long projecting 10 feet on each side,) and is from the side walk to the top of the entrance story floor 10 feet, 4 inches, to the top of principal story floor 26 feet 4 inches, to the eaves 52 feet, to the ridge 62 feet 6 inches, and 95 feet to the top of the skylight of the dome.

It is built on about 3,000 piles, fully secured against decay; the construction throughout is fire proof and of the very best kind.

The exterior of the building is purely Grecian Doric, not a copy, but adapted to the exigencies and peculiarities of the structure, and consists of a portico of 6 columns on each side, on a high flight of steps, and an order of engaged columns around the walls, 20 in number, on a high stylobate or basement; the order of engaged columns terminating with 4 antæ at their intersection with the porticos. The columns are 5 feet 4 inches in diameter and 32 feet high, the shaft being in one piece, each weighing about 42 tons.

The roof of the building is covered with wrought granite tile, and the intersection of the cross is surmounted by a dome terminating in a skylight 25 feet in diameter. The dome is also covered with granite tile.

The cellar, which is 10 feet 6 inches high to the crown of the arches, is principally used for the storage of goods, which are conveyed to it through the basement story. The steam apparatus for warming the whole build-

ing (which it does effectually) is situated in the cellar, having easy access to the coal vaults under the sidewalk outside of the building.

The principal entrances to the basement story are at each end. They are for the receipt of goods for storage. Near the northwest corner, on the west side, is an entrance to the Night Inspectors' apartments, also to the private staircase leading to the Collector's room and the attic. South of the west portico is the entrance to the heating-apparatus room, and on the south end is the entrance to the Custom House Truckmen's room. This story contains rooms for the Night Inspectors, Custom House Truckmen, and Engineer of the Heating Apparatus, also three sets of Water Closets: the remainder is used for the storage of goods, weigher's tubs, &c.

The principal ingress to the entrance story, is through the porticos, but it can be entered from the Collector's private staircase, and from two other private staircases from the basement. This story contains apartments and offices for the Assistant Treasurer, the Weighers and Gaugers, the Measurers, Inspectors, Markers, Superintendent of Building, &c. In the centre is a large vestibule, from which two broad flights of steps lead to the principal story, landing in two smaller vestibules therein, lighted by skylights in the roof, and these vestibules communicate with all the apartments in this story. The several rooms are for the Collector, Assistant Collector, Naval Officer, Surveyor, Public Store Keeper, their Deputies and Clerks; and for the facilities of doing business this arrangement is not surpassed. The grand, cross-shaped Rotunda, for the general business of the Collector's department, in the centre of this story, is finished in the Grecian Corinthian order; it is 63 feet in its greatest length, 59 feet wide, and 62 feet high to the skylight.

The dominical ceiling is supported on 12 columns of marble, 3 feet in diameter and 29 feet high, with highly wrought capitals; the ceiling is ornamented in a neat and chaste manner, and the skylight is filled with stained glass.

The building was commenced in 1837, and entirely completed in 1849; it has cost about \$1,076,000, including the site, foundations, &c. It was designed by A. B. Young, A. M., Architect, and erected under his immediate supervision throughout. The execution of the whole was under the general direction of a Board of Commissioners, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. This Board consisted of Samuel S. Lewis, Esq., as chairman, Robert G. Shaw, Esq., disbursing agent and commissioner, and the Collector of the ports of Boston and Charlestown for the time being. Jonathan P. Robinson was Clerk to the Board of Commissioners. In one of the panels of the Rotunda is inserted a Tablet of marble, containing the following inscription:—

“Boston Custom House Building. Authorized by the 23d Congress, A. D. 1835. Andrew Jackson, President U. S. A.; Levi Woodbury, Sec'y

of the Treasury. — Opened August 1st, A. D. 1847. James K. Polk, President U. S. A. ; Robert J. Walker, Sec'y of the Treasury ; Marcus Morton, Collector of the Port ; Samuel S. Lewis, Robert G. Shaw, Commissioners ; Ammi Burnham Young, Architect."

NEW CLUB HOUSE.

THE new Club House, situated on the northerly side of West street, is worthy of notice among the improvements of the city. It is 38 feet in front, 80 feet deep, and 52 feet high. The front elevation is built of Connecticut freestone in Italian style, and combines great architectural beauty. The first story is occupied by two stores, and a central passage to the second story, in which is a lobby, reading room, and three parlors. In the third story is a hall 35 by 63 feet, and 22 feet high.

Erected by an association of gentlemen. *Architect*, H. Billings. *Builders*, Masons, Messrs. Wheeler and Drake ; Carpenter, Chas. Dupee ; Estimated cost of land and building, \$45,000.

BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

THIS institution has recently purchased the estate in Mason street, formerly occupied by the Massachusetts Medical College, and remodelled the building to adapt it to its present purposes. It contains 9 rooms, one of which is occupied by the librarian, and each of the others by objects of interest in the different departments of natural history. The whole estate cost about \$30,000, which was obtained by subscription from the liberal citizens of Boston. All who desire it have free access to the cabinet every Wednesday, and strangers in the city, who cannot conveniently visit it on that day, can obtain admission at any time by application to an officer of the Society. Five volumes of the Boston Journal of Natural History, and three of the Proceedings of the Society at its Monthly Meetings, have been published, containing contributions from our most distinguished naturalists, illustrated by engravings.

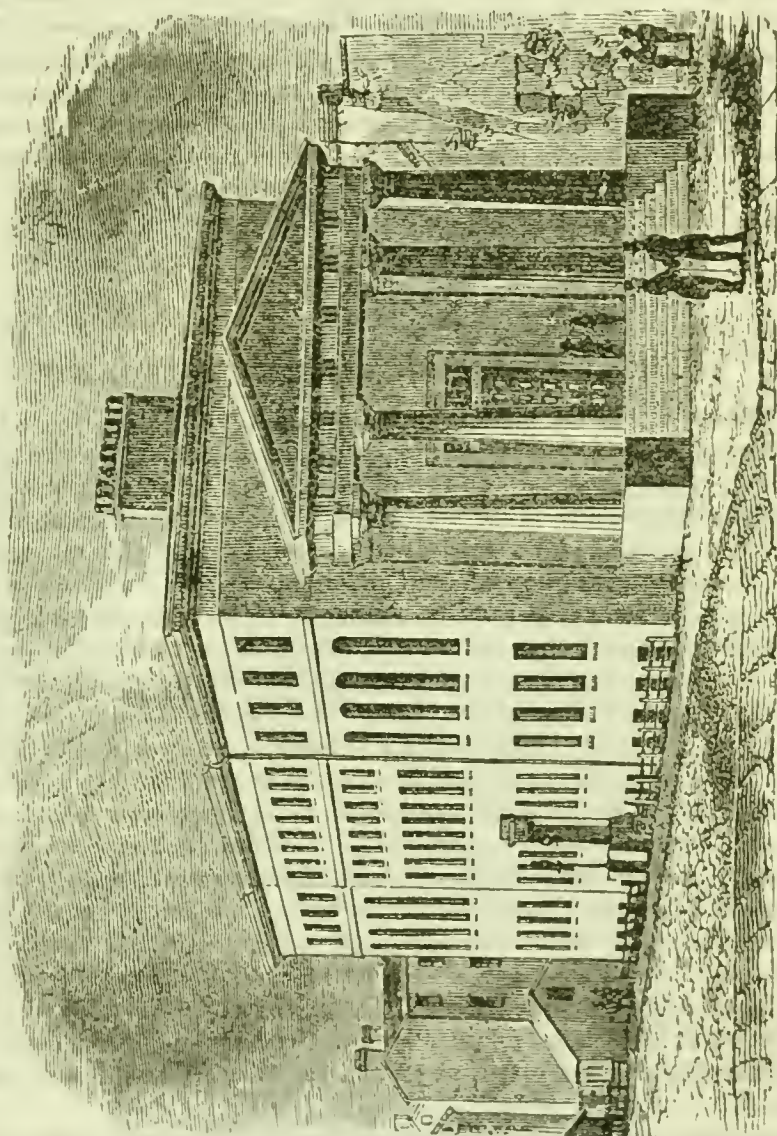
THE NEW COURT HOUSE, ERECTED 1833 - 1835.

THE corner-stone of this building for the accommodation of the Courts of Law of Boston was laid on the 23th of September, 1833, Theodore Lyman being then Mayor of the city. The original cost of the undertaking

was about \$179,000, but a further sum of \$17,000 was appropriated in 1839 for the purchase of land for the formation of a street and passages around the building, making the total cost of the ground and edifice about \$200,000. A portion of the land, however, on which the structure stands was formerly the site of the old Jail and belonged to the County, and its value is not included in the above estimate. The building is situated in the centre of Court square, between Court and School streets, and is surrounded by a flagged pavement which extends southerly along the spacious area between it and the City Hall. The form of the edifice is that of a parallelogram, extending in length 176 feet by 54 feet in breadth. The altitude is 57 feet to the cornice, consisting of a basement and three stories: the first story above the basement being 12 feet, the second 20, and the third 18 feet in height. The material composing the building is of cut or hewn granite from the Quincy quarry, and at each front or extremity is a handsome portico of the Doric model, supported by four columns of fluted granite each twenty-seven feet in height and four and a half feet in diameter. These pillars are in the solid mass, and weigh about 25 tons each. The northern end or front of the building is parallel with Court street, but retired on a platform off the thoroughfare a few yards, while the southern front faces the rear of the City Hall or old Court House, and is approached from School street through the latter building and by avenues on either side of it. The main body of the new Court House is simple and unadorned, but the massive symmetry and superior design of the front entrances, tend somewhat to relieve the general plainness of its architecture. The interior is plain and substantial, without presenting much novelty of plan in its construction. An entrance hall, communicating with the southern portico and opening upon side doors, traverses nearly the full length of the building: and staircases ascending to the right and left of the two porticos lead directly to the galleries of the principal Court rooms; while the centre and side flights conduct to the various apartments in the several stories. The first floor contains rooms for the Police Court and Justices Court, the United States Marshal's room, and the Offices of the Clerks of the Supreme Court, Court of Common Pleas, and Police Court. The second story contains the rooms of the United States and the Supreme Judicial Courts, as also the Law Library, the rooms for the Judges of the United States and Supreme Courts, and the Clerk's office of the United States Court. The upper or third story includes the Common Pleas and Municipal Court rooms and the rooms of the Judges of those Courts, the Jury rooms of the several Courts, the Clerk's office and the witness rooms of the Municipal Court, and the Grand Jury room. The Court rooms are spacious, and comfortably furnished, measuring 50 feet by 40, and contain ample accommodation for the Bar and ordinary attendance. Some trifling disadvantages might be apprehended to result from the location of the Court of Common Pleas the

general resort of litigants, in the upper story, but the arrangement of the rooms for the most part is satisfactory, and the offices for the respective apartments are as large and commodious as could be desired. The United States pay to the city for the use of their apartments in the building the annual rent of \$3,000. The Court room allotted to them is the same from which the slave Shadrach was a short time since rescued. The United States Circuit Court before Judge Woodbury is held in this apartment on the 15th of May and October in each year, and the District Court before Judge Sprague on the 3d Tuesday in March, the 4th Tuesday in June, the 2d Tuesday in September, and 1st Tuesday in December, and specially at the discretion of the Judge. The Supreme Judicial Court sits at the South end of the building, for the hearing of legal arguments on the first Tuesday of March, and the term for the trial of Jury causes commences on the 7th Tuesday next after the 4th Tuesday of September. The Common Pleas Court for the County of Suffolk are held in the Court room in the 3d story on the 1st Tuesday of January, April, July, and October, and the Municipal Court, of which the Justices of the Common Pleas are ex officio Judges, is held in the room appropriated for that purpose on the 1st Monday of every month. The Police Court is busied every day in the trial of criminal offenders, and also sits every Wednesday and Saturday as a Justice's Court for determining civil causes under \$20. The Social Law Library room on the 2d floor is a comfortable and well-lighted apartment, and contains a good selection of Juridical Text-books, including writers in general law, and the English and American Reports. The society was first organized in the year 1804. At a later date, 1814, an act of incorporation was obtained which granted to the proprietors for the purpose of enlarging the collection all sums of money which should be paid by way of tax or excise by persons admitted to practice as Attorneys of the Boston Court of Common Pleas. For many years the Library, being but small, was kept in the office of a Member of the Bar who acted as Librarian, and subsequently it occupied a closet adjoining a large room in the old Court House then used for meetings of the Grand Jury. At a later period the whole room was devoted to the Library, to which when the present Court House was built a spacious apartment was appropriated, in which it has since been kept. A catalogue of the Library was printed in 1824. At that time the number of volumes was 1,473, in 1849 it had increased to 4,077, and in May, 1851, embraces about 4,200 volumes. A large number of the books, including some of the most valuable, were presented by the Hon. Charles Jackson; but the Library is also indebted for donations to other gentlemen. The names of the donors are given under the titles of the works presented by them. The advantages of the Library are not confined to the Bar of Suffolk, but it is constantly and freely used by gentlemen of the profession from all the other counties in the State, by the Judges of the Courts, Members of the legislature and Judges and Jurists from all

**VIEW OF THE NEW COURT HOUSE,
COURT SQUARE.**



ERECTED 1833 - 1835.

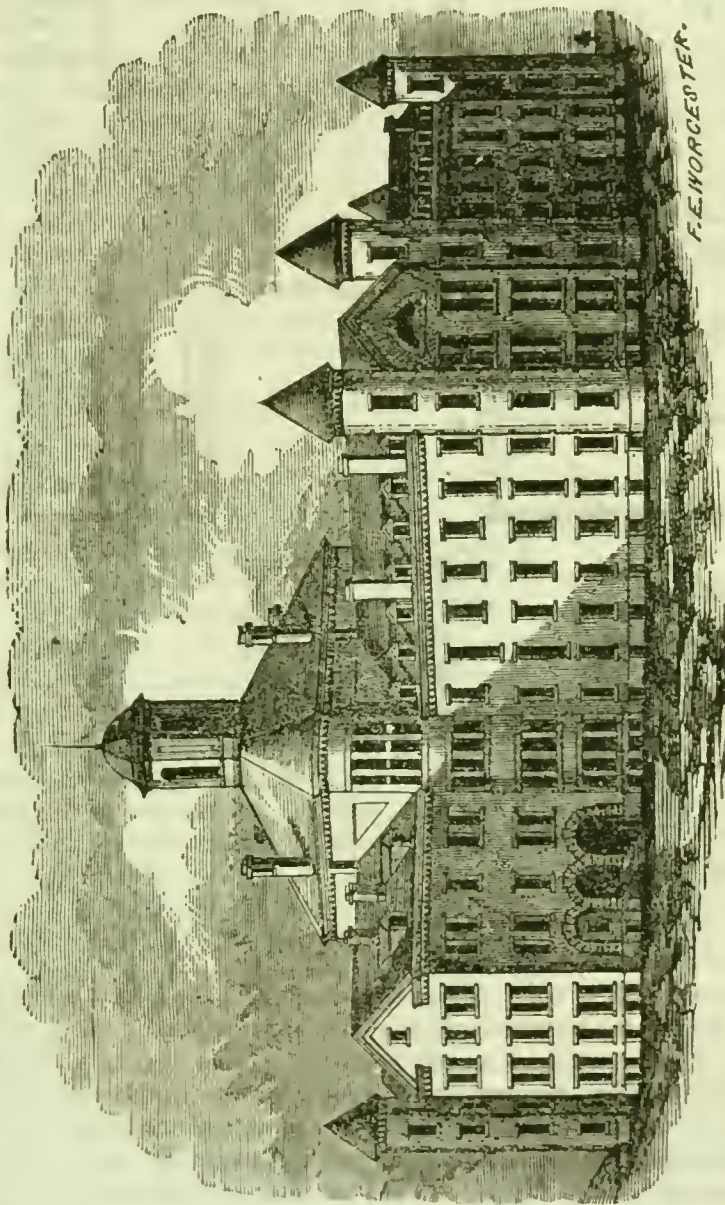
parts of the United States. The by-laws provide for the admission of new members on payment of \$ 25 a share and \$ 5 annual assessment, and admit also subscribers on payment of an annual sum of \$ 8. But the members of the Bar of other Counties (except those who usually practice at the Suffolk Bar) have the privilege of consulting the books of the Library at all times without expense. Each member is allowed to take from the Library one book at a time for a term not exceeding 24 hours, but no volumes are allowed to issue during the law term of the Supreme Judicial Court when the full bench is in session. The Librarian is appointed by the President and Trustees who have the general management of the affairs of the society and direct in the purchase of books, &c. Mr. Boyle is at present the Librarian.

NEW ALMSHOUSE ON DEER ISLAND.

THE form of this structure is that of a "Latin Cross," having its four wings radiating at right angles from a "central building." The central building is four stories high; the lower story (on a uniform level with the cellars or work-rooms of the north, east, and west wings) contains the bathing-rooms, cleansing-rooms, furnace, and fuel-rooms; the two next stories contain the general guard-room, to be used also as a work-room; the next story is the chapel; and the upper story is the hospital. The south wing is four stories high; the lower one contains the family kitchens and entry of the superintendent's family; the second is appropriated for the family parlors of the superintendent, and a room for the use of the directors, together with the entrances and staircases, and the opening or carriage way, for receiving the paupers. The staircases communicating with the guard-room, and with the cleansing-rooms in the lower story of the central building, are also located in this story. The two remaining stories will be used for the family sleeping-rooms, superintendent's office, officers' rooms, and bathing-rooms, — together with the entries, passages, closets, and staircases. Each of the north, east, and west wings is three stories high, with basements and attics over the whole surface of each wing. The basements are for work-rooms. The remaining stories, including the attics, contain the wards, hospitals, and day-rooms for the inmates, together with the sleeping and inspection rooms for the nurses and attendants.

There are eight circular towers attached to the exterior walls of the north, east, and west wings; they contain the water-closets requisite for the inmates of the building; two of them contain staircases. The water-closets are placed on the level of every story, and entered immediately from the floors thereof, and are disconnected from the main building by a

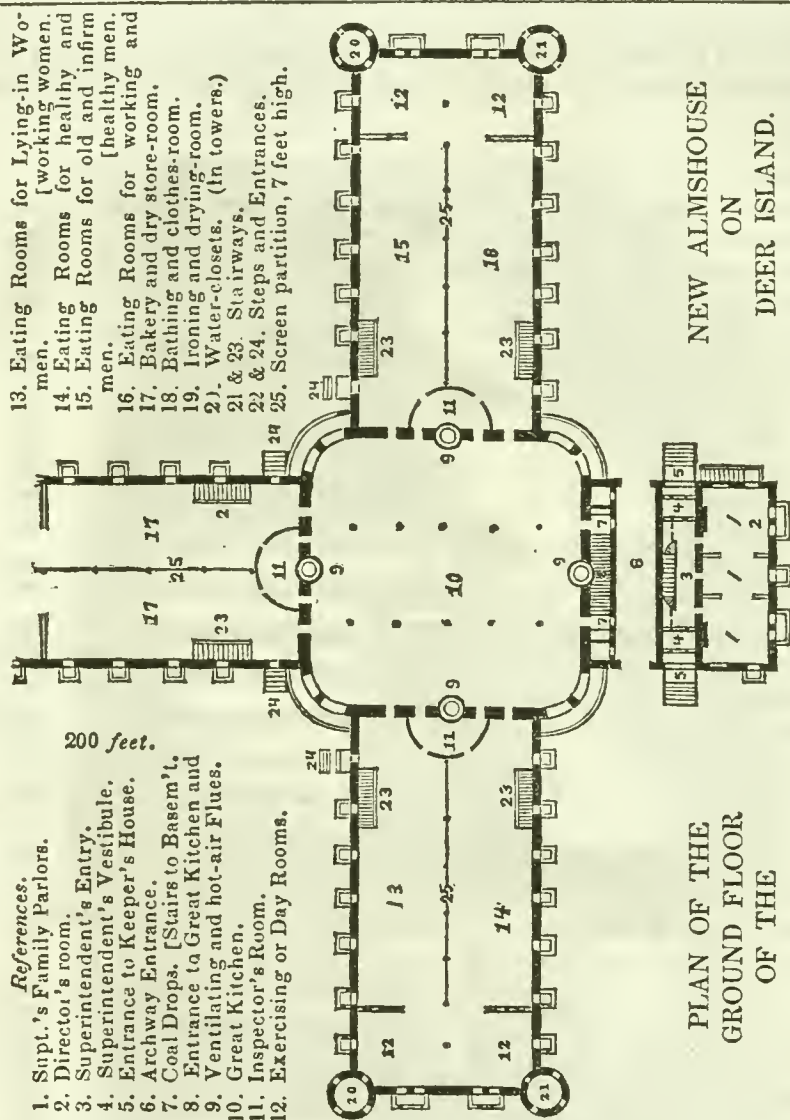
column of air passing through upright openings, in the exterior walls of the towers, opposite to each other, and placed near the walls of the building.



NEW ALMSHOUSE ON DEER ISLAND, IN BOSTON HARBOR.

FRONT ELEVATION.

The dimensions of the building are as follows, in round numbers : The centre building is 75 feet square and 75 feet high, each perpendicular corner being subtended by the section of a circle. The superintendent's



house, if the building faces the west, makes the west side of the centre building, except the circular corners, and is thrown out by these corners 50 feet by 50 on the ground, and 50 feet high; so that it stands almost as much separated from the main building as if it were entirely disconnected with it, and is still near enough for the convenience of the superintendent. The north wing, intended particularly for women, is 100 feet by 50, and 50 feet high, *i. e.* twice as large as the superintendent's house. The south wing, intended particularly for men, is 100 feet by 50, and 50 feet high, the same dimensions as the north wing; and both these wings are separated from the superintendent's house, and thrown out from the centre

building, like the superintendent's house, by the semi-circular corners, for purposes of better supervision and ventilation. The east wing, intended for the accommodation of different classes, and for different purposes, in the different stories, is 200 feet by 50, and 50 feet high, *i. e.* twice the dimensions of the north and south wings, and four times the dimensions of the superintendent's house. The north, east, and west wings have three stories, each 12 feet high, above the basement and beneath the attic. The attic is $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and the basement $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. The south wing is four finished stories high, and the floors of these stories are uniform with those of the three other wings. The circular towers attached to the exterior wall of the north, east, and west wings, are each 65 feet high and 13 feet in diameter.

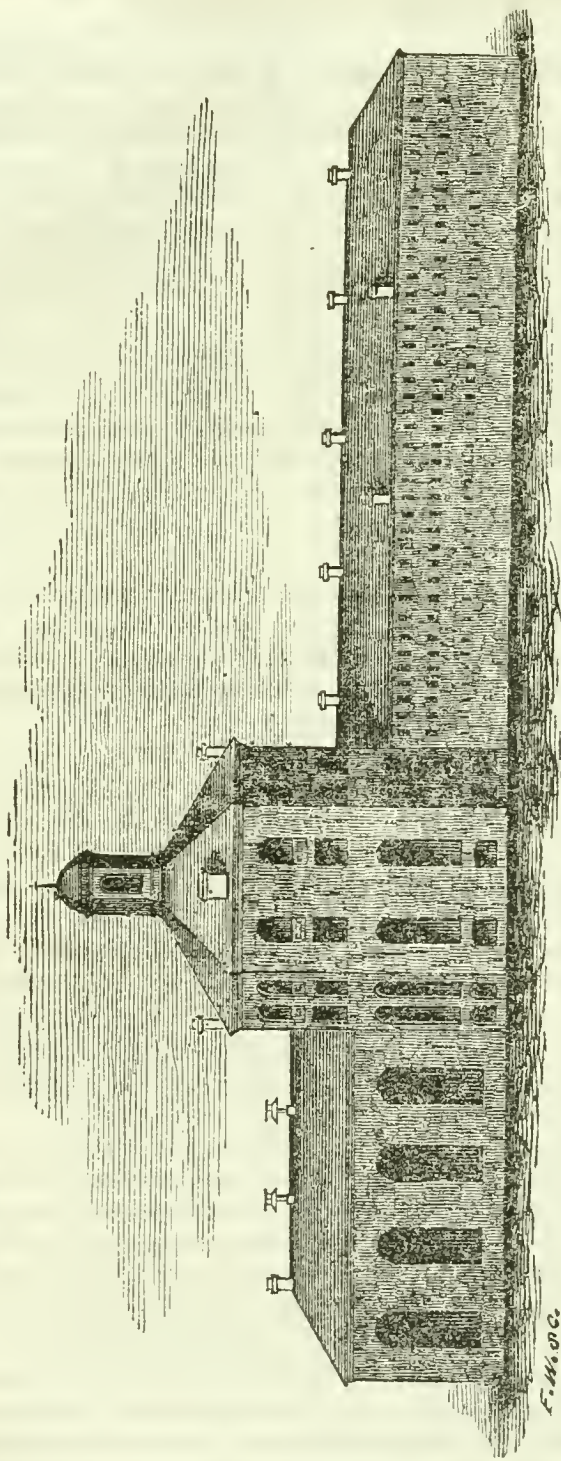
The proportions of the building are arithmetical : — the centre building is a cube 75 feet, with the corners subtended; the superintendent's house is a cube of 50 feet; the north wing is two cubes of 50 feet each; the south wing is two cubes of 50 feet each; and the east wing four cubes of 50 feet each.

The paupers, as they arrive, are received at a central point, under the eye of the superintendent, in his office, as they approach; thoroughly cleaned, if necessary, in the basement central apartments for cleansing; and distributed, when prepared for distribution, to those parts of the building assigned to the classes to which they belong.

There is a chapel, with a gallery, occupying 75 by 75 feet, on the third floor of the central building, equal in height to two stories. The floor of the chapel is on a level with the attic floors of the wings. It is well lighted, in a central position, of convenient access from all parts of the establishment, and is commodious enough for those who are able to attend religious worship, out of even a larger population than 1,200.

Large folding-doors, or traversing-doors, are an original feature of this plan, and answer, by being opened wide, and by turning, in different directions. important ends, in making rooms for particular purposes, when they are wanted; and when such rooms are not wanted, in being opened wide, or turned back, so as to leave the supervision unobstructed, and change the circulation of the air throughout the establishment.

It is not absolutely a fire-proof building, but the roof is slated; the floors are double, and laid with mortar between them: the ceilings under the floors and over the rooms consist of joists, and the bottom of the lower side of the double floors; the walls are brick, built hollow, and without lath and plaster on the inside, or coverings of any kind on the outside: the windows are wooden sashes, but they are set in a thick double brick wall, and may each of them burn without burning another. All the wings are separated from the centre building by thick brick walls, covered and secured, in all their openings, with iron doors and shutters, and rising above the roofs of the wings, so as to make a barricade against fire, behind which the inmates of a wing on fire may retreat, and firemen may be protected.



MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON AT CHARLESTOWN.

EAST FRONT ELEVATION OF DORMITORY BUILDING OF 1826, AND EXTENSION OF 1850,
INCLUDING CENTRE BUILDING AND SOUTH WING.

PRINCIPLES OBSERVED IN THE PLANS.

In all the plans of these buildings there are certain great principles observed, among which are the following: —

1. *Size.* The size of these buildings allows from 600 to 1,000 cubic feet of space to each individual; besides their proportion of space in the eating-rooms, school-rooms, hospital, and chapel.

2. *Proportions.* The proportions are arithmetic and harmonic, a cube being their germ.

3. *Concentration.* These buildings are all in the form of a cross, having four wings, united to a central octagonal building; one for the superintendent and his family, and three of them for inmates; the kitchen being in the centre, in the 1st story of the octagon; the supervisor's room over the kitchen; the chapel over the supervisor's room; and the hospital over the chapel.

4. *Extension.* The parts all radiating from a common centre, can be extended without disturbing the central arrangements and architectural design.

5. *Convenience.* The keeper's or superintendent's office, eating-room, and sleeping-room are all in proximity to the great central octagonal building; so that the keeper has eyelets and ready access to the kitchen, supervisor's room, chapel, and hospital, and all the wings; and he can go through the establishment without going out of doors. The inmates receive their food from a large central kitchen; the wings are all under supervision from one central supervisor's room. The inmates assemble in the chapel and hospital from all the wings without exposure, and without leaving the house.

6. *Classification.* The men and women, the old and young, the sick and well, can all be separated, in different wings, and different stories of the building; and all these classes can be kept distinct by placing them in different wings, by the power of central observation and control.

7. *Supervision, outside and inside.* All the areas, apartments, windows, walls, galleries, staircases, fastenings, external yards, and external yard walls, except the space outside at the ends of the wings, are under supervision from the centre. One man can do more, in these buildings, in consequence of the facilities for supervision, than many men can do in some of the old establishments, containing an equal number of inmates.

8. *Security against Escape.* In Prisons and Houses of Refuge, where security against escape is of great importance, the construction is such, that, if an inmate breaks out, he breaks in; — that is, if he escapes from his dormitory into the area, he has still another wall or grating to break, while at the same time he is in sight from the supervisor's room. There is, therefore, very little encouragement to try to escape from the dormitories. And if the inmates are in the yards, gardens, or grounds around,

the supervision extends outside so easily and perfectly, that it affords great security against escape.

9. *Security against fire.* Although buildings according to these plans are not wholly fire proof, still, the cell floors being stone or iron, the walls brick or stone, the galleries and staircases iron, the doors and gratings iron, the roof slate, and the gutters copper, much of the material is incombustible. Besides, the separate rooms or dormitories are literally fire proof; and the remaining parts are extensively exposed to constant observation; so that a fire, in its first beginning, is easily discovered and extinguished.

10. *Warming by steam, hot water, or warm air.* The construction of these buildings is favorable to either mode of warming. If by steam, the steam may be generated in the centre building, and distributed in one-inch wrought iron pipes, under the windows, in four rows of pipes, one above the other on the upright wall, three inches apart, to be inclosed in a box eighteen inches square, made by the floor for the bottom, the outer wall for the back, a board cover for the top, and an upright board for the front; the pure air to be received through orifices in the outer wall, and the warm air to be passed into the area, through orifices in the front of the box. If the heating is to be done by hot water, substitute a cast-iron pipe, 6 inches in diameter, near the floor, and near the wall, under the windows, within a box, similarly constructed to the box around the steam-pipes.

If the heating is to be done by warm air, place in the centre building, and in the areas, the Boston School Stove, or, which are on the same principles, Chilson's furnaces, or any other heating apparatus which is, at the same time, a ventilating apparatus.

11. *Lighting.* Gas light in the areas will light all the dormitories; and wherever distributed, will be easily supervised and controlled from the centre building.

12. *Sunlight.* Care is taken in these buildings, to have a large surface exposed to the morning, noonday, and afternoon sun. This can be done with the large windows in the outer wall, but it cannot be done with a small window in each small dormitory or cell. Much more sunlight can be brought to shed its healthful and cheering influence, over the inmates of these buildings, than if the windows in the external wall were as small as they must be, if the rooms within were made of a small size and placed on the external wall.

13. *Artificial Ventilation.* Each small room, dormitory, or cell is provided with a ventilator, starting from the floor of the same, in the centre wall, and conducted, separate from every other, to the top of the block, where it is connected with a ventiduct, and either acted upon by heat or Emerson's ventilating cap. Both at the top and bottom of the room there is a slide, or register, over orifices, opening into this ventilator, which are capable of being opened or shut. These ventilators are intended to take

off impure and light air. In the external wall are provided orifices, pitching outward and downward, to take off carbonic acid gas, which may be fatal to life, if allowed to accumulate in the lowest part of the building. The large rooms are provided with such orifices, by carrying every third or forth window to a level with the floor. These means are used to take off the impure and light air, and the heavier and more fatal gases. To supply pure air, all the heating is made by ventilating apparatus.

14. *Natural Ventilation.* Through the large windows, when opened, the air can have free course with all the varying winds, throughout the building, from north to south, from east to west, from south to north, and from west to east, and obliquely in every direction, according to the direction of the wind, through the octagonal centre building.

15. *Water for cleansing and bathing.* For cleansing, water is let on in every room, and furnished liberally in every story: and in different parts of the building large means are provided for bathing. Nothing is more indispensable in the plans of such buildings, than convenient and liberal supplies of pure water for cleansing and bathing.

16. *Employment.* Large provision is made, in all these buildings, of floors and space for employment, under cover, with good and sufficient light, convenience, and supervision. In many old buildings there has not been employment, because there was no place suitable for it. This difficulty has received great consideration, and every effort has been made entirely to remove it, so that all the inmates of these buildings should be kept out of idleness, which is the mother of mischief. Labor is favorable to order, discipline, instruction, reformation, health, and self-support. But there can be but little productive industry without a place for it. Suitable places have been provided in all these buildings, whether prisons, almshouses, or houses of refuge, for employment.

17. *Instruction.* School-rooms, privilege-rooms, chapels, more private rooms and places, comfortably large single rooms, are provided, in which all kinds of good instruction can be given.

18. *Humanity.* The humanity of these buildings is seen in there being sufficient space, large light, abundant ventilation, and airing in summer, good places of labor and instruction, and good hospital accommodation for the sick.

19. *Care of the sick.* The hospital is large, light, convenient, easily accessible, well warmed and well ventilated, so that if suitable care is not given to the sick it will not be because there is no place for it, no suitable hospital accommodations.

20. *Notifying in sickness.* The separate rooms are so located and distributed, under supervision, from the centre building, that a gentle knock on the inner side of the door of each separate lodging-room will be heard by the person on duty in the central room for supervision and care; and thus relief can be immediately secured; or, in case of a fit, or sudden and

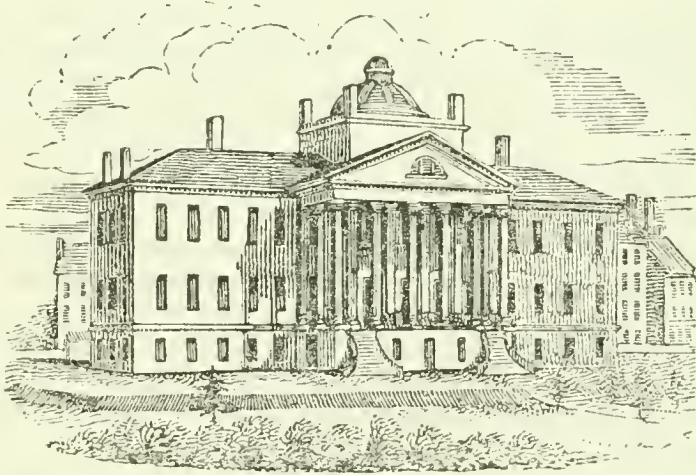
violent attack, without consciousness, the sick person will in all probability be heard, from any separate dormitory in either wing, by the person on duty in the supervisor's room in the centre building.

21. *Level Floors.* It is designed to have no stumbling place, in either building. But on the contrary, that the officers and inmates may walk over any part of the whole, by day or by night, on level floors. The stairs are the only places where it is impossible to make level floors.

22. *Economy.* Great economy is used in these structures, in the finish, which is perfectly simple, unadorned, and substantial; affording no harbor for vermin, no place of concealment for fire, and yet durable and decent.

We have thus endeavored to give an outline of the principles which enter into these structures, of their adaptation to the purposes for which they are erected, and of the importance of carrying out the designs according to the plans.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.



This is one of the most noble institutions in the world. Its design was to afford the most relief to invalids, and as far as possible to reach the necessities of every class of persons, the benefits of it to be administered to all who stand in need, at as low a rate as possible. There are two buildings under the control of the Corporation. 1st. The General Hospital in Boston, as above delineated, and 2. The McLean Asylum for the Insane, located in the town of Somerville.

The *Massachusetts General Hospital* was incorporated February 25, 1811 : and entitled to an annual income not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, for the support and maintenance of a general hospital for sick and insane persons. The act granted to the hospital a fee simple in the estate of the old Province-House, on the condition that \$ 100,000 should be raised by subscription within ten years. Large donations for this purpose were made by 1047 persons in the year 1816, at which time the trustees purchased the lot on which the McLean Asylum was built, then in Charlestown.

The Hospital building had a front of 163 feet, and a depth of 54 feet, with a portico of eight Ionic columns, but was extensively enlarged in 1846.

It was built of Chelmsford granite, the columns of their capitals being of the same material. In the centre of the two principal stories are the rooms of the officers of the institution. Above these is the Operating Theatre, which is lighted from the dome. The wings of the building are divided into wards and sick rooms. The staircase and floorings of the entries are of stone. The whole house is supplied with heat by air flues from furnaces, and with water by pipes and a forcing pump. The beautiful hills which surround Boston are seen from every part of the building, and the grounds on the southwest are washed by the waters of the bay.

The premises have been improved by the planting of ornamental trees and shrubs, and the extension of the gravel walks for those patients whose health will admit of exercise in the open air.

By the Act of June 12, 1817, it was provided that the stone to be furnished for the building should be hammered and fitted for use by the convicts of the State Prison. By the act of February 24, 1818, establishing the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, it was provided that the corporation should pay to the trustees of the General Hospital, for the use of the Hospital, the third part of its net profits. By the act of April 1, 1835, establishing the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, it was provided that one third of its net profits should be paid annually to the Hospital fund. A similar provision was adopted in the charter of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company at Worcester, in March, 1844.

By the last Annual Report of the Trustees of the General Hospital (January 22, 1851), it seems that its capital now yielding an income to the institution is \$ 171,119. And that the income for the year 1850 was \$ 33,517, viz. : From property of all kinds \$ 16,917; Extra dividend of the Hospital Life Insurance Company \$ 18,000; Subscriptions for free beds \$ 2,100; and Surplus from the McLean Asylum \$ 1,500.

The expenses for the year were \$ 29,021, viz. : For stores \$ 10,574; Wages \$ 7,891; Fuel \$ 2,815; Medicine \$ 2,355; Furniture \$ 1,523; Repairs \$ 1,463; Salaries \$ 1,850; Miscellaneous \$ 523. The admissions to the hospital in 1850 were 746, viz. : —

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients paying board	201	41	242
“ paying part of the time	53	19	77
“ entirely free	183	244	427
	<hr/> 442	<hr/> 304	<hr/> 746

Of these, 269 paid \$3; 32 paid \$6; 14 paid \$4; and 4 paid \$10 per week. Total, 319.

Proportion of deaths to the whole number of results, one in ten.

Greatest number of patients at any visit in private rooms, 7; greatest number of paying patients, 33; of free patients, 103; greatest total, 136; least number in private rooms, 2; least paying, 15; free, 63; least total, 83.

Number of accidents admitted during the year, 98.

Average number of patients, 108. Males, 59; females, 49.

Average number of paying patients, 11 American and 11 Foreign; total, 22.

Greatest number of paying patients, 16 American and 17 Foreign; least number of paying patients, 8 American and 7 Foreign.

Total males, 442. Of this number, 47 were in private rooms.

Total females, 304. Of these, 5 were in private rooms. A little over one third of the free patients were female domestics; one sixth were male laborers, most of them foreigners.

Average time of ward-paying patients is two weeks and six days; and of free patients, six weeks.

Proportion of ward beds occupied by free patients, a fraction less than three to one.

The whole amount of board charged to all the patients, during the year, was \$17,186.49. Of this sum there was charged to the Trustees, for the board of free patients, \$12,960.22; and the balance, \$4,226.27, has been received from paying patients.

If the gross amount of the annual expenses be divided by the average number of patients, it will give \$4.90 for the weekly expense of each patient.

“The expenses of the Hospital for the year 1850 have been \$29,024. Of this sum, only \$4,226.27 has been received from paying patients, leaving a balance of nearly \$25,000 to be drawn from the treasury of the Institution. When it is considered that the income of our present capital fund must fall short of this demand, even under the most favorable circumstances, to the extent of nearly \$10,000, it will be readily yielded that we must continue year by year to depend upon the benevolent charity of the friends of our Institution for its progress and support.”

The Board of Trustees annually appoint two practitioners in Physic and two in Surgery, who constitute a board of Consultation. At the same time, they appoint six physicians, six surgeons, an admitting physician,

and a superintendent of the Hospital. Applications for admission of patients must be made at the Hospital in Allen Street, between 9 and 10 A. M., on each day of the week except Sunday. In urgent cases, however, application may be made at other times. Applications from the country may be made in writing, addressed to the admitting physician, and when a free bed is desired, a statement of the pecuniary circumstances of the patient must be made. During alternate terms of four months in each year, two physicians and two surgeons have the care of the patients. No visitors are admitted to the Hospital without a special permit from the officers or trustees. The patients may be visited by their friends daily between 12 and 1 o'clock.

Any individual subscribing one hundred dollars shall be entitled to a free bed at the hospital for one year. All subscriptions for this purpose commence on the 1st of January in each year. The whole number of free beds is never less than thirty-seven. Two of these are reserved for cases of accidents.

The officers of the Institution for 1851 are as follows: William Appleton, president; Robert Hooper, vice-president; Henry Andrews, treasurer; Marcus Morton, Jr., secretary; twelve trustees, and four physicians, who act as a Board of Consultation. Two of the trustees form a visiting committee for a month, and thus by turns each member serves one month during the year.

The McLean Asylum for the Insane.

This Asylum for the Insane was opened to receive boarders, October 1, 1818, under the direction of the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, it being a branch of that Institution. It is situated in Somerville, about one mile from Boston, on a delightful eminence, and consists of an elegant house for the Superintendent, with a wing at each end, handsomely constructed of brick, for the accommodation of the inmates. Though sufficiently near to Boston for the convenience of the visitors and trustees, who generally reside in the city, it is not directly on any of its principal avenues, and is sufficiently retired to afford the quiet and rural serenity which in all cases is found to be conducive to a calm and healthy condition of mind. The name of McLean was given to this Hospital in respect to John McLean, Esq., a liberal benefactor of the General Hospital.

The number of patients in the house, on the first day of the year 1850, was one hundred and eighty-four; ninety-five of whom were males, and eighty-nine females. During the year 1850, eighty males and ninety-three females were admitted, being one hundred and seventy-three.

The following is the number of admissions, discharges, and results, since the Asylum has been under the management of Dr. Bell, the present physician and superintendent.

Year.	Admitted.	Dis- charged.	Whole number under care.	Died.	Much im- proved, im- proved, not improved and unfit.	Recov- ered.	Remain- ing at end of year.	Average number of patients.
1837	120	105	191	8	25	72	86	80
1838	133	131	224	12	45	74	93	95
1839	132	117	225	10	38	69	103	112
1840	155	133	263	13	50	75	125	123
1841	157	141	233	11	55	75	142	135
1842	129	133	271	15	43	80	133	143
1843	127	126	260	18	45	63	134	131
1844	153	140	292	19	49	63	152	146
1845	119	120	271	13	33	74	151	149
1846	148	126	299	9	52	65	173	164
1847	170	170	343	33	50	87	173	172
1848	143	155	316	23	50	82	155	171
1849	161	137	321	15	58	64	184	177
1850	173	157	357	23	51	78	200	201
2030		1901		227	644	1026		

The Hon. William Appleton of Boston contributed \$10,000 in December, 1843, "for the purpose of affording aid to such patients in the McLean Asylum, as from straitened means might be compelled to leave the Institution without a perfect cure." On the 9th of November, 1850, the same gentleman contributed the further sum of \$20,000 for the purpose of erecting two additional edifices, sufficiently large to accommodate eight males and eight females, with such conveniences and facilities as shall enable each to have, not only the care, attention, and comforts, but the luxuries and retirement which they had enjoyed at home.

The superintendent states that the elevation and improvement of the entire establishment have, as usual, not been overlooked during the past year. A large and handsome hall, fifty feet long by twenty-five wide and fourteen high, has been constructed, by raising a story upon one of the buildings of the male side, which furnishes ample room for two billiard tables, — ever an interesting and useful exercise for the insane; and also makes a sort of conversation and reading room, where patients from the different sections may meet for some hours in the day for recreation and intercourse.

The expenses of the McLean Asylum for 1850 were \$40,623, viz: For Stores \$17,627; Wages \$6,173; Salaries \$4,500; Furniture, Repairs, and Improvements \$10,310; Diversions \$1,332; Miscellaneous \$2,335. From which deduct the proceeds of the farm and garden \$1,704.

It seems to be generally understood through the country that this institution is the most safe as well as the most economical place of resort in all

difficult and dangerous cases, especially such as require operation; one of the consequences of this general sentiment in regard to the Hospital, is, that many diseases are presented there which are in their nature incurable, — whence it has followed, that, as the reputation of the institution has increased, the number of cases reported incurable or not relieved has also increased. The patients, under the daily care of skilful, intelligent, and eminent surgeons and physicians, are watched over by faithful and attentive nurses, and in truth the minor officers and domestics, under the vigilant eye of the superintendent and matron, continue to give the *sick poor* all the comfort and relief, with all the chances of restoration, which the kindness of friends, or the influence of money, could command for those favored with both.

THE STATE HOUSE.

This elegant and spacious edifice, situated in Boston, on elevated ground adjoining the Common, and near the centre of this ancient and flourishing city, was erected in 1795. The corner-stone was laid on the fourth of July, by the venerable and patriotic Samuel Adams, then Chief Magistrate of Massachusetts (assisted by Paul Revere, Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons). He succeeded Governor Hancock, who died in October, 1793. Governor Adams made a short address on the occasion of laying the corner-stone, and said, “he trusted that within its walls liberty and the rights of man would be forever advocated and supported.” The lot was purchased by the town of Boston of the heirs of Governor Hancock, for which the sum of \$ 4,000 was paid. The building was not finished and occupied by the Legislature till January, 1798; when the members of the General Court walked in procession from the Old State House at the head of State Street, and the new edifice for the government was dedicated by solemn prayer to Almighty God. The Old State House, so called from the time of building the other, was long the place in which the General Court of the Province of Massachusetts was holden. It has lately been well repaired, and was formerly the place of the meetings of the city authorities and for public offices.

The corner-stone of the present Capitol was brought to the spot by fifteen white horses, at that time the number of States in the Union. The building is seen at a great distance in all directions, and is the principal object visible when the city is first seen by those who visit it. The form is oblong, being one hundred and seventy-three feet in front, and sixty-one feet deep, or at the end. The height of the building, including the dome, is one hundred and ten feet; and the foundation is about that height above

the level of the water of the bay. "It consists externally of a basement story twenty feet high, and a principal story thirty feet high. This, in the centre of the front, is covered with an *attic* sixty feet wide, and twenty feet high, which is covered with a pediment. Immediately above arises the *dome*, fifty feet in diameter, and thirty in height; the whole terminating with an elegant circular lantern, which supports a pine cone. The basement story is finished in a plain style on the wings, with square windows. The centre is ninety-four feet in length, and formed of arches which project fourteen feet, and make a covered walk below, and support a colonnade of Corinthian columns of the same extent above.

The largest room is in the centre, and in the second story (the large space below in the basement story is directly under this); it is the Representatives' Chamber; and will accommodate five hundred members; and sometimes they have been more numerous. The Senate Chamber is also in the second story and at the east end of the building, being sixty feet by fifty. At the west is a large room for the meetings of the Governor and the Executive Council; with a convenient ante-chamber.

The view from the top of the State House is very extensive and variegated; perhaps nothing in the country is superior to it. To the east appears the bay and harbor of Boston, interspersed with beautiful islands; and in the distance beyond, the wide extended ocean. To the north the eye is met by Charlestown, with its interesting and memorable heights, and the Navy Yard of the United States; the towns of Chelsea, Malden, and Medford, and other villages, and the natural forests mingling in the distant horizon. To the west, is a fine view of the Charles river and a bay, the ancient town of Cambridge, rendered venerable for the University, now above two hundred years old; of the flourishing villages of Cambridgeport and East Cambridge, in the latter of which is a large glass manufacturing establishment; of the highly cultivated towns of Brighton, Brookline, and Newton; and to the south is Roxbury, which seems to be only a continuation of Boston, and which is rapidly increasing: Dorchester, a fine, rich, agricultural town, with Milton and Quincy beyond, and still farther south, the Blue Hills, at the distance of eight or nine miles, which seem to bound the prospect. The Common, stretching and spreading in front of the Capitol, with its numerous walks and flourishing trees, where "the rich and the poor meet together," and the humblest have the proud consciousness that they are free, and in some respects (if virtuous), on a level with the learned and the opulent, — adds greatly to the whole scene.

Near the Capitol, on the west, is the mansion house of the eminent patriot, the late John Hancock, now exhibiting quite an ancient appearance; and on the east, about the same distance, was, until recently, situated the dwelling of the late James Bowdoin, another patriot of the Revolution. a distinguished scholar and philosopher; and who, by his firmness, in the critical period of 1786, contributed most efficiently to the preservation of

order and tranquillity in the Commonwealth. Large sums have been expended in repairs on the State House, both within and without, since it was erected, and in improving the grounds and fences about it; and it is now in a condition of great neatness and elegance.

On the 12th of June, 1827, the Legislature adopted a resolution "that permission be hereby given to the trustees of the Washington Monument Association to erect, at their own expense, a suitable building on the north front of the State-House, for the reception and permanent location of the Statue of Washington by Chantrey."

The building was erected and the trustees passed a vote as follows: "The trustees of said Association do confide and intrust, as well the said edifice erected at their expense, as the noble statue, the work of the first artist in Europe, to the care and patriotism of the government of the State of Massachusetts, for the use and benefit of the people of said State to all future generations."

In pursuance of which, a Resolve was passed on the 9th of January, 1828, "that the legislature of this Commonwealth accepts the Statue of Washington upon the terms and conditions on which it is offered by the Trustees of the Washington Monument Association; and entertains a just sense of the patriotic feeling of those individuals, who have done honor to the State by placing in it a statue of the Man whose life was among the greatest of his country's blessings, and whose fame is her proudest inheritance."

This statue was procured by private subscription, and was placed in the State-House in the year 1828.

The costume is a military cloak, which displays the figure to advantage. The effect is imposing and good: but, instead of confining himself to a close delineation of features, the sculptor, like Canova, has allowed some latitude to his genius in expressing his idea of the character of the subject.

The lot on which the State-House was built was conveyed to the Commonwealth by the town of Boston, on the 2d day of May, 1795. The Commissioners on the part of Boston to make this conveyance were William Tudor, Charles Jarvis, John Coffin Jones, William Eustis, William Little, Thomas Dawes, Joseph Russell, Harrison Gray Otis, and Perry



Morton. The ground is termed in the deed, *the Governor's Pasture*, or *Governor Hancock's Pasture*; and the dimensions were stated as follows. Running eastwardly on Beacon Street, 543 feet 3 inches, thence northwardly up a passage way to the summit 249 feet, thence westwardly to the northeast corner of the lot, 235 feet 3 inches, thence to the first corner 371 feet.

The purchase money was "four thousand pounds lawful money." The Commissioners or *agents* for the erection of the new State-House were named in the deed, viz. Thomas Dawes, Edward Hutchinson Robinson, and Charles Bulfinch.

Owing to the present want of accommodation for the various public offices, the State library, and for other purposes connected with the executive and legislative departments, it is proposed to enlarge the building. Plans for this enlargement have been submitted to the legislature by Mr. Bryant, architect of Boston.

The extension is proposed to consist of a building $41\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and 53 long, 4 stories high, to be located back of the one story portion of the State House containing Washington's statue, and to extend from the rear wall of that portion back to Mount Vernon Street, to be built in style conforming to the present edifice. The lower story to be wholly above the surface of the sidewalk; the second, on a level with the Doric hall or rotunda of the present building, and to contain the library, statues, &c. The third story, on a level with the lower part of the Hall of Representatives. to contain two committee rooms, so arranged that they can be made into one by the removal of the partition at any time, as with folding doors. The fourth story to contain 4 committee rooms. There are two entrances proposed for the extension, one from Mount Vernon Street, another from the eastern side of the present rotunda, through the entry near the foot of the stairway leading to the cupola. Estimates prepared by competent mechanical judges make the cost to be about \$15,000.

THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AND THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS.

Both these institutions have rooms in the Granite Building in Tremont Street, near the Stone Chapel. The house is owned jointly by the two Societies. 1. *The Massachusetts Historical Society.*

In 1790. the Rev. Jeremy Belknap and four others agreed to form such an Association. On the 24th of the next January, they and five more were fully organized. Their main object was to collect manuscripts and books to illustrate the history of their own Republic. Their beginning was small but their progress however gradual, has been succesful. At present, the Society have about 7,000 printed volumes and over 200 volumes of man-

uscripts. They have had issued from the press, 30 volumes of their Collections. Formerly it was their endeavor, more than now, to gather other relics of the past. Of these, the three following are selected.



Carver Sword.

This is the memento of a worthy pilgrim. It was owned by John Carver, who was among the most valuable men that left England and emigrated to Holland, for the conscientious enjoyment of their religion. He was a prominent member of John Robinson's Church in Leyden. He took an active part in obtaining the Patent, under which the settlers of New Plymouth came over. When these were intending to land and dwell on Cape Cod, his name headed the subscribers to the constitution, which they adopted for their civil government. They unanimously chose him as their first chief magistrate. As the guide of so small a commonwealth, surrounded by imminent perils, and especially by that of being destroyed by the adjacent natives, whose wrongs from some of the white race filled them with a thirst for revenge upon the whole of them within their reach, he and his associates felt the need of arms to protect themselves and families. Hence the reason why his sturdy blade was not beat into a ploughshare, but was worn by him as an instrument of defence. While ready to use it as he thought obligation might require, he was summoned, April, 1621, to enter on eternal realities, and, as we trust, on the reward of a faithful steward.

The desk delineated in this cut was long used by the successive speakers of the Representatives of Massachusetts, in the old State House. It continued to be so employed till the new edifice of this name was prepared for the legislature, whose first session in the latter was January 11, 1798. The desk was then laid aside, as too antiquated for modern taste. But, well for its preservation, members of the Historical Society had an eye of favor towards it, for the fullness of its past usefulness. They obtained it, and ever since it has

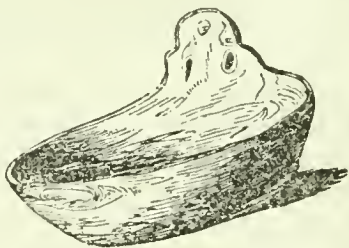


Speaker's desk, and Winslow's chair.

held an honorable place. Were it endowed with speech, what thrilling tones of eloquence and what interesting facts could it repeat relative to the unwritten and forgotten proceedings of our colonial and provincial legislation!

The second article is a large oak chair, fitted for the patriarchal table around which it was often placed. When our eyes behold it, we think of the many, once buoyant with the hopes of life, who rested upon it when fatigued, and were cheerfully refreshed from the hospitable board, and took part in the varied topics of social conversation, but who, long since, have gone the way of all the earth. Among these, was its worthy proprietor, Edward Winslow. The tradition is, that, made in London in 1614, it was brought over by him in the *May-Flower* among the effects of the first emigrants to New Plymouth. After having sustained the highest offices of the colony with honor to himself and usefulness to others, he died May 8th, 1655, aged 61, in the service of the crown, as commissioner to superintend an expedition of the English against the Spanish West Indies. The chair and desk are now both in a good state of preservation, and are well worthy the attention of the antiquary.

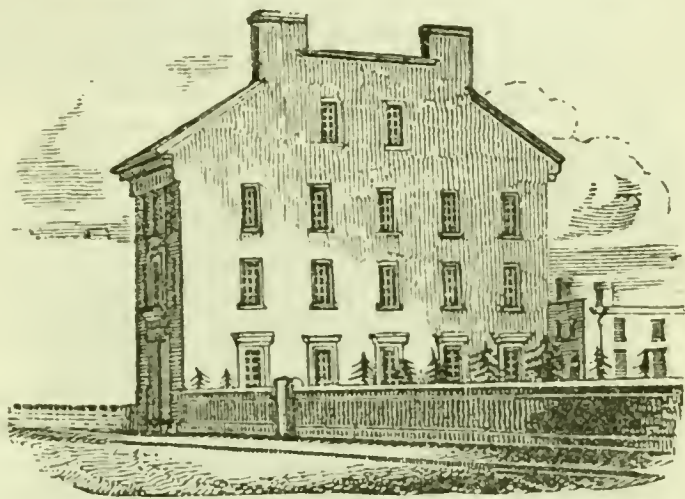
This article of Indian antiquity awakens within us trains of thought, which partake more of sadness than of gayety. It carries us to the royal wigwam at Mount Hope in Rhode Island, introduces us to the family of its owner, busily occupied in satisfying their appetite with the corn and beans, which it often presented as the products of their own culture and preparation.



Philip's Samp-pan.

Around it, the joys of domestic intercourse, the expressions of affectionate hearts between children and parents, the gratulations of relatives and friends, abounded. But the crisis came, and the whole scene was converted to utter desolation. The proprietor of such a relic was Philip, the Sachem of Pokanoket, the youngest son of Massasoit. He succeeded his brother, Alexander, 1657, renewed friendship with the English, 1662, and began a desolating warfare with them, 1675. His principal object appears to have been to arrest the progress of Christianity among his own people and other tribes, and thus prevent their assimilation to the principles and civilization of their European neighbors, and, as he feared, their final extinction. After the exhibition of much physical and intellectual power, he was compelled to flee before the superior discipline of his opponents. He took refuge in secret places around his home. He was discovered and shot in a swamp, Aug. 12th, 1676. His head was cut off, placed on a pole, and shown publicly at Plymouth, as the punishment of a traitor. Thus fell one who was a hero in the estimation of his friends, while his foes denounced him as a powerful traitor. Though this difference may exist on

earth, there is a tribunal where all will receive according to their deserts. The right, whether of barbarous or civilized, will there be acknowledged, confirmed, and rewarded.



Provident Institution for Savings.

The charter for this institution was granted on the 13th of December, 1816. Its first location was in the old Court House, then in Court street, afterwards in Scollay's buildings in Court street, and finally in the building erected for it and now occupied by the institution in Tremont street, a few yards north of the Stone Chapel.

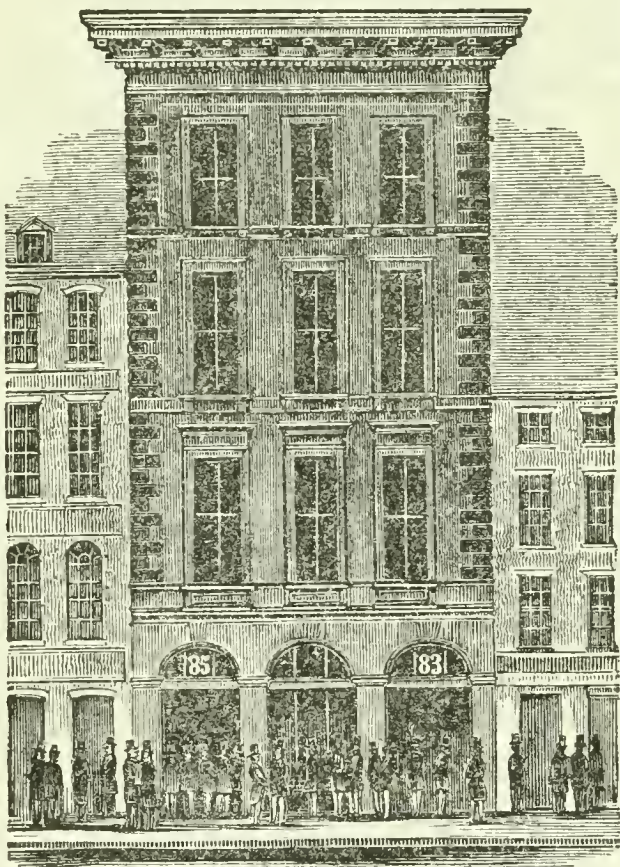
The statistics of the Provident Institution for Savings indicate that it has been productive of great good to the community, and especially to the poorer classes, for whose benefit it was more especially intended. The amount deposited by customers during the last year (ending 30th June, 1851) was \$1,181,182, and the amount withdrawn was \$957,536. The aggregate of deposits on the 1st day of July, 1851, was \$3,916,026.50.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS OF BOSTON.

There are now (July, 1851) thirty Banks established in the city of Boston, with an aggregate capital of \$21,760,000. Two others were chartered in the year 1851, which will probably commence operations during the present year.

None of these are remarkable for their architectural beauty or display. The Suffolk Bank is the point of redemption for nearly all the bank circulation of New England. This institution redeemed, in the year 1850, \$221,000,000, and during the first six months of 1851, \$120,700,000.

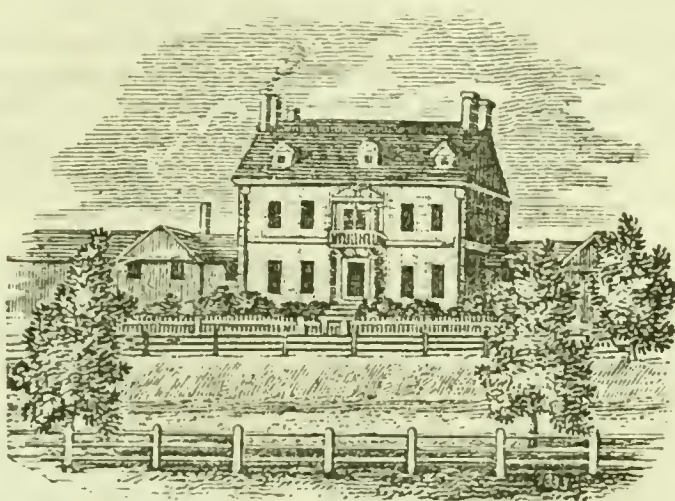
The accompanying engraving represents the front of the new Bank of Commerce on State street. The front is of Connecticut sandstone, and the style of architecture, Italian. The ground floor is occupied by Insurance Offices, and the second or principal story by the Bank of Commerce; the upper stories are used as offices for different purposes. The builder of the above Bank was T. W. R. Emery, Esq., and the design was furnished by Charles E. Parker, architect.



The Bank of Commerce, — Erected 1850.

The building has a front on State Street of $27\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and is four stories in height; with a depth of 63 feet to Doane street. The Cashier's room, facing State street, is 25 by 14 feet, and the main banking room back of it, 54 by 25 feet. The banking rooms are all on the second floor.

As a model for new bank buildings this is deserving an examination, because it combines economy in space with ample light for the officers, elegance of appearance, and many conveniences that are essential in the arrangement and construction of such an edifice.



THE HANCOCK HOUSE, BEACON STREET.

The annexed engraving exhibits a view of the mansion house of John Hancock, the celebrated governor of that name, and whose bold and manly signature is so much admired on the charter of our liberties.

It is situated on the elevated ground in Beacon Street, fronting towards the south. The principal building is of hewn stone, "finished, not altogether in the modern style, nor yet in the ancient Gothic taste." It is raised twelve or thirteen feet above the street; and the ascent is through a garden, bordered with flowers and small trees. Fifty-six feet in breadth, the front terminates in two lofty stories. While occupied by Governor Hancock, the east wing formed a spacious hall; and the west wing was appropriated to domestic purposes, — the whole embracing, with the stables, coach-house, and other offices, an extent of 220 feet. In those days, there was a delightful garden behind the mansion, ascending gradually to the high lands in the rear. This spot was also handsomely embellished with glais, and a variety of excellent fruit trees. From the summer-house, might be seen West Boston, Charlestown, and the north part of the town; the Colleges, the bridges of the Charles and Mystic rivers, the ferry of Winnisimmet, and "fine country of that vicinity, to a great extent." The south and west views took in Roxbury, the highlands of Dorchester and Brookline, the blue hills of Milton and Braintree, together with numerous farm-houses, verdant fields, and laughing valleys. Upon the east, the islands of the harbor, "from Castle William to the Light House, engaged the sight by turns, which at last was lost in the ocean, or only bounded by the horizon."

In front of this edifice is an extensive green, called "the Common," containing forty-eight acres, where, in the Governor's time, "an hundred cows daily fed." It was then handsomely railed in, except on the west,

where it was washed by the river Charles and the Back Bay. The mall, bordering the Common on the east, is ornamented with a triple row of trees; and "hither the ladies and gentlemen resorted in summer; to inhale those refreshing breezes which were wafted *over the water*." Upon days of election, and public festivity, this ground teemed, as it does now on similar occasions, with multitudes of every description; and here "the different military corps performed," as at the current day, "their stated exercise."

Governor Hancock inherited this estate from his uncle, Thomas Hancock, Esquire, who erected the building in 1737. At that period, the "court part of the town" was at the "north end," and his fellow citizens marvelled not a little that he should have selected, for a residence, such an unimproved spot as this then was.

In the life-time of that venerable gentleman, the doors of hospitality were opened to the stranger, the poor and distressed; and annually, on the anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, he entertained the Governor and Council, and most respectable personages, at his house. The like attentions were shown to the same military body by Governor Hancock, who inherited all the urbanity, generous spirit, and virtues of his uncle.

"In a word, if purity of air, extensive prospects, elegance and convenience united, are allowed to have charms," says one who wrote many years past, "this seat is scarcely exceeded by any in the Union." This statement, however, must be received with some qualification, in 1851. The premises are not entirely as they were. It is true, there is the same noble exterior, which the edifice possessed at its erection, nor have any important alterations been made in the interior. The greater part of the flower garden remains in front; nor do we know of a want of pure air, elegance, or convenience in the establishment. But the "stables and coach house" are not to be found; and the "prospect," though still very beautiful, has been materially abridged by the adjacent buildings.

The garden behind the mansion, glaxis, fruit trees, and summer house have all disappeared. Even "the high lands," beyond, have been much reduced, to make room for public avenues and stately dwellings, in that part of the metropolis. Among the many private residences upon the grounds in the rear, may be named that of the Hon. Benjamin T. Pickman, formerly president of the Senate of Massachusetts.

Every governor of the commonwealth, from the time of John Hancock to that of the present chief magistrate, has been lodged or entertained, more or less, in this hospitable mansion. Indeed, it has a celebrity in all parts of the country; and most strangers, on visiting the capital of New England, endeavor to catch a glimpse of "the Hancock House."

It is now, we believe, the property of some of the descendents of Governor Hancock, and rented as a private dwelling. But, as we have indica-

ted, since the demise of that eminent man, the hand of time and improvement has been constantly contending around and against it. It cannot long resist such attacks; and, before many years elapse, this famous mansion will probably be razed to the ground, "and its place supplied by others."

BOSTON COMMON.

Contains 48 acres. The iron fence is 5,932 feet in length, and cost upwards of \$ 100,000.

The Common has many historical associations to attach it to the hearts of the people. From the earliest settlement of Boston, it attracted attention, which has been increasing ever since. It has several times been in danger of invasion, but thanks to the wisdom which then preserved it, and which has since rendered it inaccessible. The example should be heeded by all bodies who legislate for the health and happiness of posterity. Had this delightful spot been sacrificed to satisfy the cravings of public or private cupidity, language would fail in attempting to describe the injury it would have inflicted upon the city, or the contempt that would have covered the perpetrators of the deed.

Anxiety, however, for the future welfare of the Common may well remain unaroused, as under the auspices of the City Government it must receive proper improvement. Much is now doing to render the place still more attractive. Great credit is due our worthy Mayor, for the efficiency which has been exhibited in improving it the present year. A superintendent has recently been appointed to take charge of it, whose efforts are giving it an additional beauty. Several years since, the ashes and dirt that were carted on the Mall were found to operate against the healthy condition of the trees. Plantain weeds sprang up, also, to the great injury of the grass. This year, these evils have been remedied. The ashes have been removed, and about thirty loads of the plantain carried off. The consequence is, a healthier appearance among the trees, and a more luxuriant growth of grass.

Its Early History. — Commissioners were appointed to dispose of unoccupied lands, in 1634, and were instructed to leave out portions for new comers, and the *further benefits of the town*. Among this reserved territory was our present beautiful Common, which it is believed has always been public property. For many generations it served the double purpose of a training field and pasture, for which it was laid out by the town, according to depositions of the then oldest inhabitants, taken before Gov. Bradstreet, in 1624. The city ordinance forbidding its use as a pasturage bears the date of 1833. The late militia laws have rendered its use, as a

"training field," in a measure obsolete ; it is now used for the parades of our independent companies.

Attempts to possess the Common have been made at different times. In one instance, a citizen petitioned for half an acre, for a building lot, but these attempts were all unsuccessful. We may be permitted to record an act which came very near making it private property. The proprietors of the Rope Walks, in 1795, had the misfortune to have their property burned. The town generously offered them that portion of the Common which is now the Public Garden, rent free, for rebuilding, which offer was accepted. In 1819, the rope walks were again destroyed by fire, and the owners proposed to cut the land into building lots and sell it. To this the citizens strongly objected, and so intense was public feeling upon the subject, that it was left to referees, and as it appeared that the proprietors of the walks had *ground* for their claim, they were awarded the sum of \$50,000 to relinquish it, which the town authorities paid.

A clause was inserted in the City Charter, making the Common public property for ever, and placing it beyond the power of the city to dispose of it.

The Fence.—Previous to 1836 the Common was inclosed by a plain, unpretending, wooden post, three-rail fence. The present substantial iron fence was built at this date, and makes an imposing appearance.

The Malls are wide, gravelled, and smooth, and are deemed the most delightful promenade grounds in the world. They are beautifully shaded by majestic elms and other trees, to the number of upwards of one thousand, some of which were planted over a hundred years ago.

The time-honored elm still stands, the most significant and attractive of all, and crowds on all public days pay it a special visit. It has been strengthened by the aid of art, and it is inclosed by a fence to prevent its admirers from plucking a remembrancer from its rough exterior. By its side lies the frog-pond, but not the one of yore. Cochituate Lake now pours her glistening stream upon its rocky bed, and its waters leap and seem to laugh for joy that they have come to visit the far-famed garden of liberty. The wants of visitors have been anticipated, and, to give all the privilege of drinking the pure beverage, hydrants have been placed in different parts of the Common.

In early times the name of "Crescent Pond" was given to this sheet of water, and it has been known as "Quincy Lake," but none have been in so common use as that of "Frog Pond," which now claims precedence only by custom.

The grounds of the Common have been greatly improved the last year, under the superintendence of Mr. Sherburne. The paths have been re-gravelled, and the trees trimmed and washed with composition. Many of the young trees have had guards placed around them. The following is a list of the kind and number of trees.

TREES.

American Elms,	664	Buttonwood,	1
English Elms,	49	Black Aspen,	5
Linden Trees,	65	Black Ash,	7
Tulip Trees,	17	White and Silver-leaf Maple,	70
Oaks,	8	Rock Maple,	14
Sycamores,	10	Arbor Vitæ,	20
Hemlock,	1	Fir Trees,	250
Jingo,	1	Spruce Trees,	69
Slippery Elm,	1		
Total,			1255

Of the above, 202 trees were set out in April and May, 1850. Many of the decayed trees were thoroughly repaired. For this purpose, 300 yards of duck and 40 barrels of composition were used. Fifteen barrels of composition were used in filling up the hollow in the "Big Elm," near the pond. Forty loads of plantain and seventy-five loads of knot-weed were carried away, and twelve bushels of grass-seed and eight bushels of oats were sown last season. There was also taken from Tremont Mall 6,104 loads of coal ashes, which were carried over to fill up near the Charles street Mall. Fifteen thousand and nine hundred bushels of Somerville gravel were used in improving Tremont and Charles street Malls.

Iron Fences. — The Iron Fence around the Common has been thoroughly cleaned, and 552 pounds of pales were put into it. Besides the iron fence, 8,110 feet of joist were used in stopping up paths made by persons in walking across the lots.

There are on the Common 201 seats, of which 171 are wood, and thirty are stone. Of the wooden seats, 50 were put up and covered with zinc, in 1850; the remaining 121 are covered with sheet iron.

Boston Neck. — On this beautiful avenue there are 240 American elm trees.

Fort Hill. — At this place there are fifty American elms, five ash trees, and one rock maple; all of which have been trimmed and washed. The fence has also been repaired.

In Summer, Franklin, Cambridge, Charles, and other streets, the trees have been fixed up in good style, and they are now repaying us, by their vigorous appearance, for the attention bestowed upon them.

PUBLIC SQUARES.

A residence on the Neck is made more agreeable by the additional attractions derived from the beautiful public squares, completed and contemplated at the South End.

Blackstone Square contains 105,000 feet of land, and is handsomely ornamented with trees. The fence is about 1,300 feet in length, and cost

about \$5,000, of which sum \$2,000 was paid by the private subscription of the residents in the immediate neighborhood. There is a fountain in this square, which, exclusive of the pipe and vase, cost about \$750.

Franklin Square, in size, cost, and appearance, is similar to Blackstone Square.

Chester Square, near Northampton and Tremont streets, contains 62,000 feet of land, inclosed by an iron fence, 987 feet in length. The cost of the fence was nearly \$4,000, and that of the fountain, complete, about \$1,000.

Union Park, previously known as Weston street, has been graded this season, and is handsomely laid out, between Suffolk and Tremont streets. It contains about 16,500 feet of land, and will be appropriately ornamented with trees, walks, and a fountain. There are one hundred and eight house lots in the immediate vicinity of this square, which will soon be covered with neat and substantial buildings.

Worcester Square, between Washington street and Harrison avenue, will be completed in a short time, and will resemble Union Park.

The Square in front of Dr. Lowell's church, on Cambridge street, has been beautifully ornamented. The substantial iron fence is 369½ feet in length, which, together with the fountain and improvements, cost about \$5,000.

PERKINS INSTITUTION, AND MASSACHUSETTS ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

In the year 1823, the late lamented Dr. J. D. Fisher called the attention of the people of Boston to the neglected condition of the Blind, and made an appeal in their behalf. In consequence of this, several benevolent gentlemen associated themselves together, and in 1829 were incorporated by the name of the New England Asylum for the Blind. During several years various attempts were made to put a school in operation, but they were not successful until the year 1832, when Dr. Samuel G. Howe undertook its organization, and commenced the experiment of instructing six blind children. Before the experiment was concluded the funds were exhausted, but it was persevered in to the end of the year, and then an exhibition of the pupils was made before the legislature and the public, and an appeal was made for aid. This was promptly and generously met. The legislature voted to make an annual grant of \$6,000; the ladies raised \$14,000 by a Fair in Faneuil Hall; contributions were raised in all the principal towns of the State, and finally Thomas H. Perkins offered his valuable mansion house in Pearl street, provided the sum of \$50,000 should be secured

to the funds of the institution. The condition was accepted, and the liberal merchants of Boston made up all that was needed.

Thus, as soon as it was proved that the hitherto neglected blind could be instructed, the public were called upon to provide the means. They did so, eagerly and generously; and rapidly laid broad the foundation, and raised high the walls of an institution which will probably endure as long as blindness is inflicted upon the community.

This institution may be considered as part of the Common School system of Massachusetts. All citizens having blind children may send them here and have them boarded and taught, not as a matter of charity, but of right.

As soon as the success of the enterprise was insured at home, efforts were made to extend the blessings of the system to the blind of the country generally, and the Director with his pupils visited thirteen other States, and exhibited their acquirements. In consequence of this, the legislatures of all the New England States, and of South Carolina, made liberal appropriations for sending their blind to the new school; and the foundations were laid in Ohio, Kentucky, and Virginia, for what are now large and flourishing institutions for the blind, — New York and Pennsylvania having in the mean time moved of their own accord.

The readiness and eagerness with which the public came forward in answer to the appeal in behalf of the blind is creditable to the age and to the country.

The pupils in the School are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, natural philosophy, natural history, and physiology. They are carefully instructed in the theory and practice of vocal and instrumental music. Besides this they are taught some handicraft work by which they may earn their livelihood. In this institution, for the first time in the world's history, successful attempts were made to break through the double walls in which Blind-Deaf-Mutes are immured, and to teach them a systematic language for communion with their fellow men. Laura Bridgman and Oliver Caswell are living refutations of the legal and popular maxim that those who are born both deaf and blind must be necessarily idiotic. They are pioneers in the way out into the light of knowledge, which may be followed by many others.

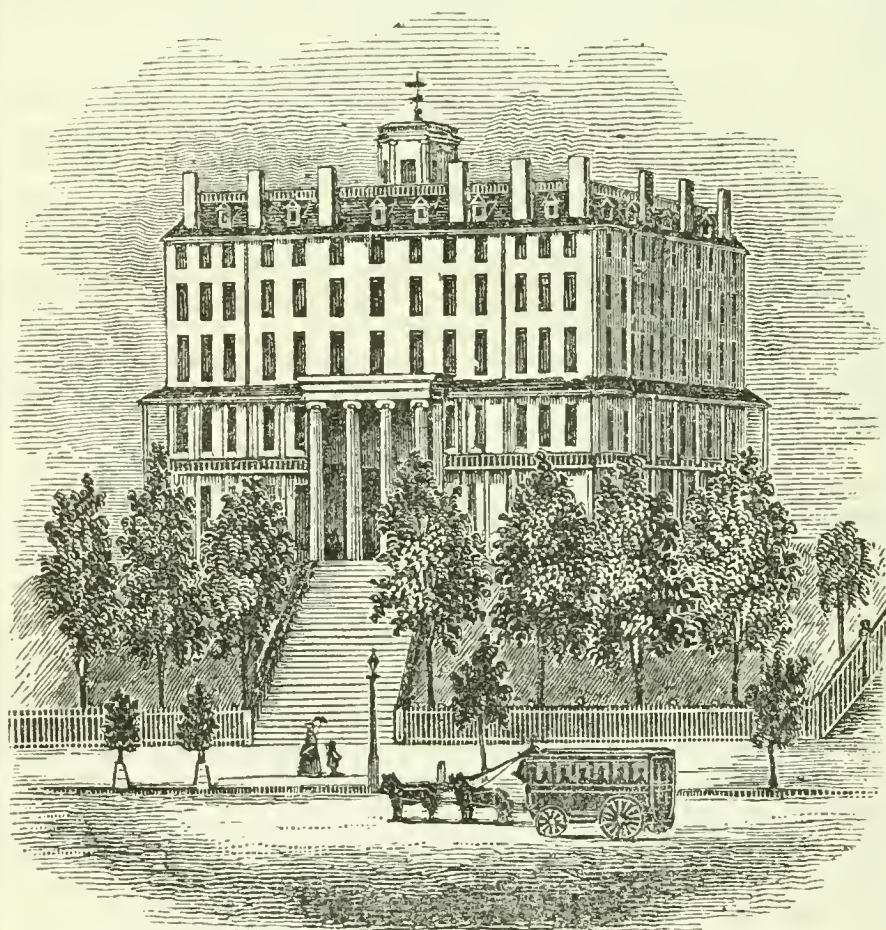
In 1844 a supplementary institution grew out of the parent one, for the employment in handicraft work of such blind men and women as could not readily find employment at home.

This establishment has been highly successful. A spacious and convenient workshop has been built at South Boston, to which the workmen and women repair every day and are furnished with work, and paid all they can earn.

The general course and history of the Perkins Institution has been one of remarkable success. It has always been under the direction of one per-

son. It has grown steadily in public favor, and is the means of extended usefulness. In 1832 it was an experiment; it had but six pupils; it was in debt; and was regarded as a visionary enterprise. In 1833 it was taken under the patronage of the State; it was patronized by the wealthy, and enabled to obtain a permanent local habitation and a name.

In 1834, it had 34 pupils from Massachusetts, New York, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Ohio, and Virginia. The number has steadily grown up to 110; the greatest number ever in the institution at once. The pupils remain from 5 to 7 years, and are discharged. The average number is 100.



Perkins Institution, South Boston.

The building originally conveyed to the trustees by Col. T. H. Perkins for the uses of the Asylum, in the year 1833, was afterwards exchanged for the present building on Mount Washington, South Boston. This latter property includes about one acre of ground.

The terms of admission are as follows : the children of citizens of Massachusetts, not absolutely wealthy, *free* ; others, at the rate of \$ 160 a year, which covers all expenses except for clothing. Applicants must be under 16 years of age. Adults are not received into the institution proper, but they can board in the neighborhood, and be taught trades in the workshop gratuitously. After six months they are put upon wages.

This department is a self-supporting one, but its success depends upon the sale of goods, at the depot No. 20 Bromfield street. Here may be found the work of the blind ; all warranted, and put at the lowest market prices ; nothing being asked or expected in the way of charity. The institution is not rich, except in the confidence of the public, and the patronage of the legislature.

It is open to the public on the afternoon of the first Saturday in each month, but in order to prevent a crowd, no persons are admitted without a ticket, which may be obtained gratuitously at No. 20 Bromfield street. A limited number of strangers, and persons particularly interested, may be admitted any Saturday in the forenoon, by previously applying as above for tickets.

The number of pupils entered in the institution, up to 1851, has been several hundred.

The Asylum is yearly in receipt of \$ 9,000 from the State.

Articles manufactured by the Blind and kept constantly for sale at the sales-rooms, No. 20 Bromfield street : — Mattresses, of all sizes, of superior and common South American hair, Cocconut Fibre, Cotton, Moss, Cornstalk, Palmleaf, Straw, &c. ; Improved spiral-spring Mattresses, Palm-leaf Palliasses, and Cushions of all kinds, made to order. Beds, of live geese and Russia feathers : the feathers are cleansed by steam. Comforters, of all sizes, wadded with cotton or wool, Sheets and Pillow Cases, Bed Ticks. Crash, Diaper, and Damask Towels, from \$ 1 to \$ 4 per dozen. Satchels and Travelling Bags, of all sizes. Entry Mats, Fine woven Mats of Cocconut Fibre, with colored worsted bodies, equal to imported goods, and at less prices. Very heavy Woven Mats for public buildings. *Also*, Manilla, Jute, Palmleaf, and open-work Fibre Mats, of various qualities and prices. Sofas and Chairs repaired and restuffed, and Cane Chairs re-seated. Particular attention given to making over, cleansing, and refitting old mattresses and feather beds. Mr. J. W. Patten is agent for the sale of these articles, at No. 20 Bromfield street.

The asylum realized, in the year 1847, the handsome sum of \$ 30,000, by the will of the late William Oliver of Boston.

The experience of the officers of the institution has induced the convictions, — 1. That the blind, as a class, are inferior to other persons in mental power and ability ; and 2. That blindness, or a strong constitutional tendency to it, is very often hereditary. The Superintendent says, — “ I believe that a general knowledge of the existence of this stern and inexorable law

will do more to diminish the number of infirmities with which the human race is afflicted than any thing else can do.

"The experience of many years, an acquaintance with several hundreds of blind persons, and much personal inquiry, have convinced me that when children are born blind, or when they become blind early in life, in consequence of diseases which do not usually destroy the sight, the predisposing cause can be traced to the progenitors in almost all cases. Moreover, I believe, that, where the predisposing cause cannot be so traced, it is only in consequence of our ignorance, and not because there are exceptions to the rule.

"The hereditary tendency to disease among the progeny of persons related by blood, or of scrofulous or intemperate persons, or of persons whose physical condition is vitiated in various ways, is not seen at once, and may be entirely overlooked, for various reasons. In the first place, there may be only a *strong tendency* or predisposition to some infirmity, as blindness, deafness, insanity, idiocy, &c., which is not developed without some *immediate exciting cause*."

The two blind mutes, Laura Bridgman and Oliver Caswell, whose instruction was of course entirely different from that of the other pupils, have made very satisfactory progress. They each of them required special care, and the almost undivided attention of a teacher. They continue to be most interesting persons in their way ; and would be distinguished anywhere, among youth with all their senses, for their happiness, gentleness, affection, and truthfulness.

Among the books published by this institution for the use of the blind are the following : The Bible, Lardner's Universal History, Howe's Geography and Atlas, The English Reader, two parts, The Pilgrim's Progress, Life of Melancthon, Constitution of the United States, Political Class Book, Principles of Arithmetic, Natural Philosophy and Natural History, Book of Common Prayer, Tables of Logarithms. The entire number of volumes issued, up to 1846, was forty-one.

If a fund could be established which would yield a regular and permanent income of \$2,500, it would secure to nearly fifty blind persons the means of supporting themselves independently of any other aid. Such a fund would in reality constitute an independent establishment, and might be made useful through coming generations.

The number of inmates reported on the first of January, 1850, was one hundred and two. Of these, fourteen have left, while twenty-one new ones have entered, so that the present number (January 13, 1851) is one hundred and nine. This is the largest number ever connected with the institution at one time.

Eighty-three are connected with the school, and are for the most part of tender age. Twenty-six are adults belonging to the work department, most of whom were formerly pupils in the school.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF BOSTON.

BY ISAAC F. SHEPARD.

THE Company who settled in Boston in June, 1630, under Winthrop, were most of them men of sound learning, far-sighted vision, and noble spirit. Stern as were their religious views, their sentiments upon political prosperity were sound and healthy; and the deep foundations which they laid for social and public happiness are truly wonderful. With the Bible for a basis, they erected a fabric of intelligence and learning, which is, at this day, the glory of their descendants, and the crowning excellence of entire New England. It has, indeed, been the pride of each subsequent generation, not to deface nor mar the walls of our fathers' building, but to beautify, perfect, and adorn them, extending their area, and elevating their towers of grandeur in all strength and fair proportion. Hence it is, that the religious element of our character has ever been eclipsed by the intelligence, knowledge, and sound wisdom of the people at large. Almost at the moment of landing, they began to teach the children; and as early as April 13, 1635, the Records give ample evidence of the establishment of a "Free School," — and from that hour to the present have the inhabitants of Boston cherished and fostered these invaluable institutions, — so that the history of the Boston Schools is, in a good degree, the history of the people themselves.

The generous public spirit of our citizens, proverbial as it is, shows in nothing so conspicuously as in the support of schools. The *Masters* of the *Latin* and *English High Schools*, have a salary of \$2,400 each, per annum; the *Sub-Masters* of both schools have \$1,500 each, and the *Ushers* have \$800 for the first year of service, with an annual increase of \$100 for each additional year of service until the salary amounts to \$1,200, at which sum it remains fixed. All the *Grammar* and *Writing Masters* have \$1,500 per annum; all *Sub-Masters* in the Grammar Schools \$1,000; all *Ushers* \$800; all *Head Assistants* \$400, and all other *Assistants* \$300 each. The Teachers of all *Primary Schools* receive each \$300 per annum, with \$25 extra allowance for the care of their rooms. The *Teachers of Music* receive \$100 per annum, for services and the use of a piano forte.

Few people are aware that the vast sums spent each year in the city of Boston, for public instruction, — larger than in all Great Britain, — are

almost entirely a *voluntary* offering. The laws of the Commonwealth, even as early as 1647, do, indeed, require the support of public schools in all the towns within its jurisdiction; but a *single* school will meet the demands of the law in most towns; and in our large city itself, but three schools and three teachers would meet the intent of the statute. Two of these must be teachers "competent to instruct children in Orthography, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, and good behavior"; and the other must be "a master of competent ability and good morals, who shall, in addition to the branches of learning before mentioned, give instruction in the History of the United States, Book-keeping, Surveying, Geometry, and Algebra; the Latin and Greek Languages, General History, Rhetoric, and Logic." These three teachers might cost the city, at the present rate of salaries, \$4,500, with the expense of interest for houses added; in all, perhaps, \$7,000. Instead, however, of being satisfied to fulfil the letter of the excellent law, our citizens take pride in supporting a Latin School, an English High School, twenty-two Grammar Schools, and one hundred and eighty-eight Primary Schools, with a corps of three hundred and seventy teachers, whose combined salaries amount to \$175,100! Add to this, perhaps, \$1,000,000 vested in school-houses, besides apparatus and incidental expenses of fuel, superintendents, and et ceteras, and the sacrifice of property, for the good of future generations, stands forth without a parallel, probably, in the world's history.

The present school system of Boston is nearly complete, and almost perfect. Until the year 1792, the selectmen of the town had the entire charge of the schools, and all matters pertaining to them. At that time there was but six schools, — the North Reading, and the North Writing Schools, the Centre Reading, and the Centre Writing Schools, the South Reading, and the South Writing Schools. On the 12th day of March in that year, "at a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boston, duly qualified and legally warned, in public Town Meeting assembled in Faneuil Hall, the article in the warrant, viz. 'To choose a School Committee,' was read," and on motion it was "voted, that in addition to the Selectmen, twelve persons shall now be chosen." In accordance with the vote, Hon. Thomas Dawes, Rev. Samuel West, Rev. John Lothrop, Rev. James Freeman, John C. Jones, Esq., Dr. Thomas Welch, Dr. Nathaniel Appleton, Jonathan Mason, Jr., Esq., Dr. Aaron Dexter, Christopher Gore, Esq., George R. Minot, Esq., and William Tudor, Esq., were chosen by ballot. These gentlemen, with the Selectmen, constituted the first legitimate School Committee in the town, and ever since this Board have had their election direct from the people. At present, by a special enactment by the Legislature, in 1835, twenty-four persons are annually elected to this office, two from each ward of the city, who with the Mayor and the President of the Common Council, consti-

tute the School Committee, and have the superintendence of all the Public Schools.

The first meeting of the Board is required to be held early in January, and the Mayor is *ex officio*, Chairman. A visiting Committee for each school, consisting of five for the Latin and English High Schools, respectively, and three for each of the other Schools; a Committee on Books, consisting of five members; a Committee of Music; a Committee of Conference with the Primary School Committee; and a Committee on the erection, alteration, and ventilation of School-Houses, of three members each, are appointed by the Chair, subject to the approval of the Board. Stated quarterly meetings are held at the room of the Common Council, on the first Wednesday of February, May, August, and November. The sub-committee are required to examine the individual schools at least once in each quarter of the year, and to visit them not less than once each month, without previous notice to the instructors. Reports of these examinations must be made in writing, at the quarterly meetings, together with all circumstances of note appertaining to the schools. The appointments of instructors take place annually, in August, — the masters by ballot, — the salaries are then fixed and voted, and no change in amount can be made at any other time. The teachers all hold office for one year, unless sooner removed by vote of the Board, and no longer except by re-election. At the May meeting two examining committees are annually appointed, of three members each; one for the English Grammar Schools, and one for the Writing Schools. In May, June, or July, these committees must critically examine the pupils of the first class in all the studies prescribed for the first, second, and third classes, in order to ascertain the condition of the schools, and report before the election of masters, that the appointments may be judiciously made. Similar examinations, and for similar purposes, are also made by the Visiting Committees of the Latin and English High Schools, and these Reports, after being accepted, are printed and distributed among the citizens, one copy to each family.

The laws of the Commonwealth provide that "no youth shall be sent to the Grammar Schools, unless they shall have learned, in some other school, or in some other way, to read the English language, *by spelling the same.*" This law excluded from the benefits of public instruction a large number of children whose parents were unable to pay for their tuition in private schools; but it was not till 1813, that any provision was made for remedying the evil. At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Boston, assembled in Faneuil Hall, June 11, 1813, notified for the purpose of considering the subject of establishing Primary Schools, the following vote was passed, and \$ 5,000 appropriated for the first year's support of these schools.

"*Voted*, That the School Committee be instructed, in the month of June, annually, to nominate and appoint three gentlemen in each ward.

whose duty collectively, shall be to provide instruction for children between four and seven years of age, and apportion the expenses among the several Schools."

In accordance with this Vote of the Town, the original Committee for Primary Schools was appointed; and from year to year it has been continued, and the number enlarged. It is now one of the standing regulations of the Grammar School Board, to appoint annually, in January, a suitable number of gentlemen, whose duty shall be to provide instruction for children between four and seven years of age, by means of the *Primary Schools*. The Committee of these Schools are authorized to organize their body and regulate their proceedings, as they may deem most convenient; to fill all vacancies which may occur in the same during the year, and to remove members at their discretion.

It having been found that there were many children in the City, who were old enough to attend the Grammar Schools, but who could not read well enough to be admitted there, application was made to the City Government, at an early period, for the establishment of Schools for this neglected class of our population. But it was not till 1838 that any provision was made for their instruction. In March of that year, an Order was passed by the City Council, which, in December, 1846, was amended as follows:—

"*Ordered*, That the Primary School Committee be, and they are hereby authorized to admit into one or more Schools, to be by them selected, in each of the school Districts, any child who is more than seven years of age, and is not qualified for admission into the Grammar Schools."

These last are called *Intermediate Schools*, and are the last link in the chain of public instruction. The system, then, may be summed up as follows:—

First. The Primary Schools,—each taught by one female teacher, elected annually, in July, by the District Committees. These Schools receive all applicants between four and eight years of age. Here are taught the Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments, Reading, Spelling, the use of the Slate, the first principles of Arithmetic, and plain sewing, at discretion. At eight years of age, every scholar, if deemed qualified, receives a certificate of transfer to the Grammar Schools. Transfers may take place on the first Monday of any month, when deemed necessary, but the regular time for them is semi-annually, on the first Monday in March, and at the time of the July vacation. Monthly, quarterly, and yearly examinations are obligatory upon the different committees,—the last by the Executive Committee in the first two weeks of May. The *Intermediate Schools*, for the special instruction of children over eight years of age not qualified for the Grammar Schools, belong under the Primary organization.

Second. The English Grammar and Writing Schools,—taught by Masters, Ushers, and female Assistants. These receive all children who

apply and "can read easy prose," at the age of eight years, and children only seven may be admitted, "when they shall satisfactorily appear, on examination by the Grammar Master, to be otherwise qualified for admission." New pupils can be admitted on the first Monday of the Calendar months only; but transfers from one Grammar School to another can be made at all times. If the applicant does not come from a Primary, or another Grammar School, he must bring a certificate from a physician as evidence of his previous vaccination. Boys retain their places in these Schools until the next annual exhibition after they are fourteen, and girls until after they are sixteen years of age. Special leave from the Sub-Committee may, however, be given for longer attendance. In these Schools are taught, chiefly, Spelling, Reading, English Grammar, Geography, History, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Natural Philosophy and Drawing. Geometry, Physiology, and Natural History, are, however, allowed, and Vocal Music is taught by a Professor, semi-weekly. Every school is furnished with a set of philosophical apparatus, globes, outline maps, a pianoforte, and all other desirable aids to the complete illustration of the subjects taught. The departments are subdivided into four grades or classes, with prescribed text-books and courses of study to each, and no pupil is allowed to attend without a full supply of the former. In addition to the above studies, Vocal Music is taught in all the Grammar Schools, twice each week, by a teacher specially employed.

Third. The English High School,—under the charge of a Master, Sub-Master, and so many assistants as shall give one instructor to every thirty-five pupils. Boys only are admitted to this school, and candidates must be at least twelve years old, and can remain members of the school only three years. This school was instituted with the design of furnishing a complete English Education to those young men of the city not intended for a collegiate course. Instruction is given in the elements of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, with their application to the sciences and the arts, in Grammar, Rhetoric, and Belles Lettres, in Moral Philosophy, in History, Natural and Civil, and in the French Language. This institution is furnished with a valuable mathematical and philosophical apparatus, and a fine telescope. Examinations for admission can be made only once a year,—on the Thursday and Friday next succeeding the exhibition of the school in July.

The Fourth and last grade in the system of Public Instruction is the *Latin Grammar School*. The instructors are the same in number and rank as the High School, and like the last must have been educated at some respectable College. The rudiments of the Latin and Greek Languages are taught, and Scholars are fully qualified for any College. Instruction is also given in Mathematics, History, Declamation, and English Composition. The qualifications and the time for admission are the same as with the High School, and the regular course of instruction continues

five years. Special permission may, however, be given for longer attendance.

Thus have we given a pretty full, and, we trust, accurate view of our justly boasted School System, — which, strange as it may seem, is scarcely comprehended by one citizen in a hundred. The work, we believe, will be a valuable and acceptable one, and to enhance its interest, we subjoin a chronological sketch of each individual school, with an accurate engraving of each house. We have said that the system was “nearly complete and almost perfect.” There is, however, one hiatus, of vast magnitude, and that is the want of a High School for Girls. It is rather a humiliating truth for a Bostonian to utter, when questioned as to our public aids to female culture, that we have no public institution to perfect young ladies in an advanced education. Some superior private schools we have, but they are only fortunate accidents, and liable to be broken up at the will of an individual, and subject only to his whims and caprices. The subject has been, at various times, ably and faithfully presented to both the School Committee, and the City Council. Reports have been favorably passed upon, and much feeling elicited upon the matter, but thus far nothing has been effected. How long the “Athens of America” shall continue to be the only large town in Massachusetts that does not furnish a superior seminary for females, at the public expense, is a problem that we have now no means of solving.

BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE FOR 1851.

John Prescott Bigelow, *Chairman*,
Francis Brinley, *President of Common Council*, } *Ex Officiis.*

By Election from Wards.

Ward

1. Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D.
Benson Leavitt.
2. Dr. William H. Thorndike,
Silas B. Hahn.
3. Dr. Edward D. G. Palmer,
Rev. Pharcellus Church.
4. Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop,
Rev. Hubbard Winslow.
5. Frederick Emerson,
Loring Norcross.
6. Sampson Reed,
Frederick U. Tracy.

Ward

7. Hamilton Willis,
Dr. Zabdiel B. Adams.
8. Rev. James I. T. Coolidge,
Samuel W. Bates.
9. Joseph M. Wightman,
Samuel E. Guild.
10. Rev. Joseph B. Felt,
Rev. George M. Randall.
11. William H. Foster,
George Eaton.
12. Alvan Simonds,
Francis Alger.

NATHAN BISHOP, *Public School Superintendent.*

SAMUEL F. McCLEARY, JR., *Secretary of the Board.*

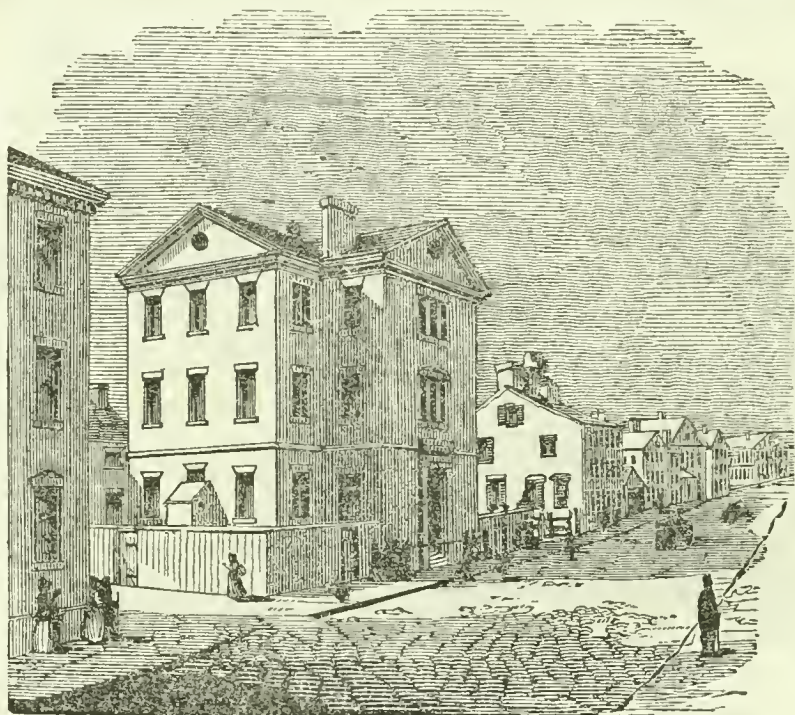


LATIN SCHOOL, BEDFORD STREET.

Established 1647, Erected 1844, Cost \$ 57,510.81.

EPES SARGENT DIXWELL, Master ; CALEB EMERY, Sub-Master.

This School was instituted, in the language of our ancestors, "to the end that learning may not be buried in the graves of our forefathers in Church and Commonwealth." Its origin seems to have been in hostility to His Satanic Majesty ; — in the statute words, "it being one chief project of Satan to keep men from the knowledge of the Scriptures, as in former times keeping them in unknown tongues, so in these latter times by persuading from the use of tongues, that so at last the true source and meaning of the original might be clouded and corrupted with false glosses of deceivers." So far as making thorough scholars is concerned, it has doubtless had its effect. From time immemorial it was located in School street. The old house was rebuilt in 1812, and in the interim the School occupied "a building in Friend street. called the Spermaceti Works." This second house was demolished in 1841, the Horticultural Hall now occupying its site, and the present edifice was erected. We have only room for a list of the masters since the School Committee was instituted, in 1792, and from this date we give all the masters of the Grammar Schools. S Hunt was in office at the close of the last century, and till 1805 ; S. C. Thatcher succeed him temporarily ; W. Bigelow, of Salem, was in office from 1805 to 1814 ; B. A. Gould, from 1814 to 1828 ; F. P. Leverett, from 1828 to 1831 ; C. K. Dillaway, from 1831 to 1836. E. S. Dixwell, 1836.



ELIOT SCHOOL, NORTH BENNET STREET.

Established 1713, Erected 1838, Cost \$24,072.

W. O. AYRES, *Grammar Master*; L. CONANT, *Writing Master*.

A public school was kept long before the date of the establishment of the Eliot. "Att a generall meeting upon publique notice, the 13th of ye 2nd month, 1635, it was then generally agreed upon yt or brother Philemon Permont shal be intreated to become a scholemaster for the teaching & nourtering of children with us," — and on "the 10th of ye 11th mo. 1644, It's ordered that Deare Iland shall be Improved for the maintenance of a Free Schoole for the Towne." Whether "Philemon" was the forefather of the Eliot school, and whether it flourished with the "seaven pounds per year," which James Penn and John Oliver paid for "Deare Iland," is not now to be determined. Certain it is, however, it was two different schools, one in "Love Lane," and one in "Robert Sandiman's meeting-house." In 1792 a new house was built on the site of the present, and the lower room was "appointed to the writing and the upper to the reading school." This was the first union of two schools in one building. Samuel Cheney and John Tileston, were the masters. It was demolished in 1837, and the present house was built, with repairs, alterations, and considerable additions in 1850.

Pupils, 406; average 366.

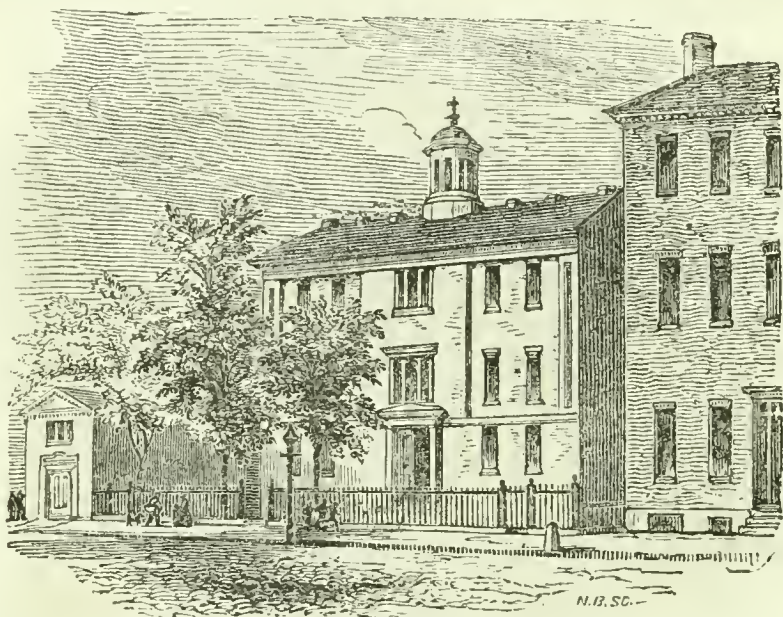


ADAMS SCHOOL, MASON STREET.

Established 1717, Erected 1848, Cost \$ 20,000.

SAMUEL BARRET, *Grammar Master*; **B. WOOD**, *Sub-Master*.

This was formerly two distinct Schools, one in Queen street, now Court, called the Centre Writing School, and the other "in front of the new Court House," — now City Hall, — called the Centre Reading School, gathered in 1789. In 1812 the town ordered this last to be removed, and the Latin School-House, in School street, was rebuilt, and enlarged to accommodate all three. The Reading School was afterwards removed to West street, in the same building with the South Writing School, and in 1819, the Writing School followed, the South being removed to Franklin Hall, and the two Centre Schools were united. The old house was rebuilt in 1822, and was occupied by a boys' school, as it has been latterly. For many years this latter building was excessively inconvenient, — the most so of any house in the city, and in 1847 it was demolished, and the present elegant and commodious edifice erected. It received its name with other schools in 1821. The last reports show 340 pupils, with 268 average attendance. Medals were given at their first institution, in 1792, but the recipients are not recorded. During the siege of Boston, the schools were all intermitted, except one kept by Dupee, and it is said to have held its sessions in the old house in West street. This, however, is uncertain.

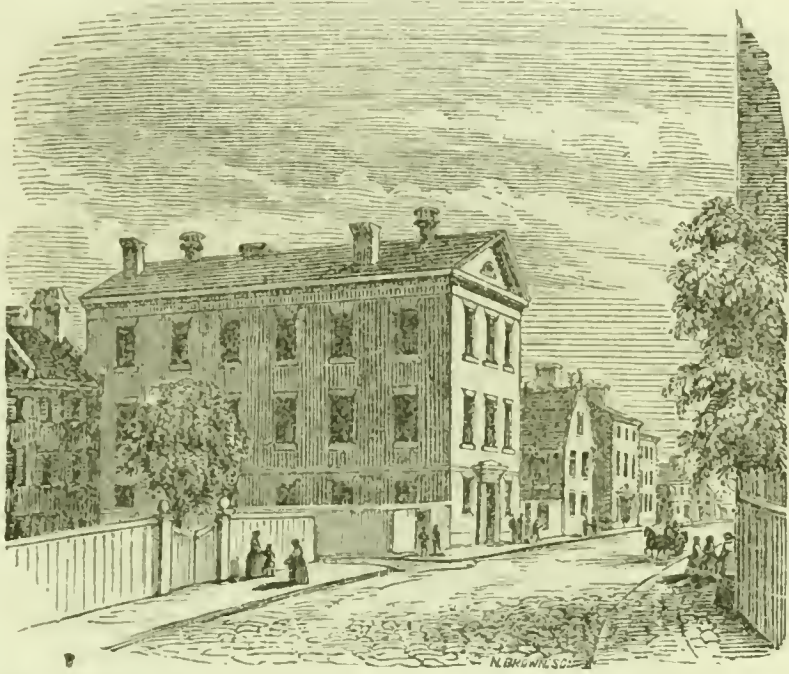


FRANKLIN SCHOOL, WASHINGTON STREET.

Established 1785, Erected 1845, Cost \$ 18,394.

S. L. GOULD, *Master* ; S. A. M. CUSHING, *Principal Assistant*.

This, like the Eliot and Adams, was formerly two distinct schools, — the South Writing and the South Reading Schools. The former was located in Mason street, and the latter in Nassau street. In 1819 the former was established at "Franklin Hall," over the Nassau Street School; they were united as two departments of the same school, and were named the same year. In 1826 a new house was erected on Washington street, the site of the present, after considerable difficulty in locating it, and the schools removed from Common street. It was injured by fire in 1833. In the great fire of 1844, it was totally destroyed, and the present edifice was erected on the same spot, and on the plan of the Brimmer and Otis. Its Grammar Masters have been Elisha Ticknor, Samuel Payson, Foster Waterman, Asa Bullard, S. Payson, Ebenezer Bailey, William J. Adams, William Clough, R. G. Parker, Barnum Field, who died on the — of May, and was succeeded by Mr. Gould, two weeks after. Its Writing Masters were John Vinal, Rufus Webb, Otis Pierce, and Nathan Merrill, who resigned in 1843. It was then placed on the single-headed plan, with two female assistants, with increased salaries, instead of a Sub-Master. Master Webb was a noted and worthy man, with much "pride of office," and left a legacy to the school, to buy books for indigent pupils. It is a girls' school, with 561 pupils, 431 average attendance. The old school, in Nassau street, was established in April, 1785.

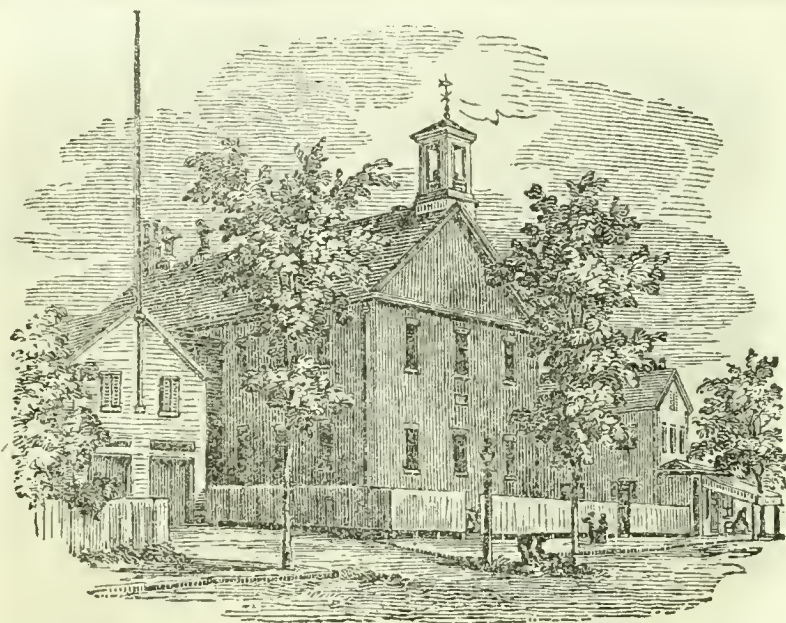


MAYHEW SCHOOL HAWKINS STREET.

Established 1802, Erected 1847, Cost \$ 35,792 59.

SAMUEL SWAN, *Master*; WINSLOW BATTLES, *Sub-Master*.

In 1803 a number of citizens of West Boston petitioned for a new school, and a piece of land was bought for it of Mr. Lyman, at the corner of Chardon and Hawkins street, so "as at the same time to accommodate those who are near the centre of the town," and the old house was the result, which was opened to accommodate the two schools in April of the same year, although considerable dissatisfaction at first existed as to its location. It was named for Rev. Jonathan Mayhew, in 1821. This is now a boys' school, as it was at first, and "Master Holt" will be remembered for a long day by very many men still living. It has, however, at some periods of its existence been a mixed school, and many mothers of its present pupils were its scholars. The first house is now standing, but was converted into a stable in 1847, and the present building was finished the same year. The Grammar Masters have been Cyrus Perkins, Hall J. Kelly, John Frost, R. G. Parker, William Clough, Moses W. Walker, W. D. Swan. Its Writing Masters were Benjamin Holt, Benjamin Callender, Aaron Davis Capen, and John D. Philbrick. At the organization of the Quincy School, Mr. Philbrick was transferred to that, and the Mayhew was reorganized on the one-headed plan, as it is at present. Pupils, 403, average attendance 330.



HAWES SCHOOL, SOUTH BOSTON.

Established 1811, Erected 1823, Cost \$ 5,889.29.

JOHN A. HARRIS, *Master* ; CHARLES A. MORRILL, *Sub-Master*.

Previous to May, 1807, about three years after the annexation of South Boston -- before a part of Dorchester -- to the town, no school existed in the place, other than private. In this year a petition was circulated, and it appearing that the people paid \$1,000 taxes, and yet had no public school privileges, the town voted \$300 for the purpose of sustaining "a woman's school," on condition that the appointment of teachers should be with the general School Committee. This was paid several years, but the Committee did not immediately take the school under their supervision. A house was built on some public land where no street was laid out, at a cost of \$400, and this remained as the School House of South Boston. until the present house was erected on land given by Mr. John Hawes. The first house was built by a Mr. Everett, under the direction of Mr. Woodard, and some questions as to ownership arose in 1823. Its teachers were at first in part supported by subscription; in 1821, the teacher was "put on the same footing as the ushers," and in 1833, the Master was made equal to others. It was not known on the records, as the "Hawes," until 1827. It had but one male teacher, or master, until 1835, when Mr. Harris was elected Writing Master. Its Masters previous were Z. Wood, L. Capen, B. Field, J. Lincoln, M. W. Walker, J. Harrington. Jr. Mr. H. became the Grammar Master, was succeeded by Mr. Crafts, and the school remained with two departments until January, 1848.

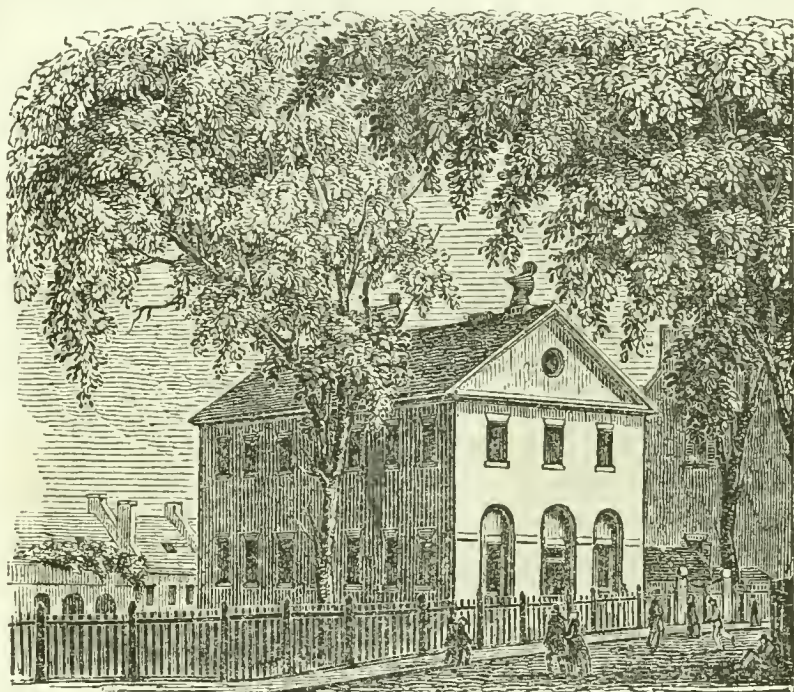


SMITH SCHOOL, BELKNAP STREET.

Established 1812, Erected 1834, Cost \$7,485.61.

THOMAS PAUL, *Master*; JAMES C. JOHNSON, *Music Teacher*.

This school is for colored children of both sexes. A school for Africans was commenced by themselves, in 1798, the Selectmen having first granted permission, and was kept in the house of Primus Hall. The yellow fever broke it up, and three years afterwards it was revived by Rev. Drs. Morse of Charlestown, Kirkland of Harvard College, Channing, and Lowell, and Rev. Mr. Emerson of Boston. They provided for its entire support two years. It was then proposed to have the colored people hire a building, and a carpenter's shop was selected adjoining to the old church, and this continued three years. The site of the meeting-house was then selected, and purchased by subscription, and the African Baptist Church erected a house, of which the school occupied the basement. The room was completed in 1808, and immediately occupied by the school, and the reverend gentlemen mentioned supported the school, with aid from subscriptions, until 1812, when the town first took notice of it, granting \$200 annually. In 1815, Abiel Smith, Esq., died, and left a legacy of about \$5,000, the income of which is to be appropriated "for the free instruction of colored children in reading, writing, and arithmetic." The present house was built in 1833-35, and on the 10th of February, 1835, the school was named for its benefactor. Pupils 65; average 37.



BOYLSTON SCHOOL, FORT HILL.

Established 1819, Erected 1818, Cost \$13,343.73.

J. C. DORE, *Grammar Master*; **C. KIMBALL**, *Writing Master*.

The Boylston School was named by vote of the town, — the first in the city, — at the time it was gathered. The present building in Washington Place, Fort Hill, was finished in 1819, and the schools took possession of it on the 20th of April, under John Stickney, Master of the Reading School, and Ebenezer E. Finch, of the Writing School. For two or three years a "Monitorial School," under Mr. William B. Fowle, was kept in the building, with what success we are not aware, but in 1822 he resigned his office, and the school was discontinued. Charles Fox succeeded Mr. Stickney, and was succeeded in 1844 by Thomas Baker, then usher in the Mayhew, who resigned in 1849, and was succeeded by Mr. Dore. Frederick Emerson, Esq., now of the School Committee, followed Mr. Finch, and when the Writing Master's office was abolished, in 1830, he left the service; and on its restoration, in 1833, Abel Wheeler, the usher in the school, was elected Writing Master, succeeded by Aaron B. Hoyt, and he by Mr. Kimball, in 1840. The institution of this school was the occasion of uniting the two departments into one school, throughout the city, and the house was then thought to be without a parallel, although in 1848 it was by far the poorest house in the city, and in 1819 was completely remodelled. It is very finely located on Washington Place, opposite the Square.



BOWDOIN SCHOOL, MYRTLE STREET.

Established 1821, Erected 1848, Cost \$44,980.14.

A. ANDREWS, *Grammar Master*; J. ROBINSON, *Writing Master*.

This house contains one large hall in the third story, with two rooms for recitation, and another smaller apartment for the use of the Grammar Master; two large rooms, connected by sliding doors, two recitation rooms, and one room for the Writing Master, in the second story; two large rooms, with a recitation room to each one on the first floor. The school is for girls only. The building is furnished with desks and chairs of the most approved style. It has 560 seats for pupils. The school, after having been at the Masonic Temple nearly a year, took possession of the new building on Myrtle street, on the 15th of May, 1848. On this occasion addresses were made by Mayor Quincy, President Quincy, Professor Parsons, and Sanipson Reed, and G. B. Emerson, Esqs. It was first established in Derne street, on the site now occupied by the reservoir, and was taken down to make room for that structure, in June, 1847. Both sexes, for about ten years after its first establishment, attended its instruction. The first Masters were Warren Peirce, and John H. Belcher. Mr. Peirce died near the close of the first year, and was succeeded by Mr. Andrews, in June, 1822, who was previously principal of a private school in Charlestown. Mr. Belcher was succeeded by Mr. Robinson.

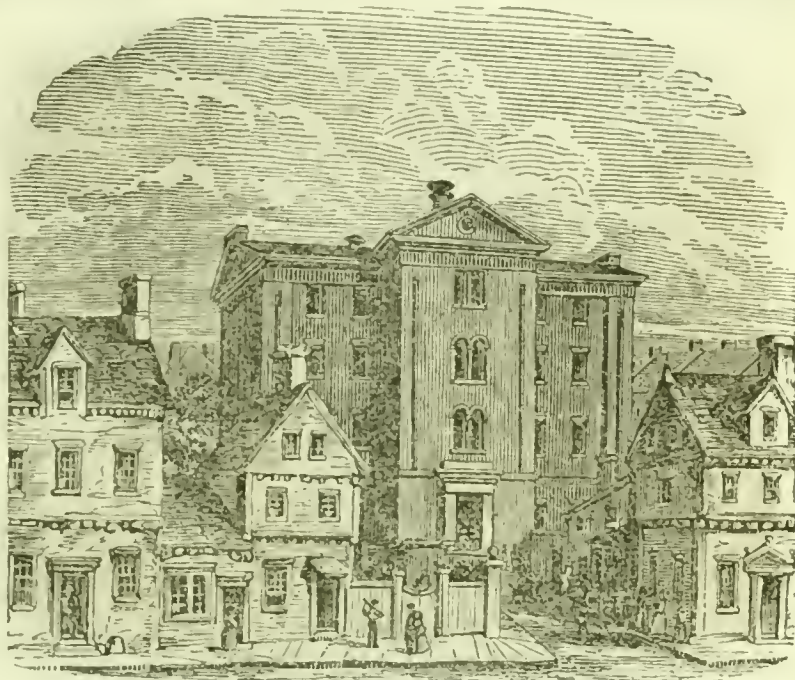


ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL, BEDFORD STREET.

Established 1821, Erected 1844, Cost, see Latin.

THOMAS SHERWIN, *Master*; LUTHER ROBINSON, *Sub-Master*.

This school originated in the growing desire for extended means of thorough education, and was one of the latest and best fruits of the combined action of the citizens of the "old town" of Boston. Some of the latest "warned town meetings" were in reference to the establishment of this school, and it was finally and heartily commenced in the year 1821, in the second story of the old Derne Street School-House, then newly erected. George Barrell Emerson, now of the School Board, was chosen its first Master, February 19, 1821. It continued in the Derne street house until a building was erected for it in Pinckney street, which it first occupied in February, 1824. The plan of the School has already been described in our introductory remarks, and it is only necessary to add, that its increased usefulness and popularity are only excelled by the pride our citizens take in it. It not only receives its proportion of Franklin Medals, but in 1846 the Hon. Abbott Lawrence made it a donation of \$2,000, the interest of which is annually distributed in prizes. A like donation he also made to the Latin School. In 1844 it became necessary to build a new house for the Latin School, and a plan was projected of having the two schools in one building, and the High School was removed from Pinckney street to its present location.

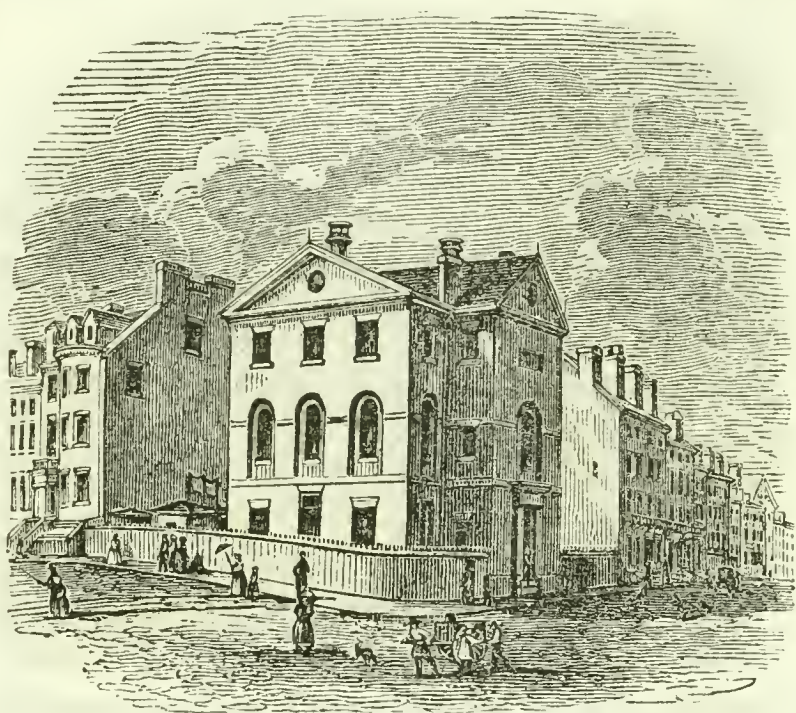


HANCOCK SCHOOL, RICHMOND PLACE.

Established 1822, Erected 1847, Cost \$69,603.15.

GEORGE ALLEN, JR., *Master*; **P. W. BARTLETT,** *Sub-Master.*

This school was first located in Middle street, now Hanover, and was opened in June, 1823, by an address from the Mayor. The old house still stands, and is converted into Primary School-rooms, and a Ward Room. It has, for several years, been a girls' school, and one of the first rank in the city. Its first Masters were Nathaniel K. G. Oliver, and Peter McIntosh, Jr. The latter held office till his death, in 1843, and was a most estimable man, and a universal favorite with his pupils and associates in office. At his decease the school was placed upon the single-headed plan, and Mr. Bartlett, usher in the Brimmer School, was elected Sub-Master in September. The old house was very incommodious, and under the exemplary zeal of James H. Barnes, Esq., after several years' effort, the present site was selected, a most elegant building erected, and on the 10th of April, 1843, it was dedicated with appropriate services. It is quite similar in construction to the "Quincy," four stories high, with a large hall in the highest story, that will seat six or seven hundred, and several separate rooms for assistant teachers on the lower floors. The house cost several thousand dollars more than any in the city, and is not surpassed in any respect. Its location is very good, between Prince and Richmond streets. It has 466 pupils, average attendance 399.



WELLS SCHOOL, McLEAN STREET.

Established 1833, Erected 1833, Cost \$ 28,098.87.

C. WALKER, Grammar Master ; R. SWAN, JR., Writing Master.

This school was gathered on account of the crowded state of the neighboring schools, in December, 1833, under the present Grammar Master, who was previously Master of the Eliot School, and Benjamin Callender, Writing Master. The latter held office about six months, was succeeded by John Lothrop, who left the school in 1836, and Mr. Swan, formerly of the Harvard School, Charlestown, was elected his successor. It was at first a school for both sexes, and so continued till the organization of the Otis, in 1845, when the boys were transferred to that and the Phillips, and the Wells became a girls' school, and so remains. It was named for the Hon. Charles Wells, fourth Mayor of the city, in the years 1832-33. During the year 1850, the house was considerably enlarged, an additional story placed upon the original structure, and the halls furnished with the latest conveniences and aids to teaching. Last returns show 413 pupils, with 364 average attendance. The first medals were given in 1834, but the recipients are not on record. The district for this school embraces the whole of Ward Five, and within its limits there was, in 1848, no private school kept, except a small one by a female teacher ; and in the same limits there were but fourteen girls who attended any other school.

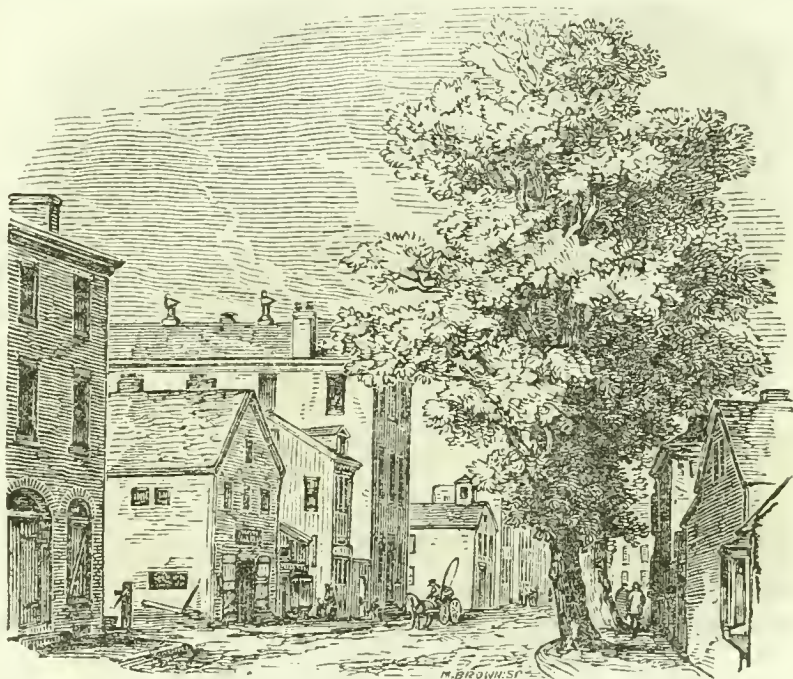


JOHNSON SCHOOL, TREMONT STREET.

Established 1836, Erected 1835, Cost \$ 26,715.14.

R. G. PARKER, *Master N. School*; J. HALE, *Master S. School*.

This school, for girls only, was organized in September, 1836, in consequence of the increasing wants of the South end. It was at first opened as a "one-headed" school, and Mr. Parker, at that time Master of the Mayhew School, was elected Principal. A Writing Master, specially employed, visited this and the Winthrop School, on alternate days, — the Masters teaching all else. This plan continued till 1841, when it was changed, and Mr. Joseph Hale of the Phillips School, Salem, was chosen to the head of the Writing Department. It retained this form until January, 1848, when the scholars were separated into two distinct schools, Mr. Parker being Principal of the one, and Mr. Hale of the other, each with female assistants only. The School has a small library, presented by Amos Lawrence, Esq. The name "Arbella" was prefixed at the request of the Hon. Samuel T. Armstrong, then Mayor, but it is known simply as the "Johnson" School. This was the third entire girls' school in the city, and the full attendance through the entire year shows how the habits of our citizens have changed since 1822, when the School Committee considered whether girls "might not be *allowed*" to attend school in the winter months! Medals were first awarded to Misses E. M. Emmons, M. L. Crymble, M. H. Ireland, E. W. Keith, S. L. Stinson, A. C. Cheever.

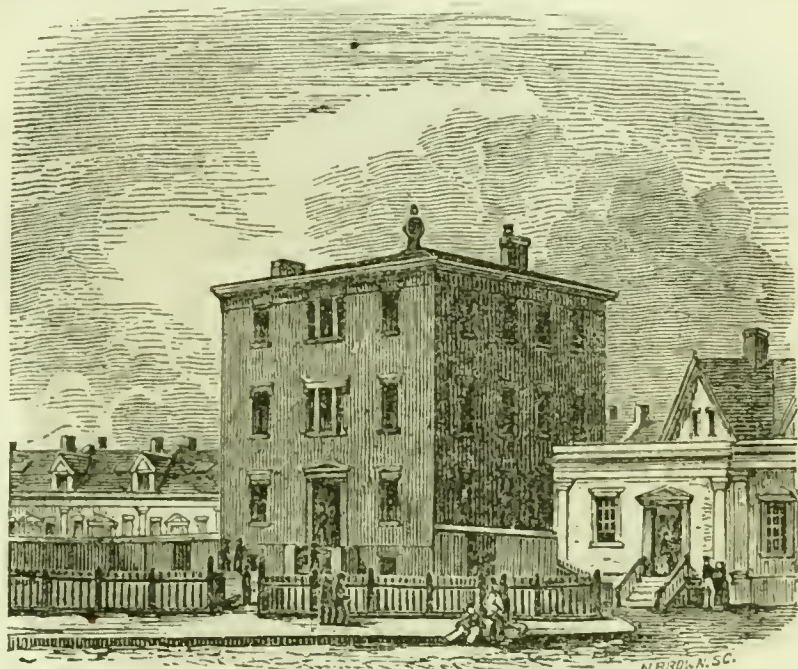


WINTHROP SCHOOL, EAST STREET.

Established 1836, Erected 1835, Cost \$23,897.

HENRY WILLIAMS, JR., Master.

This school was originally organized like the Johnson, in the latter part of 1835, and the boys took possession of this house in September, 1836, under Franklin Forbes. All branches, except writing, were taught by the master. Mr. F. resigned in December, 1837, and Mr. Williams succeeded him in January, 1848. The school continued under its original organization till April, 1841, when it was made a mixed school, and Samuel L. Gould was chosen Writing Master. In 1847 the boys were sent to form the Quincy School, then organizing, and the girls were separated into the North and South Winthrop Schools, which were entirely distinct and independent of each other, and so remained until May, 1851, when Mr. Gould was transferred to the Franklin School, and the North and South Winthrop Schools were consolidated into one, under charge of Mr. Williams. Before this change the house was without many indispensable conveniences. Dr. Thomas M. Brewer, Chairman of the School, interested himself in the matter, and after untiring efforts, succeeded in having the house enlarged and improved after a plan projected by Mr. Williams, dividing the two stories into four separate rooms each. Its interior arrangements are now commodious and superior, as well as the school itself.



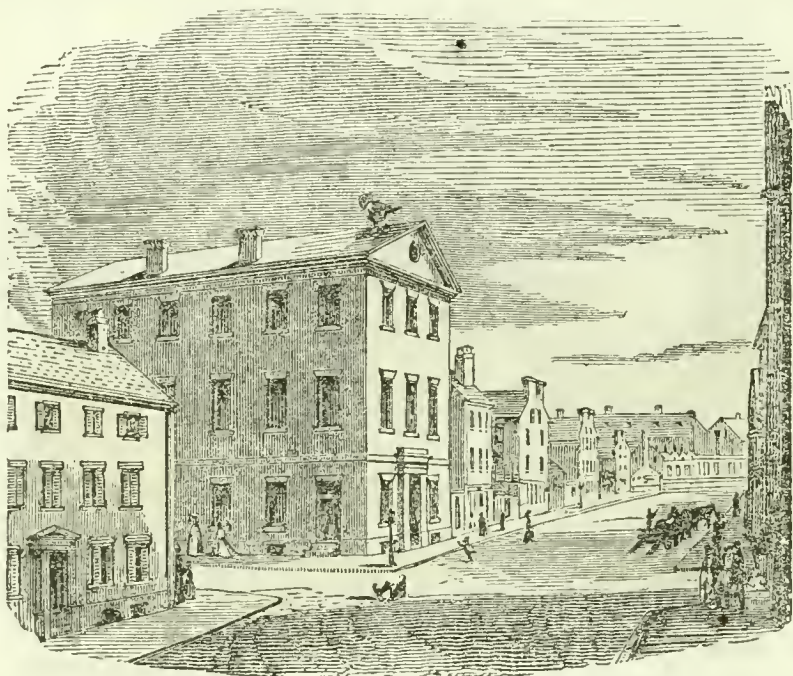
LYMAN SCHOOL, EAST BOSTON.

Established 1837, Erected 1846, Cost \$13,596.27.

HOSEA H. LINCOLN, Master of Boys' School.

ISAAC F. SHEPARD, Master of Girls' School.

This school was first gathered with forty pupils, kept in a chapel, and was named for the Hon. Theodore Lyman, fifth Mayor of the city in 1834-35. A handsome Library was presented to the school by this gentleman, in 1847. The original house was built in 1837, and was destroyed by fire in January, 1846. The present building was erected the same year, upon the same site, on the plan of the Brimmer, and will seat 386 pupils in the main rooms. Four rooms on the lowest floor are also occupied, each seating 52 pupils, and three rooms in an adjoining building. Albert Bowker, previously usher in the Eliot School, was the only Master, from the time of its establishment, till his resignation, in December, 1845. In March, 1846, Mr. Lincoln, then usher in the Brimmer School, was elected his successor. The school was then reorganized; from a mixed school, it was changed to separate schools for each sex. Mr. Lincoln took charge of the boys' school, and Mr. Ordway, usher in the school, took charge of the girls' school. He was subsequently elected Master. The schools began to be in a very crowded state in 1847, and in 1848 incipient steps were taken to accommodate the surplus scholars, which finally resulted in the formation of the Chapman School.



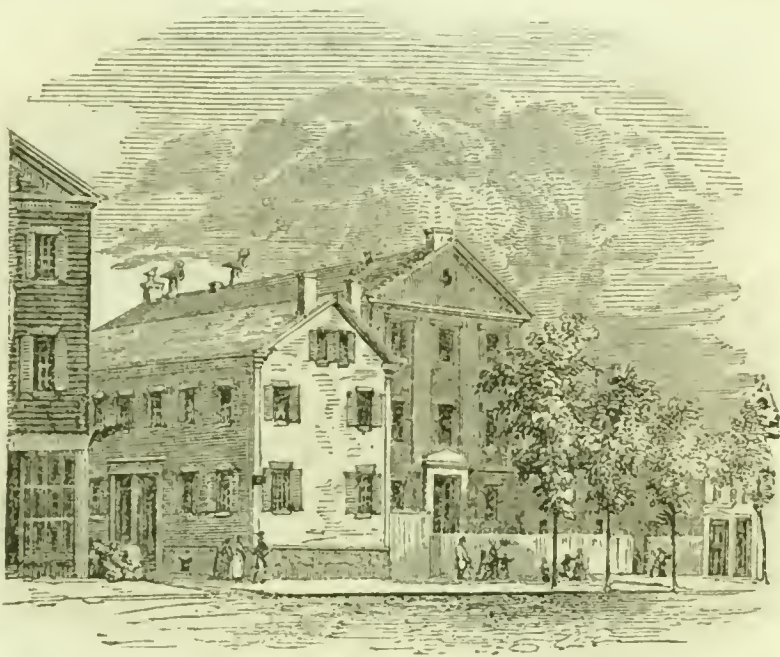
ENDICOTT SCHOOL, COOPER STREET.

Established 1839, Erected 1840, Cost \$ 22,337.07.

J. W. JENKS, Master of Girls' School.

JOHN F. NOURSE, Master of Boys' School.

This school, for both sexes, was first gathered in April, 1839, and until the building was completed, occupied the Pitts Street Chapel, and the Ward Room in the old Hancock School House. George Allen, Jr., then usher in the Mayhew School, and previously in the Adams, was elected Grammar Master, and Loring Lothrop, usher in the Eliot School, Writing Master. It took its name from the second Governor of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, John Endicott, and has been a school of marked prosperity. The Rev. Sebastian Streeter was Chairman of the Committee of the School for several years, and to his deep interest in its welfare is to be referred much of its usefulness. The house is large and well ventilated, and its location is very good. The city, in 1848, purchased a lot of land on which to erect an addition, for the better accommodation of the schools, and in 1850, a complete remodelling of the building was effected. In September, 1847, Mr. Allen was transferred to the Hancock School, and the organization was changed. Two distinct schools were formed, Mr. Lothrop being made Master of the Girls' School, and Mr. Nourse, then of Beverly Academy, was chosen Master of the Boys'. Mr. Lothrop was transferred to the Chapman School, when it was organized in 1850.

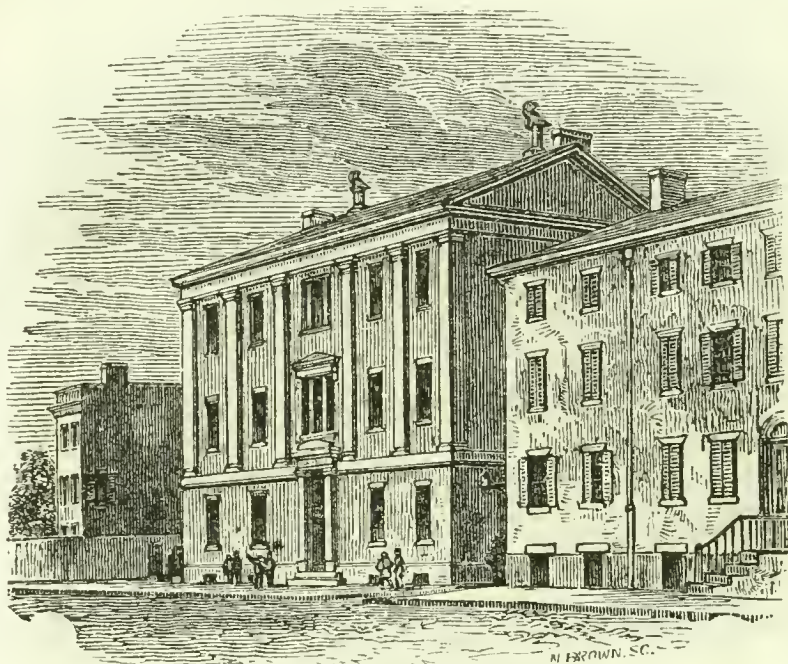


MATHER SCHOOL, BROADWAY, SOUTH BOSTON.

Established 1842, Erected 1842, Cost \$21,314.80.

J. A. STEARNS, Gram. Master ; J. BATTLES, JR., Writing Master.

The Mather School was first gathered in 1840, under Mr. Battles and female assistants, as a branch of the Hawes, and occupied Franklin Hall until their fine house was built. The school was named in 1842, in memory of the celebrated Mather family, and was removed to the edifice erected for it in March of the same year. An exhibition of the pupils in declamation, and other exercises, occurred on the occasion. Alvan Simonds, Esq., now of the Common Council, was then, and for several years after, Chairman of the school, and to his energetic and faithful labors does the school owe much of its superior privileges and character. It continued under the charge of Mr. Battles, previously in the Hawes School, and I. F. Shepard, previously in the Endicott, ushers, till August, 1843, when it was fully organized, and Josiah A. Stearns, usher in the Adams School, was elected Grammar Master, and Mr. B. Writing Master. A Library of 1,000 volumes is connected with the school, for which it is chiefly indebted to the liberality of Amos Lawrence, Esq., who made a similar gift to the Johnson School. A nucleus for it existed, however, from the origin of the school, as a part of the results of a "moral association," originated, it is believed, by Mr. Harrington, while at the Hawes School. A similar association exists in the Mather, called the Lawrence Association.

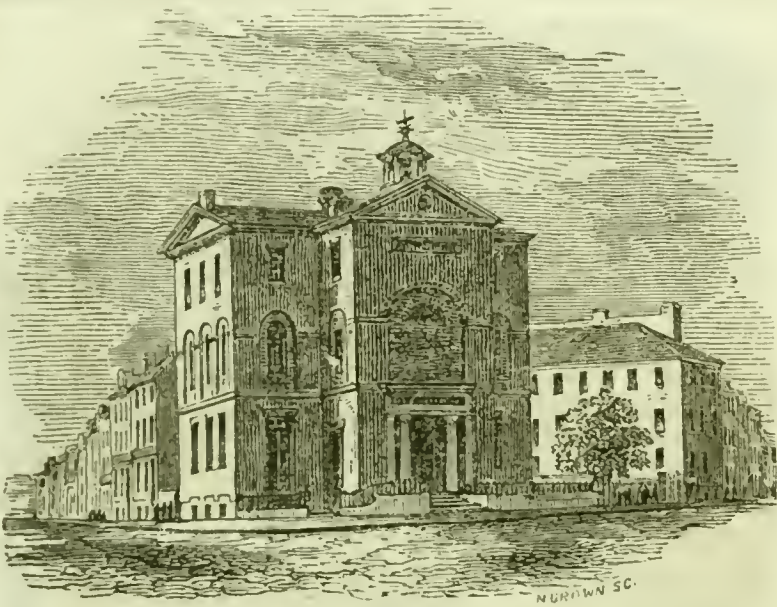


BRIMMER SCHOOL, COMMON STREET.

Established 1843, Erected 1843, Cost \$22,151.21.

J. BATES, JR., *Grammar Master*; **J. H. BUTLER,** *Writing Master.*

The Brimmer School for boys was established in 1843, to accommodate the surplus in the Adams, the Winthrop, and the Franklin Schools. The Franklin had previously been a mixed School, but on the establishment of the Brimmer, it became a girls' school, and its male pupils were all transferred to this last; thus it commenced with full numbers and advanced pupils. The house was first occupied in December. Dedication services were held on the occasion, and addresses were made by several distinguished gentlemen. Mr. Bates, the Grammar Master, was elected from the Winthrop School, Charlestown, of which he had been Principal several years. Mr. Shepard was previously usher in the English High School. The school was named in compliment to the late Hon. Martin Brimmer, the ninth Mayor of the city, in 1843-44, and a liberal friend to public schools. This house is well situated on the site of the old Franklin School, and built on the same model with the Otis. The school has had a very high rank, from the time of its establishment. It has a library of about two hundred volumes, and they are used with much benefit. The whole number of pupils last returned was 341; average attendance 301. The first medals were awarded in 1845, to G. F. Stoddard, C. H. Hovey, F. A. Tuttle, I. J. Harwood, H. W. Barrey, and F. Smith.

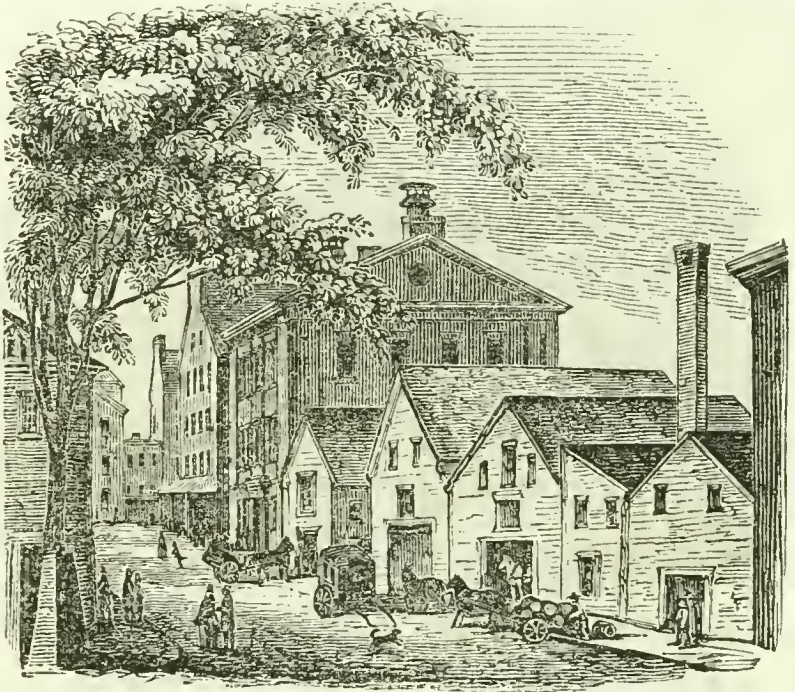


PHILLIPS SCHOOL, PINCKNEY STREET.

Established 1844, Erected 1823 - 25, Cost \$ 24,484.03.

J. HOVEY, *Grammar Master* ; BENJ. DREW, *Writing Master*.

This house was first erected for the use of a Grammar School, and named the "Bowdoin School." Previous to its occupancy, the name was transferred to the old Derne Street School, and the building was devoted solely to the purposes of the English High School; but upon the removal of this last to the new house in Bedford street, the building, at a cost of \$ 2,945.59, was refitted for a Grammar School, required by the growing population of the West End, and named in honor of the Hon. John Phillips, the first Mayor of Boston, in 1822. Samuel S. Greene was the first Grammar Master, and at his resignation in 1849, was succeeded by the present incumbent. Mr. Swan has been connected with the School from the Commencement. The School assembled in November, 1844, and on the first of the next February, the building was materially damaged by a fire, which took from the hot air flues of the furnace. The repairs cost \$ 1,005, and some alterations were recommended by the last annual examining committee, "which would greatly benefit both the masters and the pupils." The school is for boys only, of whom 386 were reported in the last semi-annual returns, with an average attendance of 321. The location of the district from which the school is gathered, is one of the most favorable in the city, as its pupils generally come from the first class families. While this fact is beneficial in many respects, it almost necessarily keeps the school "young," as its pupils are early transferred to higher schools.

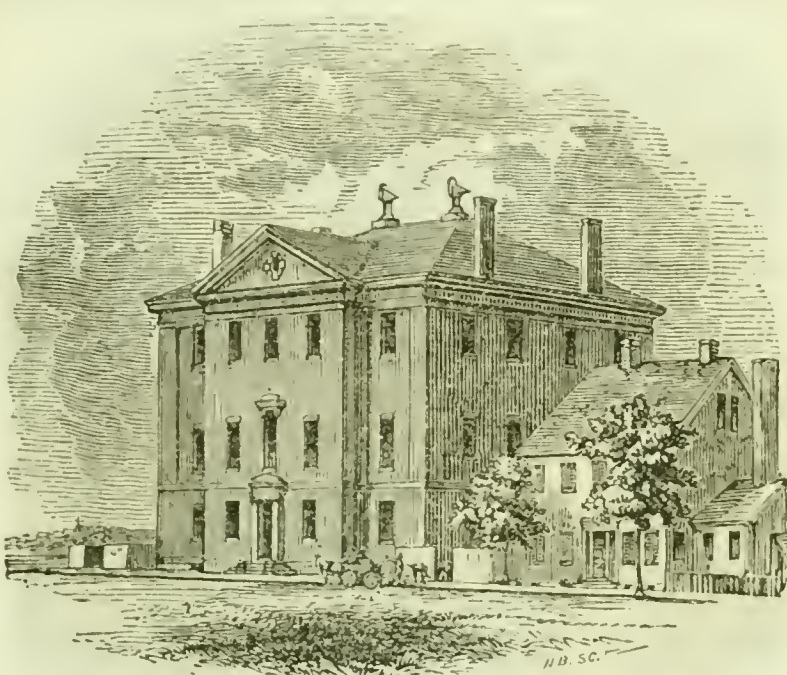


OTIS SCHOOL, LANCASTER STREET.

Established 1841, Erected 1844, Cost \$ 25,791.78.

I. F. SHEPARD, Grammar Master ; B. DREW, JR., Writing Master.

This School-House when erected was considered the best in the city, although it is now quite behind the models. It contains two large halls, with two recitation rooms attached to each, and will seat, in the large rooms, 464 pupils. The school was first gathered as the New North School, in 1843, and until the present building was erected, occupied the ward rooms in the old Hancock and the Eliot school-houses. Samuel S. Greene, usher of the English High School, was chosen Grammar Master, who was transferred to the Phillips School, at its organization, and Mr. Shepard, then usher in the Adams School, was elected his successor. Mr. Drew had been usher in the Mayhew School. The school took possession of the new house Feb. 6, 1845, and dedicatory services were held on the fifth day of March, at which Mayor Davis presided. Appropriate addresses were made by the venerable Harrison Gray Otis, for whom the school was named, His Excellency Gov. Briggs, Dr. Ezra Palmer, Jr., and others. A fine Library was presented to the pupils by Wm. S. Damrell, and remains a noble memento of his benevolence. The house is badly located, and a special committee have reported in favor of a new building on the site of the old jail in Leverett Street.

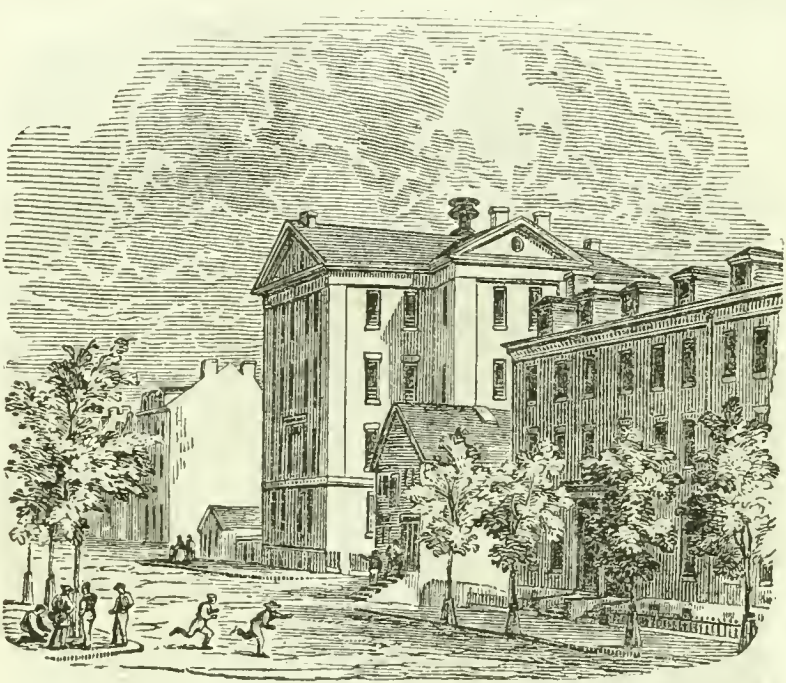


DWIGHT SCHOOL, CONCORD STREET.

Established 1844, Erected 1845, Cost \$30,000.

G. B. HYDE, *Master G. School*; J. A. PAGE, *Master B. School*.

The School-House contains two large halls, with two recitation rooms attached to each, and will seat 523 pupils. The school was first gathered as the New South School, in 1844, and until the present building was erected, occupied the basement of the Suffolk Street Chapel. Mr. Hyde was the sole master of the school until 1850, when it was made into two distinct schools, like the Endicott, Mr. H. retaining the girls, and Mr. Page, then Sub-Master, was elected Principal of the boys' school. A small Library of reference books was presented to the school by Hon. Edmund Dwight, the distinguished gentleman whose name it bears. Upon this subject of Libraries, we give the language of a Committee appointed in 1847. "In most parts of this State, school libraries are established, and our noble Commonwealth, in its wise munificence and forecast, opens its treasury to encourage them. Our Board does nothing. We establish no library for master or pupil. We leave both to private liberality and private charity. We claim not our rights of the State. We profess to be friends of the teacher, and yet leave him without a school library, and to sue in vain at the Public Library. Guardians of the purity of the children, and knowing the safeguard there is in a collection of well-selected books, we leave the moral and intellectual welfare of our charge to the proverbial delicacy and taste of the circulating library."

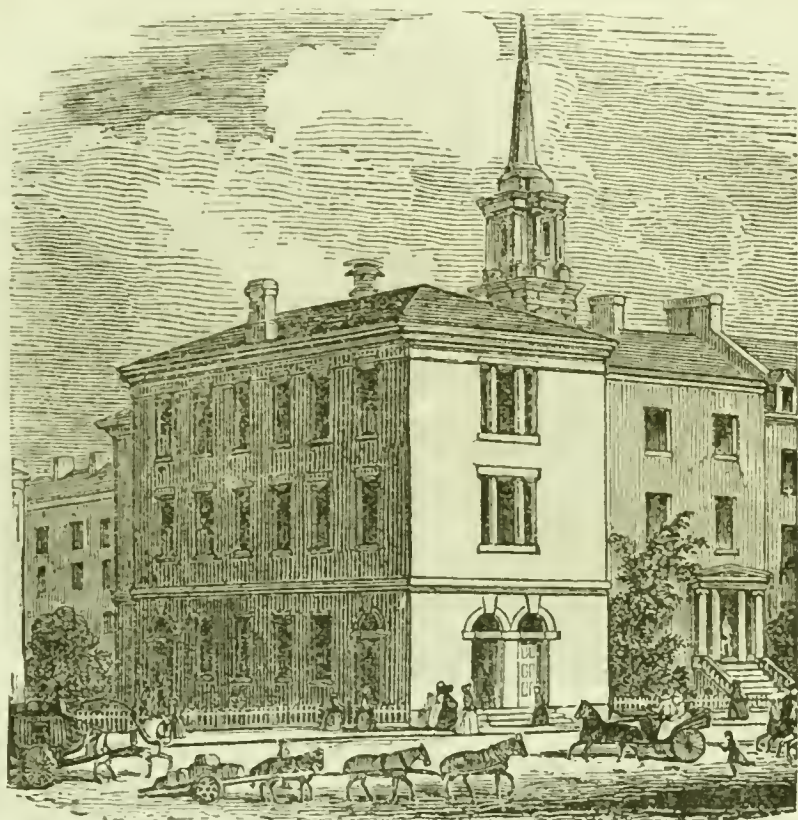


QUINCY SCHOOL, TYLER STREET.

Established 1847, Erected 1847, Cost \$ 60,210.18.

J. D. PHILBRICK, Master ; C. E. VALENTINE, Sub-Master.

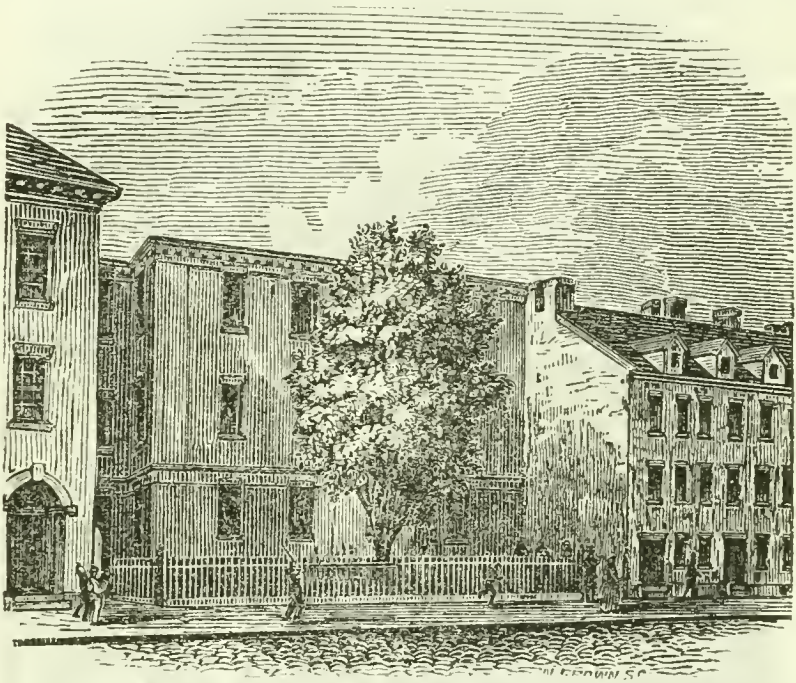
This school-house contains most of the modern improvements, for many of which it is indebted to the indefatigable exertions of James H. Barnes, Esq., a member of the School Board, and Chairman of the Committee on the "Erection and Alteration of School Houses." It is four stories high, and contains twelve school rooms, each of which accommodates 56 scholars, and a hall furnished with settees, which will seat 700 pupils. It has also six small recitation rooms. Its greatest improvements consist in having a separate room for each teacher, and a separate desk for each scholar. It was dedicated on the 26th of June, 1843. Addresses were made by Mayor Quincy, who presided, Dr. T. M. Brewer, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, the venerable Ex-President Quincy, second Mayor of the city, from 1823-28, for whom it was named, Rev. Mr. Waterston, and the Principal, who announced the fact that the liberal donation of \$ 200 had been made to the school for the purpose of procuring a Library for the pupils. For some remarks upon the library facilities of the schools, the reader is referred to the notice of the Dwight School. Previously to his transfer to this school, Mr. Philbrick had been one year usher in the English High School, and two years Writing Master of the Mayhew School. Mr. Valentine had been usher in the Winthrop School.



PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Established 1818, Expenses \$5,000.

The Primary Schools were originally but twelve in number, and with few conveniences provided by the city. For several years the teachers hired their own rooms, furnished them, and of course were subjected to many and great evils. Even the \$5,000 that these schools cost was loudly talked of as a great expense, and it was not until 1833 that the city owned rooms where the schools were located. Now 113 schools are kept in city buildings; some of them in the basements of Grammar School-Houses, and some in houses erected expressly for them. Three of these were built in 1847, and a view of one in Tremont street is given above. Another follows on the next page, and they have been erected with special regard to the comfort and convenience of teachers and pupils, while attention has been paid to neatness and architectural accuracy. The prosperity of the Primary Schools is the surest indication of the deep interest taken by the people in popular education. In 1820 there were only 1,331 pupils in them, while now there are 11,788. The scholars have increased at the rate of 280 per cent., while the population has increased only 130 per cent.



INGRAHAM SCHOOL, SHEAFE STREET.

For 3 Schools, Erected 1848, Cost \$ 12,425.70.

This house was dedicated Monday, March 27, 1848. Joseph W. Ingraham, Esq., under whose direction the plans for the building were prepared, presided, made an address, and was followed by Hon. Horace Mann, and others. Mr. Billings was the architect, and Dr. H. G. Clark, and F. Emerson, Esq., arranged its ventilating apparatus, which is very superior. The house is 53 feet in length, 25 in width, containing three principal apartments for the schools, with recitation rooms, closets, and other minor apartments. It is fitted up with all the modern improvements and appliances.

Mr. Ingraham died on the 28th of August, in the 48th year of his age, much lamented. He was most zealously interested in the cause of education, an early, and the senior member of the Primary School Board, and was recently appointed a member of the Board of Education. He was an estimable man, with the noblest and purest impulses, guided by a profound sense of the great truths of Christianity. His funeral took place at Christ Church, in Salem street. The house was crowded with the friends of the deceased, among whom were the members of the School Committees, the Primary School Teachers, officers of the city, distinguished friends of Education, and a large number of children. In honor of his memory this school house was named by the Board, the "Ingraham Primary School."

THE foregoing sketches of the individual schools, — as full as the space allotted would allow, — it is believed are quite accurate, and but little of note is to be added. We have said that the establishment of a public school is to be traced as far back as 1635, only five years after Winthrop "sat down in a goodlie place." It was then that Philemon Permont became "schole master," and he probably followed that vocation until 1639, when he "was dismissed to join Mr. Wheelwright and others at Piscataque." His school was free, although supported by subscription, according as each man felt disposed to give. Daniel Maude was chosen to the same office in 1636, and probably kept a distinct school, as Winthrop tells us in his Journal, nine years subsequent, that "divers free schools" were created. Maude was a minister, and removed to Dover, N. H. The names of Woodbridge, Woodmansey, and Benjamin Thompson, — a very learned man and a poet, — occur soon after. Ezekiel Cheever came next, and is well regarded as the Father of American Pedagogues, since he was not only famous for his labors in other settlements, but elevated the character of the Boston School, till it was regarded as the "principal school" in the land. With the law of 1647, before referred to, the Latin School had its origin, and has been continued ever since. The first distinct Writing School was kept by John Cole, in 1634. In 1713 Captain Thomas Hutchinson built a school-house at his own expense, known as the North Latin School, and Recompence Wordsworth was the Master. A house on Love Lane, hereafter referred to, was built by the same family in 1718, for a Writing School, and kept by Jeremiah Condy. A Writing School in Mason street was opened the year before, under Amos Angier. These were the only schools previous to the Revolution, when they were all interrupted, and there was but one school during the siege of Boston, and that kept gratuitously by Mr. Elias Dupee. In November of 1776, they were, however, all resumed, under the care of the Selectmen. The first provision for the support of these schools, we have already said, was by voluntary contribution. The oldest volume of town records shows a subscription list for this purpose, headed by Sir Henry Vane, — the Puritan Hero, — who gave £10, in company with Gov. Winthrop and Richard Bellingham. This method of raising money was not sufficiently permanent, and in 1641 the town voted to apply the rent money from "Dere Iland" to support schools. Other public income was soon after applied, and for two centuries our city has not been without schools supported from the public treasury. Doubtless they have acted upon each other with reflex influence; furnishing a forcible commentary upon the sacred precept, — "There is that giveth and yet increaseth; there is that withholdeth more than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty."

The changes, great as they are, that have occurred in our school system, are marked by peculiar eras. Previous to the year 1789, boys only were taught in the public schools, of which six were in existence. Thirty-one

years before this, in May, 1758, there were only five schools, and the whole number of pupils at them was only 841. The number now belonging to the public schools of the city, is shown by the actual returns to be no less than the vast multitude of 21,870! In the year mentioned, 1758, an examination was held, by the Selectmen appointed for the purpose, which must have been a great affair, and conducted with becoming dignity, judging from the record of their Report. They took with them "the Hon. John Osborn, Richard Bill, Jacob Wendell, Andrew Oliver, Stephen Sewall, John Erving, Robert Hooper, Esquires, the gentlemen Representatives of the town, the gentlemen Overseers of the Poor, the Rev. Ministers of the town, Mr. *Treasury* Gray, Joshua Winslow, Richard Dana, James Boulineau, Stephen Greenleaf, Esquires, Dr. William Clarke, and Mr. John Buddock"; — and yet, with all this great array of Royal Honorables, Esquires, Gentlemen, Overseers, Reverends, Doctors, and Plain Misters, the Educational Committee give the result of their labors by simply telling us that they "found in the South Grammar School 115 scholars; in the South Writing School 240; in the Writing School in Queene Street 230; in the North Grammar School 336; in the North Writing School 220; all in very good order!" A capital Report that, and a lucid idea it gives us of the state of instruction a hundred years ago! Perhaps "good order" did not mean in those days what it does now; but if so, it can hardly be wondered at that the little fellows were still, and fixed to their seats, at seeing some thirty pairs of knee-buckles, breeches, and long hose come parading into the school-houses, "all in a row, with their ruffled wristbands, cocked hats, powdered wigs, and spectacles, to say nothing of parsons' gowns and doctors' saddle-bags." Verily, it must have been a rare sight to look at!

In those days the extent of instruction was in the branches of Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, if we except Latin, which was taught in two schools, one in School Street, and one nearly upon the spot now occupied by the Eliot School in Bennet Street. But in the year 1789, the people waked up to the necessity of improvement, and measures were taken in town meeting, "for instructing both sexes, and reforming the present system." It was determined that there should be one school only, in which the rudiments of the Latin and Greek Languages should be taught, and that there should be one Writing and one Reading School at the South, at the Centre, and at the North parts of the town; that in the Writing Schools children of both sexes should be taught Writing, and also Arithmetic in the various branches usually taught in the town schools, including vulgar and decimal fractions: that in the Reading Schools, "the children of both sexes be taught to Spell, Accent, and Read both prose and verse, and also be instructed in English Grammar and Composition."

This, with the appointment of a School Committee, was the first approach to any thing like a system, and yet three years after, at the first

meeting of the School Committee, opposition to the improvements was to be met, and violent prejudices combatted. A petition to the town was referred to the Committee, and the School Masters were invited to meet the petitioners, who were represented by Mr. Sweetser, and others. The Masters accordingly attended the Committee, — a general conversation ensued on the subject of the petition, Mr. Sweetser and Deacon Bailey stated their objections to the present system, which they thought particularly injurious to the lads destined to business, which required a readiness in Arithmetic; they wished that such lads might spend *the whole of their last year* in Writing and Arithmetic, instead of dividing the time between those objects and reading. The Masters were severally questioned on the advantage of the existing plan of education, and unanimately gave their opinion in favor of it, — explained their mode of teaching, — and the Writing Masters were fully of opinion that the boys made as great proficiency in Writing and Arithmetic, as under the old mode. and that the time devoted to Arithmetic was fully sufficient to qualify any youth for the common business of a counting-house. Upon the whole, it appeared that the reformed system had produced the great advantage of giving education to a great number of females, without depriving the boys of their share of the Master's attention.

Thus was the system established, and the school-house in Pleasant Street, occupied by Mr. Ticknor, became the South Reading School; and the school-house in West Street, occupied by Mr. Vinal, the South Writing School; a building was hired for the Centre Reading School, and the school-house in Tremont Street, occupied by Mr. Carter, became the Centre Writing School; the building in Middle Street, occupied by Mr. Cheney, was retained as the North Reading School; and the school-house in Love Lane, at which Mr. Tileston taught, was continued as the North Writing School. The North Latin School, contiguous to the last, was given up, and the school-house in School Street, occupied by Mr. Hunt, became the School for instruction in the Latin and Greek Languages. The location of these houses is by no means an uninteresting matter. Mr. Ticknor's was nearly on the spot where the Brimmer now stands, in Common Street; Mr. Vinal's was near where the Adams now is; Mr. Carter's was a wooden continuation of Scollay's building, which nearly reached across the street, to Rev. S. K. Lothrop's house; Mr. Cheney's in Middle Street, now Hanover, opened where Parkman place now is, and "Love Lane" has since taken old Father Tileston's name; the old North Latin School stood where the Eliot now is, and on its discontinuance the last two houses, almost contiguous, were united. Mr. Hunt's School was on the site of the Horticultural Hall; and the room for the Centre Reading School was in an old wooden building that stood nearly opposite the latter, in the present yard of the City Hall.

A good story is told of the Boston boys who attended the School that

was kept in West street, during the Revolution. In November, 1776, the General Court ordered four brass cannon to be purchased for the use of the artillery companies in Boston. Two of these guns were kept in a gun-house that stood opposite the Mall, at the corner of West street. The school-house was the next building, and a yard inclosed with a high fence was common to both. Major Paddock, who then commanded the company, having been heard to express his intention of surrendering these guns to the British army, a few individuals resolved to secure for the country a property which belonged to it, and which, in the emergency of the times, had an importance very disproportionate to its intrinsic value.

Having concerted their plan, the party passed through the school-house into the gun-house, and were able to open the doors which were upon the yard, by a small crevice, through which they raised the bar that secured them. The moment for the execution of the project was that of the roll-call, when the sentinel, who was stationed at one door of the building, would be less likely to hear their operations.

The guns were taken off their carriages, carried into the school-room, and placed in a large box under the master's desk, in which wood was kept. Immediately after the roll-call, a lieutenant and sergeant came into the gun-house to look at the cannon, previously to removing them. A young man who had assisted in their removal, remained by the building, and followed the officer in, as an *innocent* spectator. When the carriages were found without the guns, the sergeant exclaimed, "By G—, they're gone! I'll be d——d if these fellows won't steal the teeth out of your head, while you're keeping guard." They then began to search the building for them, and afterwards the yard; and when they came to the gate that opened into the street, the officers observed that they could not have passed that way, because a cobweb across the opening was not broken. They next went into the school-house, which they examined all over, except the box, on which the master placed his foot, which was lame; and the officer, with true courtesy, on that account excused him from rising. Several boys were present, but not one lisped a word. The British officers soon went back to the gun-house, and gave up the pursuit in vexation. The guns remained in that box for a fortnight, and many of the boys were acquainted with the fact, but not one of them betrayed the secret. At the end of that time, the person who had withdrawn them, came in the evening with a large trunk on a wheelbarrow; the guns were put into it and carried up to a blacksmith's shop at the South end, and there deposited under the coal. After lying there for a while, they were put into a boat in the night, and safely transported within the American lines.

In locating a Reading and a Writing School in each section of the town, the Committee had done something towards meeting the wants of the people, it being quite natural that the children would attend the school nearest their places of residence. But no local limits were assigned to the sev-

eral schools, discontents and preferences grew up, and many pupils were to be found in all the schools, who came from the most remote parts of the town. North end children went to the South end Schools, the South end to the North, both to the Centre, and the Centre children wandered off to each of the other sections, according as they liked masters, while children living in the immediate vicinity of a school were often excluded therefrom, or subjected to great inconvenience in their attendance. Further than this, the schools were, in a great degree, distinct from each other, each of the Writing Schools being composed of children from the several Reading Schools, and each of the Reading Schools was made up of children from the various Writing Schools. In many instances children attended the Reading Schools without going to a Writing School, and *vice versa*. This brought about great inequality as to numbers, some masters having more than four hundred pupils, while others never counted two; and the attendance often varied from 100 to 260.

The evil consequent upon so much looseness of arrangement became so great, that in 1819, when the Boylston School was established, Peter O. Thatcher, Benjamin Russell, and Samuel Dorr, were appointed a Committee upon districting the town and further systematizing the schools. These gentlemen, all now deceased, entered upon the work, and originated what has ever since, with slight variation, been our school system. They reported that it would "improve the order of the schools if each should be considered as consisting of two divisions; one for Writing and Arithmetic, and the other for Reading, and the other branches of an English education; that when a child entered one of these divisions he should be considered a member of, and be required to attend upon, the other; that the masters of both should have a concurrent jurisdiction over all the pupils in respect to discipline and instruction, — both divisions being accommodated with separate rooms in the same building." This plan was pleasing to the Committee, and the erection of the Boylston school-house, and the creation of a new Writing School in Franklin Hall, over the Reading School in Nassau street, made it so convenient to adopt it, that it was commenced, and has so continued until the present day, with such variations as have been noted under the different schools. It was by this Committee, and at the same time, that the "Franklin" School was named, and Mr. Webb of the Centre was transferred to the new Writing School, who labored in conjunction with Mr. Payson of the Reading School. Mr. Snelling's Writing School in the Latin School-House, School street, was discontinued, and he took Mr. Webb's place in Mason street, where Mr. Haskell was Master of the Grammar School. The West Schools, under Messrs. Perkins and Holt, in Hawkins street, became one, as well as the North schools in Bennet street, under Messrs. Crosby and Tileston, and Masters were elected to the Boylston Schools, on Fort Hill, thus making five schools each with two departments and two masters.

The system worked well, with only such accidental frictions as are consequent upon all similar arrangements, and for twenty years brought about good results. In 1830, however, strong efforts were made for "reform" and change, and with partial success; but very much of bitter feeling and strong partisan prejudice was excited among members of the Committee. The changes, such as they were, did not work well, however, from whatever cause, and in a few years the schools were all again organized upon the plan of 1819, and so continued till the memorable "campaigns" of 1846-47, following in the blaze of the battle between the "Thirty-One," and the Honorable Secretary of the Board of Education. Changes again occurred, noted under the respective schools, and whatever practical good or evil may result from either old or new plans, it is no doubt true, that so much harmony of feeling, confidence, and good will between committees and teachers, and *esprit du corps* among the teachers themselves, never existed as at the present time.

The establishment of the boy's High School in 1821, was another progressive step in popular education, and its complete success not only satisfied the most sanguine expectations of its friends and promoters, but at length gave an impulse to a similar provision for the girls of the city. The Rev. John Pierpont, for many years a most active member of the School Board, took a lively interest in this matter, and in 1825 the project was carried into operation. An appropriation was made for it by the City Council, it was located in an upper room of the Derne Street school-house, under the charge of that accomplished teacher, the late Ebenezer Bailey, Esq., — but it did not meet with that warm sympathy and determined zeal necessary to overcome all the impediments in the way of its complete success, and after two or three years it was finally abandoned.

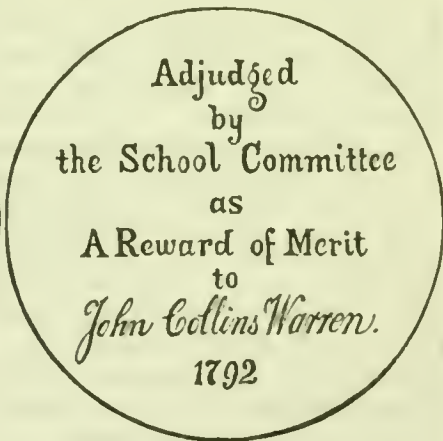
The Institution of the Franklin Medals took place in the year 1792, and have since been one of the most interesting, and we sincerely believe, useful features in the schools. These are of silver, six in number, presented on the day of the annual exhibition, to the most deserving pupils, — "general scholarship taken into consideration," — in each of the respective boys' schools, that is full or nearly full. They originated from the following clause of the will of Dr. Franklin, who died April 17, 1790: —

"I was born in Boston, New England, and owe my first instructions in literature to the free grammar schools established there. I therefore give one hundred pounds sterling to my executors, to be by them, the survivors or survivor of them, paid over to the managers or directors of the free schools in my native town of Boston, to be by them, or those person or persons, who shall have the superintendence and management of the said schools, put out to interest, and so continued at interest for ever, which interest annually shall be laid out in silver medals, and given as honorary rewards annually by the directors of the said free schools, for the encouragement of scholarship in the said schools belonging to the said town, in

such manner as to the discretion of the selectmen of the said town shall seem meet."

This donation has been successfully applied. The fund now (1848) amounts to \$1,000, which is invested in five per cent. city stock. The interest is annually appropriated for purchasing medals, which are distributed in the schools.

A little more than two years after Franklin's decease, this gift became available, and a Committee, consisting of William Tudor, Esq., Rev. Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Charles Bulfinch, was appointed "to ascertain the expense of procuring medals to carry into effect the intention of the late Dr. Franklin, in his donation." The Committee reported in the matter, awarding twenty-one medals, — three to the Latin, three to each of the Grammar, and three to each of the Writing Schools. That report has been the basis of apportionment from that time to this, although the fund amounts to but \$1,000 vested in five per cent. city stock, yielding only \$50 per annum, while the cost of the 68 Franklin Medals for 1848, amounts to \$136, — thus leaving more than one half the "Franklin" Medals to be paid for out of the city treasury. We have thought it worth while to have a fac-simile of the original Medal engraved, from the drawing on record. On one side is an open book, surmounted by two pens crossed, encircled by the words "The Gift of Franklin." In June, 1795, it was determined that the device on those designed for the Latin Grammar School should be a "pile of books, the words — *Detur digniori* — inscribed on the same side."



The old dies have been worn out, and renewed two or three times, and the appearance of the Medals somewhat changed. William Savage, one of the original recipients, lost his, it having been stolen from his house, and he petitioned to the city for a new one in 1820, which was readily granted.

On the reverse of the original Medal, were the words found in the fac-simile.

The inscription on the reverse of the Latin Medals differed slightly from the others. It ran "Franklin's Donation adjudged by the School Committee of the town of Boston, to A. B."

We have inserted the name of Dr. Warren, because it stands as *the very first on the record*, he being then a pupil of the Latin School. We know not how the venerable man regards this distinction among other honors of his brilliant and successful career, but we have heard it said that the Hon. James Savage has, not very remotely, remarked, that "he looked upon the day he took a Franklin Medal as the proudest of his life." The Boston Almanac for the year 1849, from which these materials are taken, contains the names of the first Medal Scholars in each school.

Through some means, — certainly not by the authority of the phraseology in the will, — the custom has been perpetuated of giving these medals to *boys only*. When Franklin went to the schools, to be sure, only boys attended upon them; but this makes no law against bestowing his medals upon female pupils. To remedy this inconsistency, the School Committee, in 1821, voted to give an equal number to the girls, calling them "City Medals." In the progress of educational discussion, however, strong ground has been taken against all such motives to emulation, and by some of our most judicious educators, — although we think mistakenly, — and in 1847 they were refused to the girls, the boys receiving them only because no power existed to annul Franklin's will. In 1848, however, a reaction took place, mainly through the commendable zeal of Mr. Joseph M. Wightman, and the City Medals have been restored, and it is hoped may be continued. In addition to the medals to the first class, six handsome diplomas of merit are now awarded to each of the three lower classes in all the schools, — so far as it is known, with happy and healthful influences.

Specific names to the schools did not exist previous to the year 1821, if we except the Franklin and the Boylston. It was ordered in 1819, "that the School now located in Nassau street, take the name of 'Franklin,' in honor of the benefactor of the Schools," and the Schools on Fort Hill were known as the "Boylston Schools" from their commencement in 1818. The others were known by the localities, till the year above mentioned, 1821, when a Committee, appointed for the express purpose, reported that "the propriety and expediency of giving specific names cannot be doubted," and recommended that thereafter the school in Bennet street be called the "Eliot," — that in Hawkins street, the "Mayhew," — that in Mason street, the "Adams," — the "Franklin" and "Boylston" be so continued, — and that in School street be named the "Latin" School. The other Schools have been named as they were instituted, a custom having obtained of taking the names of the Mayors as far they will go. The names of Mr. Davis and Mr. Armstrong, are the only ones of the Mayors not so honored, — but doubtless they will yet be.

The vast progress that has been made in the system of instruction, and the character of the schools, has been fully equalled in the improvement of the school-houses. To those who remember the small rooms, the inconvenient forms, and the torturing benches of the old schools, the present noble buildings, and spacious, convenient, and finely-furnished rooms are a perfect luxury. But the greatest of all the improvements in this particular, have reference to ventilation. This is a new feature in their excellence, added within the last two years, — and probably there are not twenty public buildings in the world that can equal them in this respect. Formerly the rooms in these school-houses, like most other school-rooms throughout the country, were warmed in winter by close stoves, without any means of ingress or egress of air, except through the doors or windows, and the same air with which the school started in the morning, was liable to remain in the school-room till night, circulating only through the lungs of the scholars, and over the surface of the hot iron stove. The well-known school-house odor was perceptible to a visitant before he crossed the threshold of the outer doors. These evils are now completely remedied in Boston, and the public school-rooms, both in winter and summer, are now at all times supplied with a wholesome atmosphere of an agreeable temperature.

The mode of ventilation adopted for the winter season, consists, first, in admitting a large quantity of moderately warmed air into the room, either through a furnace, or through a stove constructed on the principle of a furnace; and, secondly, in discharging an equal quantity of air from the room through ventilators. The warmed air is introduced at one extremity of the room, and the place of discharge of air is at the opposite extremity. Hence all the air admitted into the room passes over the whole area, and escapes after it has been used in the respiration of the scholars. The ventiducts that take off the foul air extend from the flooring of the room through the ceiling, and through the roof of the building, where they are surmounted by ventilators. In each ventiduct there are two apertures to receive the air from the room, one at the flooring, and one at the ceiling.

The improvement to our schools, both moral and physical, consequent on their ventilation, can hardly be too highly appreciated, and it is but just that, in this connection, credit should be bestowed upon those to whom we are indebted for it. Mr. Combe, in one of his lectures in this city, about the year 1843, urged this subject upon his hearers, and a writer in the "Teacher of Health" took his text from him, and urged some pointed facts. This article attracted the attention of a member of the School Committee, Mr. F. Emerson, who caused it to be printed and circulated in some public rooms, especially badly ventilated, and some improvements ensued. From that time increased attention has been given to the subject; Mr. Emerson has invented and perfected an improved ventilator, whose utility is only surpassed by its extreme simplicity. Its pe-

culiar top may be seen extending from the roof of the Mayhew School, as well as several others in the engravings. It was not till the year 1847, that appropriations were made by the City Council, to ventilate the school-rooms, and to the scientific and efficient services of Dr. Henry G. Clark of the School Committee are we mainly obligated for the successful issue of this vast improvement. Dr. Clark's reports, and records of experiments, are documents of infinite value, and the health and comfort of thousands of children, in all coming time, will be largely indebted to his philanthropy, together with that of the other gentlemen who have coöperated with him.

It remains to notice but one new feature in our educational system, and that is the election of a superintendent of all the Public Schools in the City. The creation of such an office began to be urged as important about eight years since, and was warmly discussed, meeting as strong opposition as any measure ever proposed. It is not necessary here to detail any of the arguments upon either side, which were frequently brought forward both in the Board of School Committee and the Common Council, until the Committee of 1851 formally voted that such an office would be advantageous to the scholars, and applied to the Council for an appropriation of \$ 2,500 for the salary of such an officer.

Recapitulation. — Masters 36 ; Sub-Masters 5 ; Ushers 20 ; Assistants 121 ; Pupils 367 in Grammar School ; English High School 121 ; Latin School 59 ; total, 547 ; Deer Island 121 ; House of Reformation 211 ; Whole number in Grammar School, 10,082.

We had intended to give some idea of the modes of discipline practised in our schools, before the "masterly inactivity" of the rod and ferule. But limits forbid it, and we must conclude our sketch. Our schools are worthy of our pride, and are to be cherished as of the utmost importance to the perpetuity of freedom. Education is the corner-stone of liberty, and we cannot better close than by quoting the recent language of President Everett. "I hold, Sir, that to read the English language well, that is, with intelligence, feeling, spirit, and effect ; — to write with despatch, a neat, handsome, legible hand (for it is, after all, a great object in writing to have others able to read what you write), and to be master of the four rules of Arithmetic, so as to dispose at once with accuracy of every question of figures which comes up in practical life ; — I say I call this a good education ; and if you add the ability to write grammatical English, with the help of very few hard words, I regard it as an excellent education. These are the tools, — you can do much with them, but you are helpless without them, — they are the foundation ; and unless you begin with these, all your flashy attainments, a little natural philosophy, and a little mental philosophy, a little physiology and a little geology, and all the other *ologies* and *osophies*, are but ostentatious rubbish."

The Council readily passed the appropriation, and on the 13th of May,

after eight ballotings, the choice of the Committee fell upon NATHAN BISHOP, Esq., then Superintendent of the Schools in Providence, R. I. On the Saturday following, His Honor, Mayor Bigelow, formally introduced that gentleman to the teachers, at the Council Room, in a pertinent speech, which was responded to by Mr. Bishop, accepting the office, and pledging his hearty coöperation to the Masters in all their labors. Mr. Sherwin, in behalf of the Masters, welcomed his appointment, and with the best possible circumstances, the new functionary came to his new labor to test the result of what all regard as an experiment, — which it is hoped may eventuate to the increased eminence and usefulness of our school system. His duties are thus defined by the School Board.

“The Superintendent, in the discharge of his duties, shall act in accordance with the established regulations of the Public Schools, and in all cases be subordinate to the School Committee, and act under their advice and direction.

“He shall examine the Public Schools, and, semi-annually, shall present a report to the Board, of their condition, and shall suggest by what measures their efficiency and usefulness may be increased, and whether by any means the expenses of our school system can be diminished without prejudice to its interests.

“He shall at all times render such aid and communicate such information to the Sub-Committees as they may require of him; and he shall also assist in the annual examination in such manner, as shall be desired by the annual Examining Committee.

“He shall devote himself to the study of our School System, and of the condition of the Schools, and shall keep himself acquainted with the progress of instruction and discipline in other places, in order to suggest appropriate means for the advancement of the Public Schools in this city.

“He shall make investigations as to the number and the condition of the children in the city, who are not receiving the benefits offered by the Public Schools, and, so far as is practicable, shall find out the reasons and suggest the remedies.

“He shall consult with the different bodies, who have control in the building and altering of school-houses, and with all those through whom, either directly or indirectly, the school money is expended, that there may result more uniformity in their plans, and more economy in their expenditures.

“He shall perform such other duties as the School Committee shall prescribe, or from time to time direct.”

TABULAR VIEW OF THE SCHOOLS,

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BOYS AND GIRLS IN EACH: MASTERS, SUB-MASTERS, USHERS, ASSISTANTS, AND AGGREGATE SALARIES.

COMPILED FROM THE SEMI-ANNUAL RETURNS OF JANUARY, 1851.

<i>School.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Established.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Mst.</i>	<i>Sbs.</i>	<i>Us.</i>	<i>Asst.</i>	<i>A. Sal.</i>
Latin,	Bedford street,	1647	\$ 57,510.81	121		121	1	1	2		
English High,	Bedford street,	1821	same building.	196		196	1	2	2		
Adams,	Mason street,	1717	\$ 20,000 00	340		340	1	1	1		3 \$ 4,200
Bigelow,	Fourth street,	1849	42,642.17		380	380	1				7 3,690
Bowdoin,	Myrtle street,	1821	44,980.14		504	504	2				7 5,100
Boylston,	Washington place,	1819	13,343 73	297	224	521	2		2		5 6,100
Brimmer,	Common street,	1843	22,151.21	341		341	2		2		5 5,200
Chapman,	Eutaw street,	1849	28,022.79	235	191	426	2		1		7 5,600
Dwight,	Concord street,	1844	30,000 00	310	200	510	2		1		7 5,900
Eliot,	North Bennet street,	1713	24,072.00	406		406	2		1		5 5,300
Endicot,	Cooper street,	1839	22,337.07	216	160	376	2		1		5 5,300
Franklin,	Washington street,	1785	18,394.00		561	561	1				9 4,200
Hancock,	Richmond place,	1822	69,603.15		466	466	1	1			8 4,900
Hawes,	Broadway,	1811	5,889.29	339		339	1	1			3 3,900
Johnson,	Tremont street,	1836	26,715 14		475	475	2				6 4,800
Lyman,	Meridian street,	1837	13,596.27	225	290	515	2		1		7 5,900
Mather,	Broadway,	1842	21,314.80	234	252	486	2		1		6 5,600
Mayhew,	Hawkins street,	1803	35,792.59	408		408	1	1			4 5,300
Otis,	Lancaster street,	1844	25,791.78	227	182	409	2		1		5 5,300
Phillips,	Pinckney street,	1844	24,484.03	386		386	2		2		2 5,200
Quincy,	Tyler street,	1847	60,210.18	664		664	1	1			10 7,100
Smith,	Belknap street,	1812	7,485.61	21	44	65	1		2		1 500
Wells,	Blossom street,	1833	29,098.87		413	413	2	1	1		4 5,000
Winthrop,	East street,	1836	25,897.00		445	445	1				8 4,100
Totals,			\$ 668,332.63			9,753	37	9	24		120

CONCLUSION.

WE cannot better close the present sketch of Boston and of a portion of its public institutions, than by using the observations of a contemporary, in reference to the influence of the Commonwealth.

Massachusetts has always been eminent among the American States. Her metropolis has ever been the metropolis of New England. Her example has been imitated and her influence has been felt, wherever the sons of New England are found, or the name of New England is known. Her deeds are such as to justify even her own sons for an allusion to them.

Her Puritan forefathers established the first system of self-government, combining law and order with liberty and equality, and based upon pure morality, universal education, and freedom in religious opinion, as the only foundation which can insure its permanency and prosperity. And in her cradle was rocked the first child that drew its first breath under its benign influence.

She has her Concord, her Lexington, and her Bunker Hill, all marked as the first battle-fields in that great struggle which severed the children from the parent, and made them free ; into their soil was poured the blood of the most worthy and the most noble patriots the world has ever known ; and "the bones of her sons, falling in the great struggle for independence, now lie mingled with the soil of every State from New England to Georgia, and there they will lie for ever."

The thirteen united colonies furnished for the regular service of the Revolutionary army, besides militia, 231,779 men, — an average of 17,830 each. Of these, Massachusetts furnished 67,907, or 29 per cent. of the whole, 35,963 more than any other State, and 50,077 men more than, or nearly four times, her equal proportion. And she poured out her treasure for the outfit and support of her sons in the regular or militia service, and for the support of their families whom they left behind, and for other public purposes, in nearly the same proportion, and with the same liberal hand, as she did her physical force and her blood.

She established, more than two hundred years ago, and near the beginning of her existence, free schools, open alike to all ; and they have been cherished and supported, from that time to the present, by money drawn from the treasuries of towns, replenished by taxes on the inhabitants. She expended in this way, in 1849, for these free schools, \$830,577.33, — a sum equal to \$3.87 for every child in the State between the ages of four and sixteen. The whole State has been dotted over with school-houses, like "sparkling diamonds in the heavens," giving intellectual light to all that come within their sphere.

She established in the United States the first system for the public registration of births, marriages, and deaths, by which the personal history and identity, and the sanitary condition of the inhabitants, may be ascertained. She founded the first Blind Asylum ; the first State Reform School ; and aided in founding the first Deaf and Dumb Asylum ; and her money, public and private, has flowed freely in the support of all the noble charities and religious enterprises of the age.

One of her sons first introduced into the United States the remedy of vaccination for the prevention of small-pox, which has deprived that terrific disease of its power, whenever used, and rendered its approach generally harmless. Another of her sons has the honor of making the great discovery of etherization, by means of whose wonderful capabilities the surgeon's instrument is deprived of its sting, and labor of its sorrow ; the operator is permitted to pursue his work undisturbed, while the patient remains passive, unconscious, and unmoved by the horrors which without it might be inflicted. The blessings of this great prevention of human suffering are already acknowledged and felt the world over.

For these and very many other useful and honorable deeds, which might be specified, she has been named, by distinguished men of other States and countries, "the forefather's land," "the moral State," "the enlightened State," "the patriotic State," "the philanthropic State," "the leading State," "the pattern State," "the noble State," "the glorious old Bay State." And many an ejaculation has gone up in all sincerity, "God bless her ;" "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts !"

"CITIZENS OF BOSTON!—Consider your blessings; consider your duties. You have an inheritance acquired by the labors and sufferings of six successive generations of ancestors."

ROXBURY, NORFOLK COUNTY.



ROXBURY was settled in the year 1630, in which year it was incorporated as a town. Its surface is uneven, and in numerous places rocky; affording many beautiful sites for dwelling-houses, gardens, and other improvements. Much taste is displayed throughout in the construction of country seats, pleasure grounds, fruit and flower gardens.

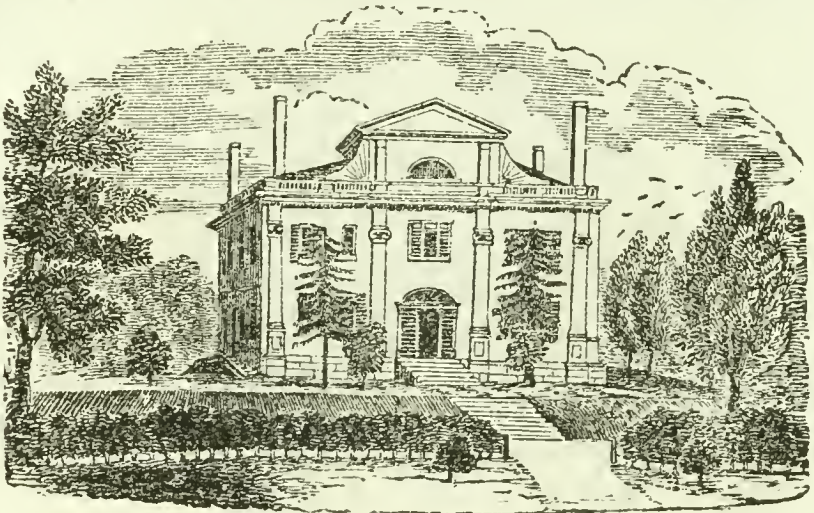
In the year 1827 omnibuses commenced running between Roxbury and Boston, making a trip every hour. Now the intercourse is so general between the two cities, that a coach leaves the Norfolk House eight times every hour. Coaches also run from Mount Pleasant and other parts of the city several times every hour. The cars of the Providence Railroad Company stop at two stations provided for the accommodation of the many Boston merchants who reside in Roxbury. These stations are $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 miles, respectively, from the Boston depot. Fare by the omnibus 6 cents; by the cars 8 cents.

Roxbury was the residence of the celebrated apostle of the Indians, John Eliot, in 1632, to whose memory a monument has been erected in

Forest Hills Cemetery. Here General Warren, the hero of Bunker Hill, was born in 1740.

Roxbury now contains 4 Unitarian churches, 1 Universalist, 3 Baptist, 2 Episcopal, 2 Orthodox, 1 Methodist, and 1 Roman Catholic. The Athenæum, adjoining the Norfolk House, contains about 3,000 volumes.

The population of Roxbury in 1845 was 13,929, and in 1850 about 18,000. The principal hotel is the Norfolk House, situated on an eminence which commands a beautiful view of Boston, Cambridge, Somerville, and the harbor. In addition to this, is the public house known as



GROVE HALL.

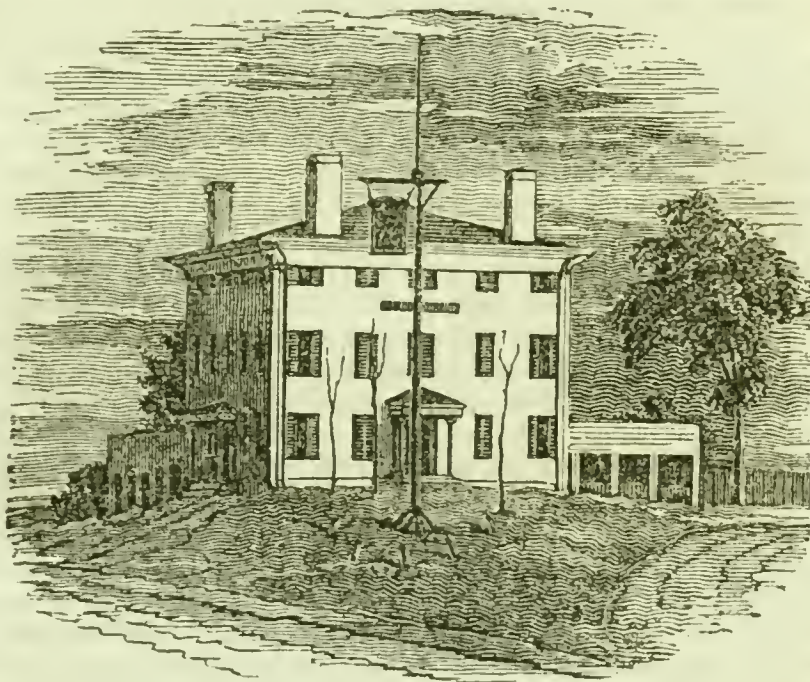
The above cut represents Grove Hall, a public house now resorted to by parties from Boston. It is distant from Boston about 4 miles, and was formerly the residence of T. K. Jones, Esq., an eminent merchant of the city.

Roxbury, until 1851, embraced 10,636 acres, and has remained essentially the same in extent for 220 years. A charter was granted to it as a city in 1846, which was accepted by popular vote on the 25th of March in that year; the vote being 836 yeas to 192 nays. The city was thereupon divided into eight wards. In the year 1849, the city purchased the property known as Brook Farm (for some years used by the Fourierite association) at a cost of \$20,000, and converted it into a Poor Farm for the employment of paupers.

In 1851 the city was divided by an act of the legislature, and now consists of Roxbury with a population of about 15,000, and West Roxbury with a population of about 3,000.

West Roxbury, as a separate town, now comprises what was formerly called West Roxbury and Jamaica Plain, and is one of the most magnifi-

cent towns in the Commonwealth. It contains about 7,500 acres of land. Jamaica Plain, with its beautiful lake, is known the world over as the most charming place in the vicinity of Boston, renowned as she is for her suburbs. The territory of West Roxbury is not so well known, and it is not too much to say that a very large portion of this part of the new town contains some of the most desirable locations for elegant country residences that are to be found, fully equal to the best part of Brookline, Waverlytown, or Cambridge.



ROXBURY HOUSE, OR TAFT'S HOTEL.

This house has been occupied about fifty years as a hotel. It is on the Dedham turnpike, six miles from the old State-House in Boston. Mr. Taft, the present proprietor, has been the landlord upwards of forty years. Parties visiting this part of West Roxbury, will find ready access by the Dedham Branch railroad, which has a station within fifty yards of the hotel. Taft's hotel is in that portion now termed West Roxbury.

Roxbury has been for some years too accessible for the foreign paupers, who arrive by thousands at Boston. In the last five years the relative increase of foreign and native population has been 91.58 per cent. of the former, to 6.64 per cent. of the latter. During the last year, Roxbury supported 1,122 State paupers, or about one fifteenth of all the State paupers in the Commonwealth.

There are remains yet to be observed of the Revolutionary fortifications.

FOREST HILLS CEMETERY, ROXBURY,

Is situated between the Norfolk and Bristol Turnpike, Walk Hill, Canterbury and Scarborough streets, and includes an area of about seventy acres, a large portion of which is covered with most of the varieties of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants which are indigenous to New England. The topographical features are diversified in a remarkably picturesque and impressive manner, by numerous hills, valleys, glades, precipitous cliffs, isolated masses of moss-covered rocks, dales, and lakes.

Avenues. — The carriage avenues and foot-paths have been laid out on the principles of landscape gardening, in such a manner as to render the approach to all parts of the ground facile and beautiful; and so numerous and extensive are they, that the aggregate length of the former exceeds three miles, and of the latter two; but when the whole of them have been completed, there will be nearly five miles of avenues, and three of foot-paths.

Burial Lots. — The burial lots are fifteen feet wide, and twenty feet deep, with spaces between them six feet wide. There are borders six feet in width on each side of all the avenues and paths, which, with the spaces between the lots, may be ornamented by the cultivation of trees, shrubs, and flowering plants, by the proprietors of the lots; and in the event that it is not done by them, it will be by the Commissioners. The avenues are sixteen feet wide, and the paths six, which are to be defined by lines of sods one foot wide. The surfaces of the avenues and paths will be gravelled and made slightly convex, with a gutter on each side for conducting off the water. The foundations of both will be formed of stone, from two to three feet deep, as the earth is required for grading lots, and the materials for filling up the excavations can be obtained from various parts of the grounds in sufficient quantity for that purpose. This mode of constructing the avenues and paths will not only insure a perfect drainage, but render them so substantial that the labor and expense of annual repairs will be greatly diminished. Not only the stones for the road-beds, but excellent gravel, for the completion and replenishment of all the thoroughfares, can be obtained within the Cemetery.

Prominences. — The range of four heights in the south-western portion of the grounds has been designated as the Eliot Hills, to commemorate the name and pious labors of the venerated John Eliot, who was appointed "Teacher" in the first Church in Roxbury, in 1632; over which he presided for nearly sixty years. He founded the first Indian Protestant church in North America, in Natick; and such was his holy zeal to civilize the savages, that he translated the whole of the Scriptures into the language of the Natick tribe, and a number of other religious works, from which he justly obtained the title of the APOSTLE ELIOT.

Two hills on the northern side of the Cemetery have received the names

of Consecration and Chapel. as the services of the consecration were performed on the eastern slope of the former, and the other has been appropriated as the site for a sacred temple, where funeral rites may be performed, in conformity to the mode which has been adopted by the various religious sects.

Warren Hill. — The largest hill south of the former, bears the name of the most honored, native-born citizen of Roxbury, — WARREN, — the illustrious patriot and hero, who gloriously fell in the ever-memorable battle of BUNKER HILL, while gallantly contending for the FREEDOM and INDEPENDENCE of his country.

Snow-Flake Cliff. — A lofty rocky eminence, west of Lake Dell, is called Snow-Flake Cliff, from a rare and beautiful American plant, which is found in a meadow near its base.

Elevations. — There are five other hills, which have been named Fountain, Dearborn, Clover, Strawberry, and Juniper. On the first the office of the Commissioners has been erected, and in front of it a sundial has been placed upon a rough bowlder, which is covered with lichens, to which a brass plate with the following epigraph has been secured,

HORAS NON NUMERO NISI SERENAS.

A rustic OBSERVATORY has been formed round a large oak tree on the summit of Consecration Hill, twenty-five feet high, and vistas have been opened through the grove of trees which surround it, in such a manner as to reveal to persons standing in the gallery which surmounts it, the entire range of the Blue Hills, and portions of the villages of Randolph, Milton, Dorchester, Quincy, Jamaica Plain, Brookline, Brighton, and Cambridge, Dorchester Bay, and several of the islands in that broad expanse of water. Each of the other hills commands views of greatly diversified interest and beauty.

Fountain Hill Spring. — Near the northeastern base of Fountain Hill is a natural SPRING, which has been enlarged and surrounded by an embankment covered with rough stones and wild plants; and over a portion of it a flat stone has been placed to preclude the sun's rays from the water. On the front side of a large stone which surmounts that over the eastern portion of the spring, a bronze tablet has been affixed, with the following inscription,

WHOSOEVER DRINKETH OF THIS WATER WILL THIRST AGAIN; BUT THE WATER THAT I SHALL GIVE, WILL BE IN HIM A WELL OF WATER SPRINGING UP INTO EVERLASTING LIFE.

The small lake east of Consecration Hill, has been designated Woodbine Mere, and two other lakes will be formed by excavating the meadow east of Mount Warren and Fountain Hill, by removing the loam as a valuable material for covering the lots after they have been graded, previous to the sods being laid,

The grounds have been inclosed in most of their extent by a substantial pale fence, seven feet high, supported by excellent red cedar posts, which were all obtained from the cemetery grounds, and over a thousand were required for that purpose.

Entrances. — The chief gateway has a front of one hundred and sixty feet. The carriage entrance is through an Egyptian portico, twenty-four feet high and forty in width at the foundation. It was copied from the ancient portico at Garsery, above the first cataract of the Nile, and is embellished by two massive columns, richly sculptured, and a winged globe on the entablature of the exterior side. On each side of the main gate are lodges for the superintendent's office and for the gate-keeper. These three structures, and the piers for the small gates and termini of the gateway have been painted and sanded in such a manner as to resemble Jersey freestone.

The fences between the large gateway and the lodges, as well as all the gates, are formed of round pales over two inches in diameter, which are alternately surmounted with lotus blossoms, and buds, and have been painted to resemble bronze.

Inscription. — On the external architrave is the following inscription in metallic gilded letters,

THOUGH I WALK THROUGH THE VALLEY OF THE SHADOW OF DEATH, I
WILL FEAR NO EVIL.

On the interior architrave are these words of our Saviour, and the date of consecration,

I AM THE RESURRECTION AND THE LIFE.

Consecrated June 23, 1848.

There are entrances on the southern side of the Cemetery, from Walk Hill street, and on the eastern, from Canterbury street, through gates supported by Egyptian piers, which have been painted and sanded like the large gateway.

Terms for Lots. — The price of a lot containing three hundred square feet, has been established at sixty dollars; but a smaller quantity of land, from a half to a sixth of a lot, can be purchased, at twenty cents per foot, in many parts of the grounds; and there is a large compartment, on the southern side of the Cemetery, called the FIELD OF MACHPELAH, which is inclosed by an arbor vitæ hedge, and the area divided by foot paths and embellished with trees and shrubs, in which a grave can be secured for seven dollars; while on the eastern side a tract has been appropriated for the interment of deceased persons, free of expense, if their friends are unable to pay for a place of sepulchre in neither of the other positions which have been named.

Approach from Boston. — The distance from Guild Hall, over the turnpike, and through Forest Hill and Scarborough streets to the Cemetery,

has been measured, and ascertained to be only two miles and three quarters, and that route is one of the most rural and interesting in the environs of the capital. On returning, the ride or walk may be varied, by passing out of the Cemetery at the southern gate, and proceeding through Jamaica Pond village to Tremont street; or through the eastern gate into Canterbury street, and from thence by East or Warren streets, to Washington or Harrison streets; or, on leaving the northern Egyptian gateway, and passing from Forest Hill into Walnut street, another line of communication is afforded with Washington street, which with Tremont and Harrison streets constitute the great avenues connecting Boston with Roxbury. But each of those lines of travel presents numerous deviations, which will admit of a ride being extended through the northwestern part of Dorchester to South Boston; or the northeastern portions of Brookline and Brighton to Cambridge, and from thence by crossing the bridge, or from the two preceding towns, over the Western avenue to Boston. There are also numerous picturesque drives south of the Cemetery, which may be united with most of the roads that have been named, should it be desirable to extend an excursion into the country, when the forest crowned hills, umbrageous valleys, verdant fields, and numerous orchards and gardens, are arrayed in all their diversified magnificence, and the air is redolent with the aroma of vernal or summer flowers, or

“——— the ripe harvest of the new-mown hay
Gives it a sweet and wholesome odor.”

Progress.—Since the consecration of the Cemetery, on the twenty-eighth day of June, 1843, nearly five hundred lots have been sold,—over a hundred have been inclosed with iron fences,—seventy monuments have been erected, and there have been four hundred and ninety interments.

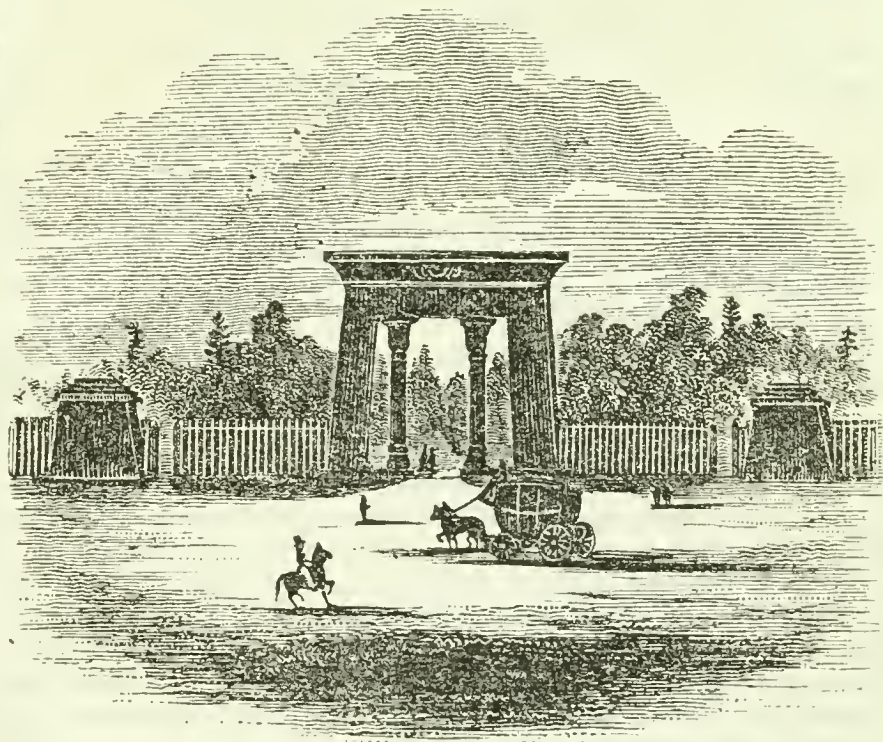
Trees.—A nursery was commenced in 1849 for raising forest and other ornamental trees and shrubs, to be set out in such portions of the grounds as may be required. Besides over 30,000 plants, which have been raised from the seed,—including the elm, rock and white maple, beech, ash, chestnut, yellow, white, red and English oaks, horsechestnut, mountain ash, hickory, black walnut, and other trees, there have been imported from England and set out in the nursery, and various parts of the cemetery, 20,750 trees and shrubs, including twenty-two kinds.

There have been expended in the construction of the Avenues and Foot Paths, the erection of Gateways and Fences, and other purposes of improvement and embellishment, with the interest on the cost of the land, between thirty and forty thousand dollars, all of which has been received for lots and for preparing them for interment.

Conclusion.—The results which have so far been attained are much more favorable than was anticipated within so short a period, and fully illustrate the propriety of having thus early laid the foundation of an es-

tablishment which will annually increase in grandeur and importance: for there must finally repose a large portion of the present, and of all the future generations of Roxbury, until "the dust shall return to the earth as it was, and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it." The living of each successive year will be anxious, from the dictates of affection, respect, and piety, to establish and perpetuate the sepulchres of revered relatives and honored friends in such a retired, umbrageous, magnificent, and sacred garden, which will continually augment the number and variety of funereal monuments, as well as insure the erection of such other structures as may be deemed expedient, and thus ultimately render the grounds as eminently distinguished for the admirable manner in which the rural and artistical embellishments shall have been harmoniously combined, as they are for appropriateness of location,—the best to subserve the holy purpose for which they were solemnly consecrated.

Entrance to Forest Hills Cemetery.



It is proposed to erect a suitable monument in the Forest Hills Cemetery to the memory of the Apostle Eliot, of whom it was said by *Mather*: "There is a tradition amongst us, that the country could never perish, so long as *ELIOT* was alive." And by the Rev. Thomas Shephard: "I think

we can never love and honor this man of God enough." It has been estimated that the expense of an appropriate monument will not exceed four thousand dollars, and it is confidently believed that not only the citizens of the city and town of Roxbury, but all who were born in Massachusetts, wherever they may reside, will cheerfully aid in doing honor to that illustrious Patriarch, who may truly be considered as one of the earliest and most eminent benefactors of New England.

The superintendence and management of the Cemetery have been confined to five Commissioners, and the proceeds of the sales of lots are exclusively devoted, by an Act of the legislature, to the payment for the land and the improvement and embellishment of the Cemetery.

Commissioners of Forest Hills Cemetery, June, 1851.

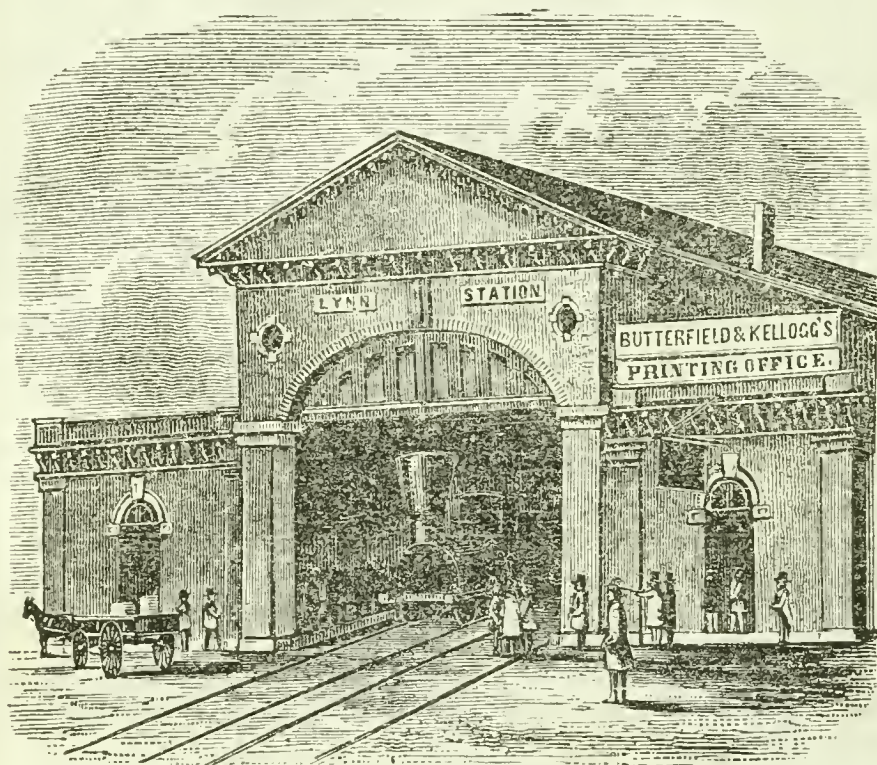
H. A. S. DEARBORN, ALVAH KITTREDGE, FRANCIS C. HEAD, HENRY CODMAN, GEORGE R. RUSSELL. *Superintendent*, DANIEL BRINS.

Forest Hills Cemetery is about 5 miles from the Boston State House. Those who wish to visit the Cemetery from Boston can procure carriages at a cost of one dollar per hour. No tickets of admission are required. Access may be readily had, also, by means of the Dedham Branch Railroad, distance five miles from the Boston depot in Pleasant Street. There are eight trains daily, which stop at the Cemetery station, about one third of a mile from the southern entrance. Fare fifteen cents.

By an act of the legislature passed in 1851, the Cemetery of Forest Hills forms a part of the new town of West Roxbury, but is free from taxation.

Churches in Roxbury, 1851.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Pastor.</i>
First Church.	Eliot Square.	Rev. George Putnam, D. D.
Second Unitarian Church.	West Roxbury.	Rev. Dexter Clapp.
Third Unitarian Society.	Jamaica Plain.	Rev. G. Reynolds.
Mt. Pleasant Congregational Ch.	Dudley Street.	Rev. W. R. Alger.
First Baptist Church.	Dudley Street.	Rev. T. D. Anderson.
Second Baptist Church.	Jamaica Plain.	Rev. W. Hague.
Third Baptist Church.	Ruggles Street.	Rev. J. S. Shailer.
First Universalist Church.	Dudley Street.	Rev. W. H. Ryder.
St. James's (Episcopal) Church.	St. James St.	Rev. J. Wayland, D. D.
St. John's (Episcopal) Church.	Jamaica Plain.	Rev. E. F. Stafer.
Eliot Church (Presbyterian).	Kenilworth St.	Rev. A. C. Thomson.
West Roxbury Society.	Centre Street.	Rev. C. Marsh.
First Methodist Episcopal Ch.	Williams St.	Rev. L. Boyden.
St. Joseph's Church (R. C.)	Circuit Street.	Rev. P. O. Beirne.

LYNN, ESSEX COUNTY.*Eastern Railroad Station, Lynn.*

Lynn was first settled in the year 1629, having received its name from Lynn Regis, a town in England, from which some of the early settlers came. The Indian name of the settlement was Saugus, which is yet retained as the name of a town between Chelsea and Lynn.

In the year 1645 the first iron works in Massachusetts were established at Lynn, by order of the general court

Lynn is about nine miles north from Boston, by way of the Eastern Railroad, commencing at East Boston, and about five miles South of Salem. The population in 1850 was 13,613. The principal business consists in the manufacture of ladies' shoes, in which there is a capital of about \$1,050,000 invested. The number of shoe factories is 155, the annual product of which is \$3,430,000. In these factories are employed 295 cutters, 3,770 workmen or cordwainers, 6,400 females, who are termed binders. In 1850 there were produced 4,691,000 pairs of womens and children's shoes, boots, and gaiters.

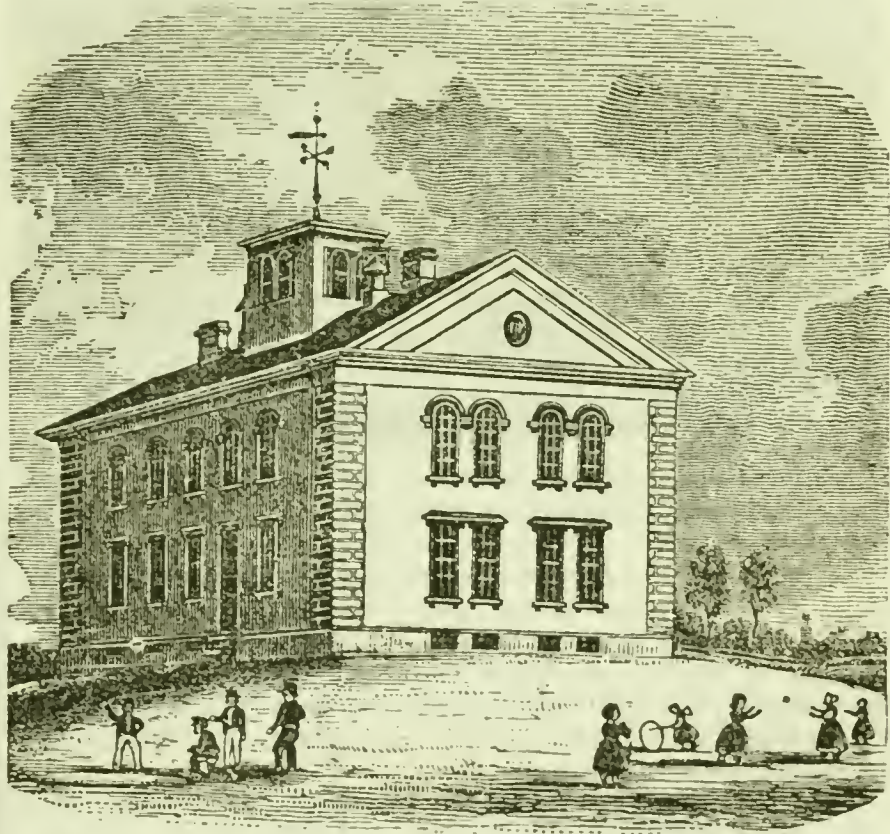
Lynn has at this time fifteen Churches, thirty four Public Schools, one Academy, two Banks, one Savings Bank, two Insurance Offices, together

with a number of literary, social and charitable institutions. The eminences surrounding the town afford fine views of the harbor and the ocean. To visitors the most attractive spot is High Rock, on which has been erected a public house, from which a view of fifteen miles in extent may be had, including Nahant, Salem, and Boston. In clear weather the Blue Hills may be seen nineteen miles distant, also the outline of Cape Cod.

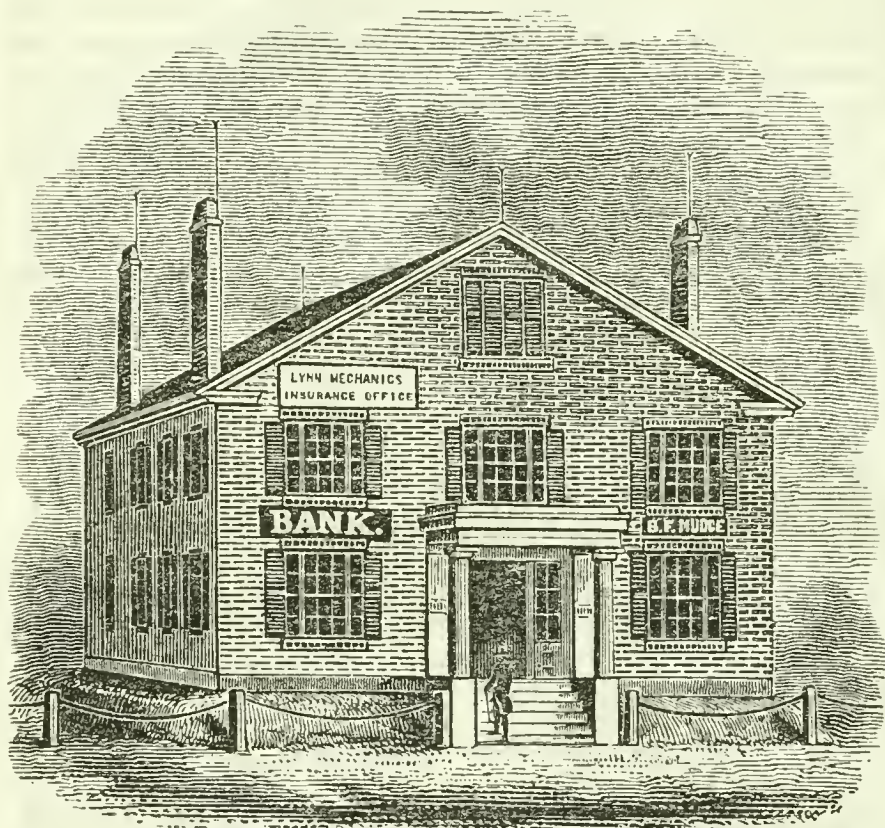
Extensive views may be had also from Forest Rock, Lover's Leap, Pine Hill, Tower Hill, Sagamore Hill, Poquannum Hill, Wenepoykin Hill, and other eminences.

Visitors are recommended to take the cars at East Boston, *via* the ferry foot of Hanover Street. Trains leave at 9 and 10 A. M., and at other hours of the day. Distance nine miles. Fare 25 cents.

Lynn High School, erected 1850.



The above cut represents the Lynn High School-house, built in 1850, at an expense of \$ 9,500, including also the grading, fencing, &c. The building itself, which cost \$ 7,000, was dedicated January 8, 1851. The main school-room is 46 feet square and 16 feet in height.

Lynn Mechanics' Bank Building.

The above building accommodates the Lynn Mechanics' Bank, the Lynn Mechanics' Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and the Lynn Institution for Savings.

The railroad to Boston was opened for travel in the year 1839. The Station house is 10 miles 170 rods from Boston, 5 miles 96 rods from Salem, 5 miles 184 rods from Marblehead.

Among the public institutions of Lynn are two banks, viz. the Lynn Mechanics' Bank, and the Lighton Bank; one Savings Bank, City Hall, Lyceum Hall, Exchange Hall, Sagamore Hall, the Lynn Mechanics' Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Lynn remained a town until May 13, 1850, when it was incorporated as a city. The cities previously incorporated in Massachusetts were Boston, Salem, Lowell, Roxbury, Cambridge, Charlestown, New Bedford, and Worcester.

Lynn extends about six miles on the seashore from east to west. In the northeastern part of the town is the Village of Gravesend, which oc-

cupies a plain around a beautiful shallow water called Wenuchus Lake. There are five other lakes in this neighborhood. The city of Lynn contains 8,360 acres of land, and is rapidly increasing in population and business. The population in 1790 was 2,291, in 1810, 4,087, in 1830, 6,133, in 1840, 9,367, and in 1850, 13,613.



NAHANT.

Having examined some of the elevated points near Lynn, the visitor should then proceed to Nahant, which is noted as a summer resort for citizens of Boston. Nahant is a narrow peninsula, three miles in length, at the point of which is the Nahant Hotel, one of the most attractive spots in extremely warm weather. There are several other public houses, which are generally well filled with visitors during the summer season.

A steamboat plies between Boston and Nahant daily during the summer months, leaving Boston at 9 A. M. and returning about 6 P. M. Fare 25 cents. For the sake of variety, the visitor may return by Railroad cars to Boston through Lynn.

WATERTOWN.

Watertown is accessible by two railroads: first by the Fitchburg, and secondly by the Worcester; the former running directly into the village,

and the latter taking passengers to Newton Corner, within half a mile of the centre of Watertown. The trains are numerous by both routes, the fare is but 20 cents, and the place may be reached in thirty minutes from the city.

Watertown was settled in the year 1630, by a portion of the Charlestown settlers from the West of England. It was in that year determined by the General Council, that "Trimountain becalled Boston; Mattapan. Dorchester; and the town on Charles River, Watertown." The leading names among the original settlers were Sir Richard Saltonstall (ancestor of the families of that name in Salem and other places). Rev. George Phillips (the first pastor of the town, and ancestor of many families of that name in Boston and vicinity), Coolidge, Stone, Whitney, Brown, and Mayhew. Mr. Phillips was succeeded in the ministry by the Rev. John Sherman, one of the most eminent men in the early colonies of New England; and from him are descended several families of the name, now among us.

From investigations that have been made into the early history of Watertown, it would seem that its original name was Waterton (and so spelt in some of the earliest records), and derived from a small place of that name in the West Riding of Yorkshire (England), not far from the residence of the then Saltonstall family.

After the 19th of April, 1775, the Provincial Congress assembled and continued their meetings in the old meeting-house of Watertown, which stood on the spot now used as a burial-ground, near the village. The Council met in a house now owned by the Fowle family, "selected for the purpose on account of its vicinity to the meeting-house."

In June, 1778, Watertown became again the seat of government, in consequence of the prevalence of the small-pox in Boston.

In the year 1836, a new meeting-house was built and dedicated by the Congregational Society, on a spot nearer to the centre of the village. In the summer of 1841, the new meeting-house was destroyed by fire, and in the following year the present beautiful edifice was erected and dedicated on the same spot.

The leading object of interest to visitors is the U. S. Arsenal at Watertown. The site of this was selected in 1816 by Major Talcot, and the State ceded to the General Government the jurisdiction over it, not exceeding sixty acres. In 1820 the buildings were completed and occupied. The ground now occupied is somewhat more than forty acres. A new magazine was erected in 1829. There are now two magazines of stone, of the best construction: also two large warehouses, two buildings for officers' quarters, two barracks, two workshops, and other buildings. All the buildings are placed on the four sides of a parallelogram, facing the cardinal points, the spaces between the buildings being filled by a wall fifteen feet in height. The area inclosed is about three hundred and fifty feet by two

hundred and eighty feet. The magazines are placed at a distance of several hundred feet from the other buildings. This establishment is both a depot and an arsenal of construction.

Watertown is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Boston by the carriage road through Cambridge. It is bounded on the north by West Cambridge; on the east by Old Cambridge; on the south by Charles River and by Newton; and on the West by Waltham. It is pleasantly situated on the north bank of Charles River, which in its beautiful windings decorates the scenery, at the same time that it confers more substantial advantages. In extent, Watertown is one of the smallest towns in the Commonwealth,—there being only 3533 acres, including land and water. This consists of half of Charles River, 75 acres; part of Fresh Pond, 53 acres; small stream and pond, 3 acres; land, including roads, 3697 acres.

Another object of interest is the dwelling of Mr. John P. Cushing, about two miles from Harvard University. This is one of the most elaborate and costly private edifices in New England. The grounds comprise about sixty acres, commanding a very extensive prospect, and including every tree, shrub, plant and flower that will live or flourish in this latitude. These grounds are laid out with exquisite taste, in spacious lawns, groves and walks,—extensive outbuildings for maintaining a uniform degree of temperature throughout the year for the cultivation of the flowers and fruits of every country and climate of the world. Portions of Fresh Pond and Mount Auburn also lie on the eastern borders of the town.

We are indebted for many of these particulars to an interesting "Historical Sketch of Watertown, by Convers Francis, D. D., of Cambridge," a pamphlet now scarce, but which should be reproduced for the benefit of thousands of the present generation, who would be glad to see the sketch in a cheap form.

The valuation of Watertown at the present time, according to the report of the State Valuation Committee, is \$2,180,698, and in that respect is exceeded by only three other towns in the county, viz. Medford, Newton, and Waltham.

There are in the town five places of public worship, viz. Unitarian, of which Rev. Mr. Davis is pastor; Baptist. Rev. Mr. Edwards; Methodist. Universalist, and Catholic. The Unitarian Church was formerly under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Francis, now of Harvard University. It has once been destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt with great taste and elegance.

In this town, one of the first mills for the manufacture of cotton fabrics was established by the late Seth Bemis, Esq. He was the first in this county to manufacture cotton duck, and it shows the great advance made in the means of locomotion, to state that Mr. Bemis was in the habit of sending his duck to Baltimore and other Southern places in wagons, which were gone for a month, or more, bringing home flour, tobacco, and other Southern products in return. There is also in the town a paper mill.

CHARLESTOWN,

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.



Charlestown was settled in the year 1623. It is the oldest town in Middlesex County, and one of the oldest in the State. It derives its name from King Charles I., the reigning sovereign of England at that time. The Indian name of the settlement was Mishawam.

The objects well worth visiting in Charlestown are 1. Bunker Hill Monument. 2. The Navy Yard. 3. The State Penitentiary. 4. The Ice Houses.

Charlestown is situated on a peninsula, with the harbor on the east, the Mystic river and Chelsea on the north; Charles river on the South; and on the west Somerville, with which it is connected by a narrow strip of land called *the Neck*. With Malden on the northwest, Charlestown is connected by a bridge 2120 feet in length, opened for travel on the 23d of September, 1788. A bridge one mile in length leads from the Navy Yard due north to Chelsea. This was formerly the great thoroughfare from Boston to Salem, via Chelsea and Lynn. Now the bridge is used for local travel only, the Eastern Railroad being the general means of conveyance to Lynn, Salem, Newburyport, Nahant, thence to Portsmouth, Portland, &c.

There is here a terminus of the Fitchburg Railroad, and the depot for the freight received by this road, from Vermont and portions of Massachusetts.

Bunker Hill and its monument are among the noted objects in the vi-

cinity of Boston. These should not be neglected by the stranger in his visit to the metropolis.

The Navy Yard.—Admittance to strangers is readily granted. An omnibus leaves Brattle street, Boston, every hour for the Navy Yard, fare 10 cents, or the visitors, after examining the monument, will find the Navy Yard within five minutes reach, at the foot of Bunker Hill. The walls of the yard enclose about sixty acres. At this time the Ohio 74 and the Vermont 74 gun ships are moored at the wharf. The frigate Independence lies a few yards in the stream, and is used as a receiving vessel for new recruits. The timber dock near the dry dock is used as a receptacle for timber, where it is kept some years, preparatory to its deposit under the large timber shed.

The Dry Dock is one of the first objects to visit. Its dimensions are as follows:—Length of floor from head mitre sill, 223 feet; depth of the dock, 30 feet; width of body of the dock, 86 feet; width at top altar, 82 feet; second, 78 feet; third, 70 feet, &c.; width of passage at the floating gate, 61½ feet; whole length of stone work, 235½ feet. This work was commenced on the 10th July, 1827, and occupied six years in the course of construction, under the direction of Col. Loammi Baldwin. The entire cost was \$ 677,589, including the cost of engine house, engine and pumping apparatus. The dock was opened for public exhibition on the 24th of June, 1833. The frigate Constitution was the first vessel docked here.

Bunker Hill Monument should be visited in clear weather only. The view from its summit is probably not exceeded in extent or beauty by that from any eminence in the country.

Visitors from Boston can ride over in one of the omnibuses which leave Brattle Street every half hour. Distance 1½ mile. Fare 10 cents. Admission to the monument 12½ cents for each person, payable at the entrance. All the money received here is appropriated to improving the grounds and keeping them in order.

The corner-stone of the monument was laid on the 17th of June, 1825, by General Lafayette, in the presence of a vast multitude, among whom were forty of the survivors of the battle, precisely fifty years after the memorable battle of Bunker Hill. At the laying of the corner-stone, an address was delivered by Daniel Webster. The depth, however, at which the corner-stone was laid was insufficient to resist the action of the frost, and another foundation was laid twelve feet under ground, and on the 21st of July, 1827, the base, fifty feet in diameter, was completed. The work was superintended by Mr. Solomon Willard, who generously contributed one thousand dollars in aid of the monument fund and gave three years' services without remuneration.

The structure consists of ninety courses of Quincy granite (six below the surface of the ground and eighty-four above), each course two feet eight inches in thickness. The whole quantity of stone used was about

6700 tons, of which 2800 tons were laid in the first fourteen courses. The base is thirty feet square, and the column gradually lessens until it becomes fifteen feet at the apex.

The inclosure on Bunker Hill, in the centre of which the monument stands, contains nearly six acres, being 417 feet from North to South, and 400 feet from East to West. The work received essential aid from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association.

At the great battle on the 17th of June, 1775, there were about eight hundred of the British killed, and eight hundred wounded and missing. Among the killed were not less than eighty officers. Of the Americans there were one hundred killed, and three hundred wounded, and thirty or forty missing. The battle began about three o'clock P. M. and continued between two and three hours. The number of troops engaged in defence of the fort and ground was about 3,000, and that of the British was estimated at 4,000.

The foundation of the Monument is laid in lime mortar, the other portions of the column are laid in lime mortar, intermixed with cinders, iron filings, and hydraulic cement. Within the shaft is a round, hollow cone, the outside diameter of which is ten feet, and at the top is six feet. This hollow chamber is seven feet in diameter at the base. It was here that the practical demonstration was made, in May, 1851, of Mr Foucault's illustration of the rotation of the earth.

Around this hollow chamber winds a spiral flight of stone steps, two hundred and ninety-five in number, with a rise of eight inches each. In the monument, and the cone also, there are numerous apertures for conveying light and air into the whole interior of the structure. Having ascended these steps, the visitor arrives at a chamber seventeen feet in height, and eleven feet in diameter, with four windows, opening to the four cardinal points. Above this chamber is the cap piece of the apex, a single stone weighing two and a half tons, and three feet six inches thick, and four feet square at its base. This was raised on the 23d of July, 1842. The precise height of the monument is 221 feet.

In September, 1840, a fair was held in Faneuil Hall, under the management of the ladies of Boston, for the purpose of raising sufficient funds for the completion of the monument. With the proceeds of the fair, added to private donations, the sum of \$55,000 was raised, which was sufficient to complete the work. The entire cost of the monument was \$156,276.

The completion of this great enterprise was celebrated on the 17th of June, 1843, (eighteen years after its commencement,) on which occasion Daniel Webster was again the orator. President Tyler and his cabinet were then present. In the upper chamber of the monument may be seen two small cannon, which had been used in the battle of 1775, and which afterward came into the possession of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. These two cannon have been named *Hancock* and *Adams*.

The latter was burst by the company in firing a salute. The following inscription appears upon each gun, —

“SACRED TO LIBERTY.

This is one of four cannons which constituted the whole train of field artillery possessed by the British Colonies of North America at the commencement of the war, on the 19th of April, 1775. This cannon and its fellow, belonging to a number of citizens of Boston, were used in many engagements during the war. The other two, the property of the government of Massachusetts, were taken by the enemy. By order of United States in Congress assembled, May 19th, 1788.”

North Window. — From the north window the visitor may perceive Malden northwest, Chelsea on the north, and Lynn, Nahant and Beach, on the northeast. Chelsea bridge lies on a line with Nahant, whose beach appears at this distance like a tape string. On the left of the bridge may be seen the Naval Hospital of the United States, with the dwelling-house of the superintendent, and extensive grounds attached. Malden is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the monument.

Between Chelsea and Lynn is the ancient town of Saugus, nine miles, one of the stopping places of the Eastern Railroad. Phillips' beach in Lynn is also visible, a place much resorted to in the summer. Cape Ann, in the dim distance, is the most northerly point of land in Massachusetts Bay.

East Window. — From this opening the visitor beholds the Navy Yard, at the foot of Bunker Hill, together with the ropewalk, ships of war, dry-dock, &c. (For particulars see the page devoted to the Navy Yard, page 17.) One mile beyond the Navy Yard is seen East Boston, with the Cunard steamers, railroad, iron foundry, East Boston sugar-house, Eastern Railroad depot, the Maverick hotel. Beyond East Boston may be seen Governor's Island, with an indistinct view of Fort Warren on its summit, and in the distance, Long Island lighthouse, and also the Boston (outer) lighthouse. The latter is a little to the left of the East Boston sugar-house. Also Deer Island, on which may be conspicuously seen the new almshouse, described on page 174 of this work.

On the right of these objects may be seen Castle Island, distant three miles, on which is built Fort Independence. Thompson's Island, with the farm school for boys. From this window the observer has a full view of Boston harbor, extending from Nantasket on the north to Hingham on the south, including about seventy-five square miles, and about one hundred islands. On the outside of the harbor, over the ship-houses of the Navy Yard, may be seen the outer Brewster island.

West Window. — From this position the larger part of Charlestown is visible, — its public square on the left and Town Hall, — on the right, the State's prison, newly enlarged; the Fitchburg, Lowell, and Boston and Maine railroads, each having a separate bridge across Charles river; be-

yond them, over the State's prison, may be seen East Cambridge and its court house and glass-works; the tall chimney, 230 feet in height, used for the escape of the smoke of the glass-works; Cambridgeport in the same direction, two miles; Brighton, five miles. Due west will be seen Old Cambridge, with its college buildings, observatory, churches, &c.; Mount Auburn in the dim distance, five miles from the monument; the McLean asylum for the insane, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, is a conspicuous building. In the same direction. Somerville, a new town laid off from Charlestown. To the right of these is West Cambridge, distant six miles; Medford six miles. a little to the north, on the Mystic river, a famous place for ship building.

From this window (immediately over the observatory) may be seen, in clear weather, Wachusett mountain, near Princeton, Worcester county, fifty-two miles distant from Boston, west by north, 2018 feet above the harbor of Boston. (This harbor is also visible from the summit of the mountain.) Also Monadnoc mountain (over West Cambridge), Kearsage and the White Mountains, all in New Hampshire. Near the hospital may be seen Winter hill, the location of Washington's army in 1775-76, also the ruins of the Catholic convent on Mount Benedict. This building was destroyed by a mob in the year 1834, but no reparation has yet been made by the town or by the State. (In Philadelphia and Baltimore, similar outbreaks occurred, and those cities were compelled to reimburse the parties for their losses in property.)

Within the limits of the town may be seen the old burial-ground, where lie the remains of John Harvard, the founder of the University, who died September 26, 1628. Within a few yards of the monument may be seen Charlestown high school, dedicated June 17, 1848.

South Window. — From this position we observe the whole city of Boston, with its three hills, — Fort hill, Copp's hill, and Beacon hill. The gas works at the end of the first bridge; Charles river bridge, 1503 feet in length; Warren bridge, 1390 feet; the Fitchburg railroad bridge; the Maine railroad bridge; Lowell railroad bridge; East Cambridge bridge; Old Cambridge bridge, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant; the Western avenue leading to Brookline. On the extreme left of the city of Boston may be seen the shipping, Long wharf, Central wharf, the old North church, &c. In the centre, the Fitchburg railroad depot (Egyptian architecture), Boston and Lowell railroad depot, Boston and Maine railroad depot.

The State House is the most prominent object, with its immense dome, to the left of which are the Park Street and Hollis Street Church steeples. Over the North End church, farthest to the left, with a tall spire, is visible in the distance the asylum for the blind, a prominent object; and in the horizon, the towns of Weymouth, Quincy, Dorchester; and in the harbor, Sheep island, Thompson's island (with the farm school), Quincy bay, Squantum, Savin hill in Dorchester, a summer resort; the Old Colony railroad, immediately over the Old State House; Roxbury, Mt. Pleasant, &c.

LOWELL, MIDDLESEX COUNTY.



THIS thriving city was incorporated as a town, March 1, 1826, and became a city in February, 1836. It was originally termed *Wamesit*, and in the year 1726 was annexed to the town of Chelmsford.

"The first efforts to promote manufactures in this place were made in 1813. In consequence of the restrictions that were laid on commerce, and of the war with Great Britain, the attention of many enterprising men was directed to domestic manufactures. Capt. Phineas Whiting and Capt. Josiah Fletcher, having selected an eligible site on Concord river, at the Wamesit falls, about a hundred rods from the Merrimac, erected, at the expense of about \$ 3,000, a large wooden building for a cotton manufactory. In 1818, they sold their buildings, and their right to the water-power, to Mr. Thomas Hurd. Mr. Hurd afterwards fitted up the wooden factory, and erected a large brick one and several dwelling-houses, and improved the same for fabricating woollen goods. The woollen factory was destroyed by fire on the 30th of June, 1826, but was rebuilt immediately after. Mr. Hurd continued the business till the great pressure in 1828, when he was compelled to assign his property for the benefit of his creditors, and which was afterwards purchased by the Middlesex Company.

"About the year 1820, Messrs. Patrick T. Jackson, Nathan Appleton, and Kirk Boott, of Boston, entered into a design to form a company for the purpose of manufacturing cotton goods, particularly calicoes. They accordingly commenced an inquiry for a suitable water privilege. A large number of privileges were examined, and, for various reasons, rejected. At length Mr. Paul Moody, then connected with the manufacturing estab-

lishments at Waltham, while on a visit to his friends in Amesbury, met with Mr. Worthen, a gentleman of taste, with views congenial to his own, to whom he mentioned that an extensive water privilege was wanted by the above-named gentlemen. Mr. Worthen replied, 'Why do they not purchase the land around the Pawtucket falls, in Chelmsford? They can put up as many works as they please, and never want for water.' This conversation resulted in a visit of these gentlemen to this place, and from observation they were both satisfied that the privilege was exactly what was wanted. The Pawtucket canal was immediately purchased by Messrs. Jackson, Appleton, and Boott.

"This canal was projected about the year 1790, and the proprietors were incorporated in 1792, by the name of 'The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimac River.' It was open for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of wood and lumber from the interior to Newburyport. It is about one mile and a half in length, had four sets of locks, and was built at the expense of \$50,000. Its direction is nearly east, and it enters Concord river, just above its junction with the Merrimac, where the water is thirty-two feet lower than at the head of the Pawtucket falls.

"It is worthy of remark, that a few years before the purchase was made by Messrs. Jackson, Appleton, and Boott, an engineer was sent to examine this place, by a number of gentlemen in Boston, who made a report that there was no water privilege here. The company made the first purchase of real estate on the 2d of November, 1821. They began their work about the 1st of April, 1822. On the 10th of July, they began to dig the canal broader and deeper, and let the water into it about the 1st of September, 1823. Five hundred men were constantly employed in digging and blasting. The gunpowder used in blasting amounted to \$6,000, at one shilling per pound. The whole expense of digging the canal was about \$120,000. It is now sixty feet wide, has three sets of locks, and the water in it is eight feet deep, and is calculated to supply about fifty mills. In digging this canal, ledges were found considerably below the old canal, which bore evident traces of its having once been the bed of the river. Many places were found worn into the ledge, as there usually are in falls, by stones kept constantly in motion by the water; some of these cavities were one foot or more in diameter and two feet deep.

"The company was first incorporated by the name of the 'Merrimac Manufacturing Company.' In 1825, a new company was formed, called the 'Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Merrimac River,' to whom the Merrimac Manufacturing Company sold all the water privilege and all their real estate, together with the machine shop and its appurtenances, reserving water power sufficient for five factories and the print works, and also the buildings occupied for boarding-houses, and the land on which they are situated."

Lowell has grown very rapidly since its first settlement in the year 1822. In 1830, the travel and business between Boston and Lowell had become so great, that a charter was obtained for the Lowell Railroad. This work was prosecuted with great energy, and was opened for travel in June, 1835. The distance from the Boston depot to Lowell is twenty-five miles and one thousand feet. An expensive cutting through solid rocks on this route, 600 feet in length, was made at a cost of \$40,000. There are now eight trains daily between the two cities. Fare, sixty cents for a single ticket. Season tickets, for three months, \$22.50; six months, \$41.25; twelve months, \$75.

The population of Lowell, in 1828, was 3,532; in 1840, it was 20,796; in 1850, it was 33,385. The present capital employed in the mills and machine shops is above \$16,000,000.

THE LOWELL MANUFACTORIES.

The following statistical details have been derived from a letter sheet circular issued at the office of the Lowell Courier.

They show the capital, number of mills, number of spindles, number of males and females employed in each of the Lowell Mills. Together with the weekly consumption of cotton and wool; the number of yards made, dyed, and printed, weekly. Also, the annual consumption of coal, charcoal, firewood, oil, starch and flour, in each of the mills, and the general aggregates. To which are added the dates when operations were commenced, and the current prices of their stocks in the Boston market, June, 1851.

	Commenced.	Capital.	No. Mills.	Spindles.	Looms.
Merrimac Man. Co.,	1823	\$2,500,000	6	69,440	2,108
Hamilton Man. Co.,	1825	1,200,000	1	38,116	1,124
Appleton Company,	1828	600,000	2	17,920	600
Lowell Man. Co.,	1828	1,500,000	3	11,362	151
Middlesex Company,	1832	1,000,000	4	16,310	403
Suffolk Man. Co.,	1832	600,000	3	17,528	590
Tremont Mills.	1832	900,000	2	11,760	557
Lawrence Man. Co.,	1833-4	1,500,000	5	41,800	1,382
Lowell Bleachery,	1832	262,400			
Boott Cotton Mills,	1836	1,200,000	5	49,434	1,432
Mass. Cotton Mills.	1840	1,800,000	6	45,720	1,556
Lowell Machine Shop,	1847	600,000			
Total 12 Companies,		\$12,362,400	40	325,510	9,906

Name of Companies.	Females Employed.	Males.	WEEKLY.		
			Y'ds. Made.	Lbs. Cotton and Wool.	Yards Dyed and Printed.
Merrimac Man. Company,	1,614	645	310,000	74,000	299,000
Hamilton Man. Company,	840	325	200,000	66,000	90,000
Appleton Company,	400	120	150,000	60,000	
Lowell Man. Company,	550	225	110,000	* 86,000	
Middlesex Company,	730	575	20,477	† 33,000	
Suffolk Man. Company,	400	100	120,000	48,000	
Tremont Mills,	400	100	140,000	42,000	
Lawrence Man. Company,	1,200	200	260,000	95,000	
Lowell Bleachery,	20	200			9,000,500
Boott Cotton Mills,	870	262	320,000	90,000	
Mass. Cotton Mills,	1,250	250	475,000	150,000	
Lowell Machine Shop,		700			
Total, 12 Companies,	8,274	3,702	† 2,135,477	744,000	\$ 9,889,000

Name of Companies.	ANNUALLY.				
	Tons Coal.	Bushels Charcoal.	C'rds Wood.	Galls. Oil.	Lbs. Starch.
Merrimac Man. Company,	7,500	3,555	400	7,260	205,000
Hamilton Man. Company,	3,780	2,148	200	6,000	130,000
Appleton Company,	350	1,000		4,000	75,000
Lowell Man. Company,	2,600	2,000		17,000	
Middlesex Company,	4,000	2,000	700	45,000	
Suffolk Man. Company,	340	1,600	30	2,500	100,000
Tremont Mills,	350	900	50	3,600	75,000
Lawrence Man. Company,	1,000	3,000	120	8,217	140,000
Lowell Bleachery,	3,000		500	2,000	260,000
Boott Cotton Mills,	1,100	1,800	70	7,000	190,000
Mass. Cotton Mills,	2,700	2,000	100	12,000	220,000
Lowell Machine Shop,	1,800	15,000	100	3,000	
Total, 12 Companies,	28,520	34,993	2,270	107,577	1,390 000

It will be seen that the average rates of sales of stock are from 58 to 64, and that only two of them are above par.

Average wages of females, clear of board, per week, \$ 2.00.

Average wages of males per day, clear of board, \$ 0.80.

* 50,000 lbs. cotton, 36,000 lbs. wool. † Wool. † Total, 1,190,000 yards cotton, 20,477 yards woolen, 15,000 yards carpets, 40 rugs. \$ 394,000 yards printed, 9,515 yards dyed.

Name of Companies.	ANN.	Warmed.	Agents.	Price of Stock.
	Bbbs. Flour.			
Merrimac Man. Co.,	750	Steam.	I. Hinkley,	\$ 1,160 to 1,180
Hamilton Company,	200	"	John Avery.	720 to 760
Appleton Company,		"	George Motley.	600 to 700
Lowell Man. Co.,		"	Alexander Wright.	400 to 500
Middlesex Company,	{	Fur. &	W. T. Mann.	800 to 900
Suffolk Man. Co.,		Steam.	John Wright.	600 to 700
Tremont Mills,	50	"	C. L. Tilden.	500 to 600
Lawrence Man. Co.,		"	W. S. Southworth.	700 to 780
Lowell Bleachery,	600	"	C. A. Babcock.	200 to 220
Boott Cotton Mills,		"	Linus Child.	850 to 900
Mass. Cotton Mills,	40	"	Joseph White.	700 to 750
Lowell Machine Shop,		"	W. A. Burke.	500 to 525
Total, 12 Companies,	1,640			

Medium produce of a loom, No. 14 yarn, yards per day, 45.

Medium produce of a loom, No. 30 yarn, yards per day, 33.

Average per spindle, yards per day, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

The Middlesex Company make use annually of 6,000,000 teasles, 1,716,000 lbs. fine wool, 80,000 lbs. glue, \$60,000 worth dye-stuffs, and \$17,000 worth of soap. They also own the Wamesit Carpet Mill, on the Concord river, where are consumed annually, 93,600 lbs. coarse wool, and 36,400 lbs. of worsted yarn, producing 91,000 yards ingrain carpeting.

In addition to the above, the Merrimac Manufacturing Company use 1,000,000 lbs. of madder, 380,000 lbs. copperas, 60,000 lbs. alum, 50,000 lbs. sumac, 40,000 lbs. soap, 45,000 lbs. indigo, per annum.

The mills are now lighted with gas, — lessening thereby the consumption of oil.

Other manufactures are produced in the city, than those specified above, of a value of \$1,500,000, employing a capital of \$400,000, and about 1,500 hands.

There are four Banks, — the Lowell, capital \$200,000; the Railroad, capital \$600,000; the Appleton, capital \$150,000; the Prescott, capital \$150,000.

The population of Lowell, in 1828, was 3,532. In 1840, it was 20,796; in 1850, it was 33,385. Increase in ten years, 12,589.

The Lowell Machine Shop, included among the above mills, can furnish machinery complete for a mill of 6,000 spindles, in three months, and a mill can be built in the same time.

The several manufacturing companies have established a hospital for

the convenience and comfort of persons employed by them respectively when sick, which is under the superintendence of one of the best surgeons and physicians.

There are two institutions for savings, the Lowell and the City. The Lowell had on deposit, the first Saturday in November, 1850, from 4,609 depositors, \$736,628.12. The City, at the same time, had on deposit from 615 depositors, \$75,970.51. The operatives in the mills are the principal depositors in the above banks.

A vast amount of laudable and successful enterprise of a more strictly private character might not be inappropriately alluded to in this place, not the least of which are the extensive powder mills of Oliver M. Whipple, Esq., and the paper and batting mills of Perez O. Richmond, Esq., both on the Concord river, within the precincts of the city. Messrs. Fiske & Norcross's extensive lumber-yard and sawmills, on the Merrimac, are also worthy of notice.

A reservoir of great capacity has been built on the high ground in Belvidere, east of the city, for the purpose of furnishing a ready supply of water to any part of the city in cases of fire. The water is conveyed into the reservoir by force pumps from the Lowell Machine Shop. Pipes are laid from the reservoir to various parts of the city, at which points hose can be attached to the hydrants without delay, when necessary.

BROOKLINE, NORFOLK COUNTY.

This is one of the most delightful towns in the vicinity of Boston. It is one of the many towns within a small circuit of the metropolis, that are becoming the residences of the Boston merchants. Brookline lies on the north bank of Charles river, and distant from two to five miles from Boston. Wood, in his "New England's Prospect," in 1633, says: — "The inhabitants of Boston, for their enlargement, have taken to themselves farm-houses in a place called Muddy River, two miles from the town, where there is good ground, large timber, and store of marsh land and meadow."

In December, 1686, the inhabitants of Muddy River had obtained an order from the President and Council that said hamlet should henceforth be free from town rates to the town of Boston, and have the privilege of meeting "annually to choose three men to manage their affairs." The conditions of this grant were, that the town should bear their own expenses, erect a school-house, and maintain a reading and writing master.

Brookline was incorporated as a town, November 13, in the year 1705. It is supposed that the name was adopted from the circumstance that Smelt brook was a boundary between this town and Cambridge; and that

another brook, which falls into Muddy River, was the boundary between Brookline and Roxbury. Further particulars of the settlement of the town may be found in the *Century Sermon*, delivered by the late Rev. Doctor Pierce. He remarks, — "Previously to its incorporation in 1700 it formed a part of Boston; and was denominated Muddy River, from the stream which is one of its eastern boundaries. It was assigned to the inhabitants of Boston, on account of their narrow limits within the peninsula. They used to transport their cattle over the water to this place while the corn was on the ground at Boston, and bring them to town in the winter. Finding it highly inconvenient to attend town business at Boston, and increasing in numbers and in wealth, they were at length incorporated."

In the year 1717, the first church in Brookline was established, and in 1718, the Rev. James Allen was ordained first minister.

The Western avenue, leading from the foot of Beacon Street in Boston to Brookline, was an important improvement for both towns, and was opened for public use on the 2d of July, 1821.

There are yet remains of the Fort on Sewall's Point, one of the breast works erected in Brookline in the Revolutionary war. A road now divides this relic of the struggle for liberty in 1775-76. This was one of the strongest positions taken by the American army at that period.

Brookline, in 1851, is noted for its variety of surface: numerous gardens, highly cultivated; fine dwellings; picturesque views and pleasant drives. It furnishes some of the most beautiful sites near Boston for the erection of private residences. Brookline contained, in the year 1840, 1,112 inhabitants; in 1850, the number had increased to 2,353. During the same period, its property valuation had increased from \$700,000 to \$5,400,000. There are now three churches, and another about to be erected; five public school-houses, including a part of the town house used for school-rooms. The town covers about 4,400 acres, and is to a great extent under high cultivation.

The leading object for visitors is the Cochituate reservoir, an elegant structure, of an elliptic shape. The west end of this reservoir is distant 8,966 yards from the Beacon Hill reservoir, and about one mile from the depot in Brookline. The former has a surface of $22\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and will hold one hundred millions of gallons of water, a quantity sufficient for the supply of Boston for the space of two weeks. A branch of the Worcester Railroad runs from the main stem, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Boston, to the Brookline station, distant four miles from the depot in Beach street. On this branch road there are nine trains daily. Fare, ten cents or twelve tickets for one dollar. Per annum, thirty dollars.

CAMBRIDGE, MIDDLESEX COUNTY.



To the stranger passing from Boston to Cambridge, the first impressions of the latter city are far from prepossessing. Huge staring warehouses, exhibiting a marvellous deficiency of paint; unsightly and dilapidated dwelling-houses, singly or in blocks, sad memorials of a short-lived prosperity; innumerable cabins, of mushroom growth, the unmistakeable lurking-places of the Irish; with here and there a half-filled cellar and heaps of charred and blackened timbers, partially overgrown with weeds, or the yet smouldering mass of ruins, attesting the fearful visitations, more or less recent, of the law-defying incendiary; — these are the objects which meet his eye as he passes along the road, through the "Lower Port," to the second or "Little Bridge," so called. A few rods from the latter, on the left, is the extensive establishment of Messrs. Davenport and Bridges, for the manufacture of Railway cars, — almost the first evidence of healthy life and activity which relieves the monotonous desolation of this district, — and not far beyond, in a fork of the road, stands the Universalist Meeting-house, with a tall flag-staff before it, reared in honor of Lafayette, who visited Cambridge in 1824. Signs of life have been more and more apparent as the passenger has approached this point; and now he is in the centre of the business section of the "Port." Following the course of the noble avenue which stretches away, between rows of trees, to the old town, something like a mile beyond, and leaving the Baptist Meeting-house on the left, the first object which attracts attention is the new Athenæum. It

is not yet finished: but coming events cast their shadows before, and one can see that it will be a tolerably good looking building. There, on the opposite side of the way, with a beautiful lawn in front, and shaded by fine old trees, is a truly noble mansion. Previous to the Revolution it was owned and occupied by Ralph Inman, a wealthy tory, who was unceremoniously dispossessed, and his fine house assigned as headquarters to the redoubtable General PUTNAM. The street which leads up to the side entrance of the house perpetuates the name of its original owner. Time was, when not a solitary dwelling stood between the "Inman House" and the mansion of the late Judge Dana, on Dana Hill. But times have changed, and the eye of the beholder now rests upon rows of fine houses and tasteful gardens, the residences, for the most part, of gentlemen who daily visit the metropolis for purposes of business, while they find in Cambridge a pleasant retreat from the noise and bustle of the crowded city. The ridge of land called Dana Hill, which is approached by an almost imperceptible ascent, forms the natural boundary between the "Port" and "Old Cambridge." On the summit of this ridge, on the right-hand side of the road, was located one of the chain of redoubts erected by the Americans at the outset of the Revolution. Traces of it have been visible within a very few years, but they are probably now obliterated in the march of improvement. — that same spirit of progress which made it necessary to cut a road through another old fort, a little beyond the one just mentioned, on the opposite side of the way. The land never having been required for building purposes, *this* redoubt continued in a fine state of preservation, and its embankment and fosse were plainly distinguishable, even at considerable distance. What remains thereof is now concealed by the intervening houses on Putnam street. Still following the "Main street," it is not long before the turrets of Gore Hall, — the library building of the University, — come in sight, and a side glimpse of the other College buildings is obtained through the trees. On the left, opposite Gore Hall, is seen a large, square, old-fashioned house, at a little distance from the street, which is noted as having been the residence of Burzoyne, while prisoner of war, after the battle of Saratoga. With the College yard still on our right, and leaving the University Bookstore and Press on the left, we come to the venerable mansion, which, for more than a hundred years, has been the residence of the Presidents of the College. It is now occupied by the Hon. Edward Everett, Mr. President Sparks preferring to remain in his own house, which is situated in the rear of the College buildings, on the corner of Quincy and Kirkland streets. Next comes the Law School, and then the other College buildings, and here we are at the grand entrance to the College grounds. Opposite is the Unitarian Meeting house; to the right is that of the Baptists; hard by the latter are the buildings of the Scientific School, and in its rear the residence of the late Rev. Abiel Holmes, the well-known American Annualist. Beyond the Unitarian

Meeting-house, with the ancient grave-yard between, is Christ Church ; and still farther beyond may be seen the waving branches of the venerable WASHINGTON ELM ; while to the north stretches the Common on which was mustered the little army, whose responsive shouts first welcomed the great Chieftain of his country.

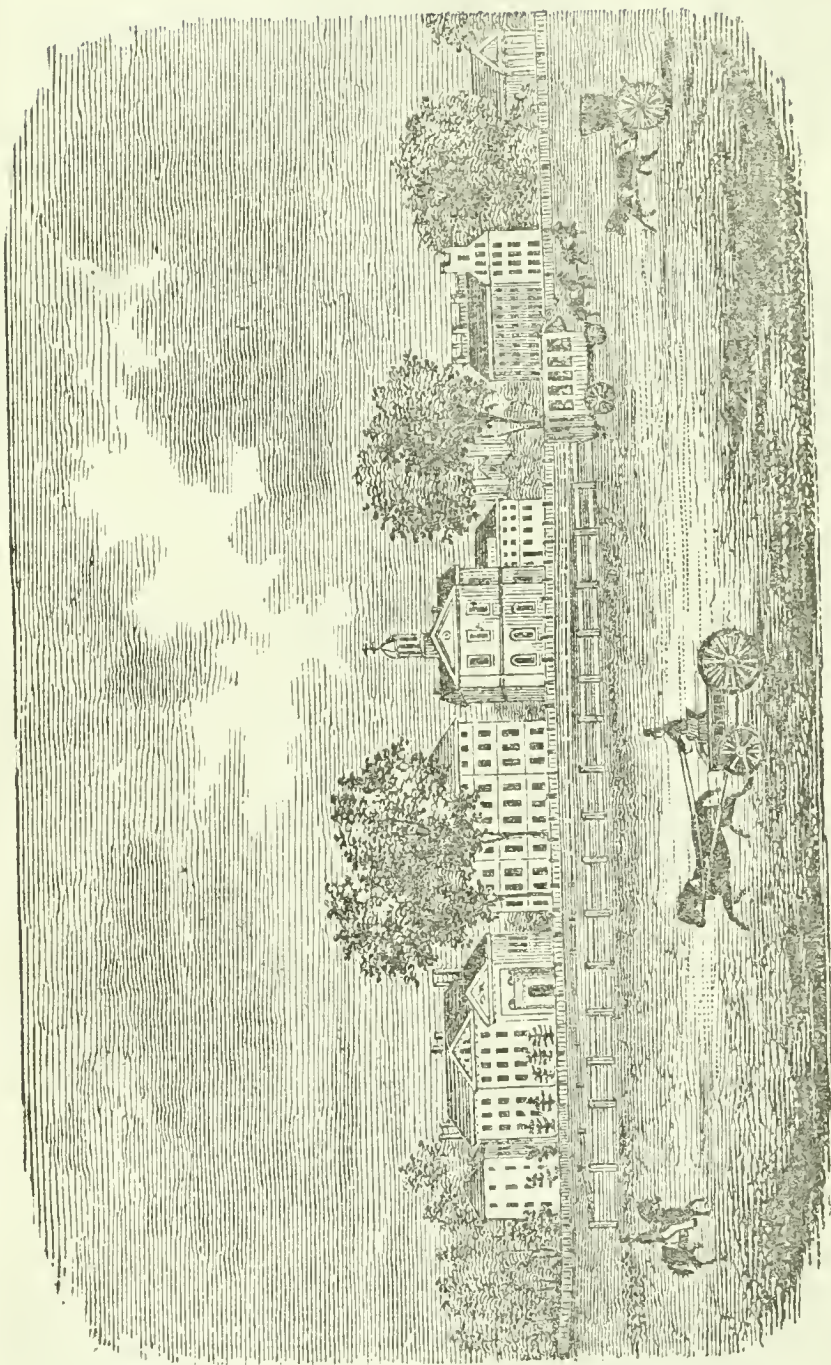
THE UNIVERSITY AT CAMBRIDGE,

commonly called Harvard College, and frequently, though with little propriety, Harvard University ; — terms indiscriminately applied, by those ignorant of its true organization, to one and the same Institution, composed of five distinct DEPARTMENTS, each complete in itself, with its own particular government and body of Instructors, each having its separate funds, its own pupils, and its peculiar objects, but all subject to one supreme head.

These five Departments are, the Academic, or more properly, Collegiate Department, or HARVARD COLLEGE as originally constituted ; and the several Professional and Scientific Schools which have been successively gathered around it. They are all under the general superintendence and management of a board of seven members, called the Corporation, subject to the visitatorial power of the Board of Overseers.

THE CORPORATION is composed of the President, five Fellows, and a Treasurer, respectively chosen, when a vacancy occurs, by the remaining members, with the concurrence of the Overseers. They constitute "one body politic and corporate," established by the Charter of May 31st, 1650, and legally styled "The President and Fellows of Harvard College" ; but being the first, and, during the whole of the 17th century, the only corporate body in the then Province, they acquired the familiar title of "*The Corporation.*" With this board rests the power of appointing all officers, of every description, subject, however, to the approval of the Overseers ; and it is their duty to prescribe the general rules by which each Department is to be governed, and to see that they are carried into effect. The President is the presiding and executive officer of the Corporation ; and it is his duty to call meetings of the board, to report thereto such measures of the Faculty as require their concurrence and approbation, and to act as the ordinary medium of communication between the Corporation and the Overseers.

THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS derives its existence from the Act of the General Court of September 8, 1642, as amended by the Legislature, in March, 1810, and February, 1814. It consists of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Executive Council, and Senate of the Commonwealth, of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and of the President of the University, for the time being, and of fifteen clergymen and fifteen laymen,



HARVARD UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

chosen by the whole body, as vacancies occur, for life, or until they resign their office. His Excellency the Governor, or, in his absence, the Lieutenant-Governor, or the oldest executive or legislative member of the Board, presides at all meetings of the Overseers. It is made the duty of the President to attend the meetings of the Board of Overseers, to report those proceedings of the Corporation which require their concurrence, and annually to make a report to the Overseers, at their legislative session, of the general condition of the University; at which time it is also the duty of the Treasurer to present a general statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Institution.

Each of the five Departments of the University, — the Collegiate Department, and the Medical, Law, Theological, and Scientific Schools, — is under the direction of its appropriate FACULTY, of which the President is *ex-officio* the head. The senior Professor of the respective Professional and Scientific Schools acts as head of the Faculty of the same, and presides at its meetings and on its public occasions, unless the President is present and presides. A Dean may also be appointed by the Faculty of each Professional School, if deemed expedient by the Corporation. The funds which have been given for the support of these several Schools have been placed in the hands of the Corporation, who act as trustees for the donors, to carry their purposes into effect.

All the officers of instruction and government in the University are chosen by the Corporation, with the concurrence of the Overseers, and are subject to removal for inadequate performance or neglect of duty, or misconduct. The PRESIDENT is the executive and official head of the University, and it is his duty to preside on all its public occasions, and to exercise a general supervision over its concerns; to see that the course of instruction and discipline is maintained; and to give all orders necessary to that end, and not inconsistent with the laws.

The ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT is on the third Wednesday in July, on which occasion a public literary exhibition takes place, in the Meeting-house of the First Parish, the various customary and honorary Degrees are conferred, and the ceremonies of the day conclude with the Public Dinner of the Alumni and guests of the University, in Harvard Hall. The regular degrees conferred at this time are those of Bachelor and Master of Arts, for students, in good standing, of the Collegiate Department; and Bachelor of Laws, Doctor in Medicine, and Bachelor in Science, for such student in the Law, Medical, and Scientific Schools, respectively, as have fulfilled the conditions required by the statutes of those Schools. Students in the Divinity School receive an appropriate certificate upon the completion of their course of study.

With these preliminary remarks, we will now proceed to give a succinct view of the history, and present condition of the Institution, in its two great branches, the Collegiate Department or College proper,

and the Professional and Scientific Schools. The former of these constitutes, not merely the historical foundation, but the substantial basis of the Institution, as a seat of liberal education; while the latter have grown into an importance which forcibly illustrates the foresight of our fathers, who, in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, bestowed upon it the name of "THE UNIVERSITY AT CAMBRIDGE," and declared it to be the duty of legislatures and magistrates, in all future periods, to cherish its interests.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

FACULTY.

JARED SPARKS, LL. D., *President.*

James Walker, D. D.; Henry W. Longfellow, A. M.; Cornelius C. Felton, LL. D., *Regent*; Benjamin Pierce, LL. D.; Joseph Lovering, A. M.; Evangelinus A. Sophocles, A. M.; Francis J. Child, A. M.; George M. Lane, A. M.; John M. Marsters, A. B.; Thomas Chase, A. B., *Registrar*; Josiah P. Cook, A. B.

The foundation of Harvard College was laid by the General Court of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, in September, 1636; when "it agreed to give £400 towards a School or College; the next Court to appoint where and what building." In the following year, 1637, the College was ordered to be erected at Newtown, and twelve of the most eminent men of the Colony were appointed "to take order therefor." In 1638, the regular course of Academic studies seems to have commenced, and degrees were conferred, four years afterwards, upon nine young men, most of whom subsequently attained respectability and eminence both in this country and in Europe. In March, 1638-39, it was ordered that the institution should be called HARVARD COLLEGE, in honor of its first and great benefactor, the Rev. John Harvard, of Charlestown, who bequeathed one half of his whole property, and his entire library, amounting to £779.17.2 in money, and more than three hundred volumes, for its benefit.

In August, 1640, "at a meeting of the magistrates and elders at Boston, the Rev. Henry Dunster was by them invited to accept the place of President of the College," which had hitherto been under the supervision of one Nathaniel Eaton, with the title of Master or Professor, "and to him was committed the care and trust of finishing the College buildings and his own lodgings, and the custody of the College stock and such donations as might be added to the increase thereof."

In September, 1642, an act was passed by the General Court, establishing the Board of Overseers. It consisted of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Magistrates of the Colony, with the Teaching Elders of the six next adjoining towns (Cambridge, Watertown, Charlestown, Boston, Roxbury, and Dorchester): who, with the Governor, were intrusted with the sole care and management of the College. This body being found too large to

have the immediate direction of the institution, on the 31st of May, 1650, it was made a Corporation, and received a Charter under the Colony Seal, which subsists to this day.

"The first two Presidents of the College were educated in England; but from 1672 to the present time, our Alma Mater has been under the charge of men who were her own Alumni, who received all their instruction from her, and who devoted themselves to repay the debt by laboring, in every way, to promote her prosperity."

The following is a list of the Presidents of the College and University, from its establishment until the present time:—

Henry Dunster, 1610–1651; Charles Chauncy, 1654–1671–2; Leonard Hoar, 1672–1674–5; Urian Oakes, 1675–1681; John Rogers, 1682–1684; Increase Mather, 1685–1701; Samuel Willard, Vice-President, 1701–1707; John Leverett, 1707–8–1721; Benjamin Wadsworth, 1725–1736–7; Edward Holyoke, 1737–1769; Samuel Locke, 1770–1773; Samuel Langdon, 1774–1780; Joseph Willard, 1781–1801; Samuel Webber, 1806–1810; John Thornton Kirkland, 1810–1828; Josiah Quincy, 1829–1845; Edward Everett, 1846–1849; Jared Sparks, 1849.

"Young men are admitted, when qualified by a prescribed amount of literary attainments, into the Academical [or Collegiate] Department, at about the average age of sixteen; and they pursue the usual course of a four years' College education, under the immediate instruction of nine Professors, four Tutors, and three special Instructors. During the first two years all the studies are prescribed, and a pretty thorough acquaintance is obtained with Greek, Latin, and Mathematics; and the study of History, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Natural History, and Modern Languages is begun.

"In the last two years of College life, the pursuit of the higher branches of Mathematics, and the attainment of critical skill in the Ancient Languages, together with further acquaintance with the Modern Languages, are made elective studies; and the others which have been enumerated are continued, with the addition of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Physics, and Political Science, in order to complete what is regarded as necessary for the foundation of those acquirements, and those habits of mind, which are indispensable to all who desire to be considered as cultivated or well-educated men, in the present age of the world.

"Four of the College buildings are occupied by the Undergraduates as lodgings, and afford accommodation for about half of their number, the rooms being assigned to the students, from time to time, by the Faculty. Four other buildings are used for public purposes. Harvard Hall contains a lecture-room, the cabinet of minerals and shells, with a few fossils, and a large hall for Commencement dinners and other occasions on which the Alumni assemble. This hall is adorned with the portraits of many of the past officers and benefactors of the Institution. Holden Chapel is converted into lecture-rooms, used at present for the lectures on Anatomy and

Chemistry. University Hall contains the Chapel and several recitation and lecture-rooms. Gore Hall contains the library.

"The funds which have been given for the support of the Academical [or Collegiate] Department, which is the earliest of the Schools here established, the original and true HARVARD COLLEGE, are the following : —

Funds given by various persons towards the payment of the salaries of Professors, and maintaining the Botanic Garden,		\$ 230,236.81
Funds appropriated to the Library,		10,960.99
Funds for Prizes,		7,930.86
Funds for Exhibitions, or aid to indigent students,		33,993.77
The stock account, or general fund derived from unrestricted donations, and from occasional balances. The actual value of this fund at the present time is		191,920.60
Total,		<u>\$ 525,093.03</u>

"The income of this sum, at five per cent. per annum, which is as much as can be obtained, on an average of years, is \$ 26,254.65, whereas the annual expenses of the College now exceed \$ 40,000. It will be observed that more than \$ 330,000 are appropriated, by the donors, to salaries of Professors, the Library, Prizes, and Exhibitions; while, beside these objects, there are salaries to be provided for many other necessary officers, and funds for repairs, and unavoidable expenses of various descriptions; so that it can be no matter of wonder to any one who considers the facts, that an annual deficiency of about \$ 20,000 is to be made up by a tax on the students. This is about \$ 75 or \$ 80 each; and if it were by itself, not mingled with other charges necessarily incurred in consequence of the removal of the young man from the paternal roof, it would by no means be regarded as excessive, for the amount of instruction obtained. Good schools, in many parts of the country, for younger persons than Undergraduates, often cost as much, and even more. It is undoubtedly burdensome to many, and for that reason the importance of the Beneficiary Fund is very great; and the advantage derived from it, as well as from another fund in the hands of trustees for a like purpose, is inestimable. But it is easy to see that so large an apparatus of officers and buildings can hardly be maintained at less cost; and that the best way in which the liberally disposed can now serve the interests of education at Cambridge, is by unrestricted donations.

"It should be seen, also, that the pecuniary resources of the College, properly so called, instead of amounting, as is supposed by many persons who take a hasty glance at the annual statement of the Treasurer, to nearly \$ 800,000, in reality amount only to the above-named sum of \$ 525,000; and even from this a large deduction should be made, on account of property

of an unproductive nature held by the College. In fact, the productive funds of the institution do not exceed \$450,000."

By the laws of the Institution, no person is permitted to hold any executive office in *Harvard College*, who has the pastoral care of a Church, that of the University alone excepted, or who sustains any civil office except that of Justice of the Peace; and whoever accepts such pastoral care, or civil office, is considered as resigning his place, and the same is thenceforth deemed vacant.

The immediate care and government of the Undergraduates, or students in the Collegiate Department, is vested in the President of the University, the Professors not exempted by the tenure of their office, and the Tutors; who are denominated the "COLLEGE FACULTY." When requested by the President or by the Board, those Professors and other officers, usually exempted from the duty of attendance upon the meetings thereof, are associated with, and act for the time as, members of the Faculty. The Faculty appoint one of their number to act as the particular officer of each Class, and to serve as the ordinary medium of communication between the student and the Faculty. MONITORS are also appointed, and their duties and compensations fixed, by the Faculty. One of the Faculty is appointed by the Corporation to the office of REGISTRAR, and receives a salary determined by the Corporation. It is his duty to keep a record of the votes and orders passed by the College Faculty, furnish certified copies of the same when requisite, and perform such other services, properly pertaining to his office, as may be directed by the President or the Faculty.

The officers resident within the College walls constitute a permanent standing committee, called the PARIETAL COMMITTEE. This Committee has particular cognizance of all offences against good order and decorum.

It being the design of the Government of the University that the Faculty should be invested with ample power to administer the instruction and discipline of the College, they are desired and expected, at all times, to propose to the Corporation such laws and measures as they may deem requisite or useful for the effectual discharge of their functions.

The QUALIFICATIONS for ADMISSION to the Collegiate Department are from time to time determined and prescribed by the Faculty, with the approbation of the Corporation. The examination of candidates for admission to the Freshman Class occupies two days, and takes place in University Hall, on the Monday and Tuesday of the Commencement week, beginning precisely at 6 o'clock, A. M., on Monday morning. Attendance on both days is required. No candidate will be examined unless it is intended that, if admitted, he shall immediately join his class; and no person will be received at any other time than the beginning of a Term, except in extraordinary cases, at the discretion of the Faculty.

CANDIDATES for admission to the Freshman Class are examined in the following books:—

LATIN DEPARTMENT. — The whole of Virgil; the whole of Cæsar's Commentaries; Cicero's Select Orations, Folsom's edition; Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, including Prosody; and in writing Latin.

GREEK DEPARTMENT. — Felton's Greek Reader; Sophocles's Greek Grammar, including Prosody; and in writing Greek with the Accents.

MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT. — Davies's and Hill's Arithmetics; Euler's Algebra, or Davies's First Lessons in Algebra to "The Extraction of the Square Root"; and "An Introduction to Geometry and the Science of Form, prepared from the most approved Prussian Text-Books," as far as the Seventh Section, "Of Proportions."

HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT. — Worcester's Elements of History, ("Ancient History"); Worcester's Geography, ("Ancient Geography.")

Students may be admitted to advanced standing, at any part of the College course previous to the Second Term of the Senior year. In order to such admission to advanced standing, the candidate must appear, on examination, to be well versed in the following studies: — 1. In the studies required for admission to the Freshman Class. 2. In all the required studies pursued by the class for which he is offered. 3. And, in the *elective studies*, one out of the three departments of Greek, Latin, and Mathematics, pursued by the class for which he is offered. He must also pay to the Steward, at the rate of \$45 per annum, according to the standing to which he is admitted. Any student, however, who has a regular dismission from another College, may be admitted to the same standing, if, on examination, he is found qualified, without any pecuniary consideration. This charge for advanced standing is also remitted to indigent students

Every candidate, before examination, must produce proper testimonials of a good moral character, and, after being accepted on examination, must give a bond, with sureties, of which one at least must belong to this Commonwealth, to the satisfaction of the Steward of the College, in the sum of four hundred dollars, to pay all charges accruing under the laws and customs of the University. A certificate that such bond has been given must be exhibited to the President, before any person can be admitted to the privileges of the institution.

The Lectures and Exercises, to be attended and performed by the students, are arranged, from time to time, in the manner most favorable to their progress, by the College Faculty. The following is the arrangement at the present time.

FRESHMEN. — *First Term.* — Greek, Latin, Mathematics, and History. *Second Term.* — Greek, Latin, Mathematics, and Chemistry.

SOPHOMORES. — *First Term.* — Rhetoric, Mathematics, Greek, Latin, Chemistry, and French. *Second Term.* — Rhetoric, History, Mathematics, Greek, Latin, French, and Natural History.

JUNIORS. — *First Term.* — Philosophy, History, Physics, Rhetoric, and

Greek Literature (the latter by Lectures). *Second Term.* — Rhetoric, Physics, Philosophy, and Roman Literature (the latter by Lectures).

SENIORS. — *First Term.* — Philosophy, Rhetoric, Physics, and Modern Literature (the latter by Lectures). *Second Term.* — Political Science, History, Rhetoric, Philosophy, Physics, and Modern Literature (the latter by Lectures).

ELECTIVE STUDIES. — In addition to the above, which are prescribed studies, every member of the Junior and Senior Classes must, from several others, select one in which he will have three exercises a week throughout the year, as follows : —

A student in the Junior Class must select either Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Spanish, or German ; and, in the Senior Class, either Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Spanish, German, Italian, or Hebrew. Only one of these studies can be taken ; and after the choice is made, the student must continue in the same study during the year. He receives credit on the scale for his recitations in this as in the prescribed studies.

Any student, who desires it, may have additional instruction three times a week in some one of the studies mentioned above which he does not select. That is, members of the Junior Class, who choose Latin, Mathematics, or Spanish, may join the section in Greek, or German ; and those who choose Greek or German, may do the same in Latin, Mathematics, or Spanish. And members of the Senior Class, who choose Greek, Italian, or German, may take, as an extra study, Latin, Mathematics, Spanish, or Hebrew ; and those who choose Latin, Mathematics, Spanish, or Hebrew, may take, as an extra study, Greek, Italian, or German. No credit will be given on the scale of rank for recitations in an extra study, and no student can take more than one such study. Every student, who enters upon an additional study, must continue in it at least one Term, and attend all the exercises of the section which he joins.

On or before the *first day of June*, in each year, every student is required to make a written statement to the Faculty of the elective studies he wishes to pursue the following year, and leave the same at the Regent's office, accompanied, if he be under age, by the approval of his parent or guardian ; it being understood that the branches elected shall, in the opinion of the Faculty, be sufficient, with the prescribed studies, to occupy his time, that the whole is subject to revision by the Faculty, and that the arrangement thereupon made shall, in the case of the required election, be binding for one year. If such notice be omitted, the Faculty makes the selection.

LECTURES on Rhetoric, Modern Literature, Electricity, Geology, and Mineralogy, during the *First Term*, and on Intellectual Philosophy, History or Political Economy, Modern Literature, Magnetism and Electro-Magnetism, Anatomy, Zoology, and Chemistry, during the *Second Term*. before the SENIOR CLASS : and on History, Electricity, and Greek Litera-

ture, during the *First Term*, and on Magnetism and Electro-Magnetism, Botany, and Roman Literature, during the *Second Term*, before the JUNIOR CLASS; are delivered by the Professors in those respective departments. Attendance upon these Lectures is in some cases required, in others optional, but in all, advantageous. A course of Lectures on Chemistry is also given to the Freshmen and Sophomores, in connection with recitations from a text-book.

A PUBLIC EXAMINATION of all the Classes takes place each Term. The Committees of Examination are appointed annually by the Overseers, at their meeting in January, either from their own body, or from the community at large; and a day is appointed by the Faculty, for the examination of each class in every branch of study pursued by them, at such times as the Faculty may deem expedient; seasonable notice thereof being given by the President to each member of the Examining Committees, who make report to the Overseers of the general condition of each department, and of the degree of thoroughness and exactness with which each branch of study has been pursued.

PRAYERS, with the reading of the Scriptures, are attended in the College Chapel morning and evening. All the Students are required to be present; as they are also at public worship in the Chapel on the Sabbath, except such as have special permission, at the request of their parents or guardians, to attend the Episcopal Church or other Congregations in the city of Cambridge, or elsewhere.

There are two PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS each year, one at each of the semi-annual visitations of the committee of the Overseers. The exercises for these Exhibitions are assigned by the Faculty to meritorious students of the two higher classes. They consist of original compositions for the Seniors, and of translations into and from various languages for the Juniors. The refusal of a student to perform the part assigned him, on either of these occasions, or any act of indecorum in its performance, is regarded as a high offence.

In addition to the above, the following rewards and encouragements for literary exertion and good conduct have been established in the University. 1. DETURS. — A DISTRIBUTION of books, called "Deturs," is made from the income of the Hopkins Foundation, at the beginning of the Academic Year, to meritorious students of the Sophomore Class, and to those Juniors who entered the Sophomore Class, and whose merit would have entitled them to this distinction; and also to such members of the Junior Class, as, not having received them in the Sophomore year, shall, in the course of that year, make decided improvement in scholarship. 2. BOWDOIN PRIZES. — Prizes are annually awarded, by the Faculty, in the Second Term of the Academical Year, to such Resident Graduates and members of the Senior and Junior Classes as shall write the best and second best Dissertations on subjects given out for that purpose, as follows: —

A prize of *fifty dollars* for the best Dissertation by a Resident Graduate, on either of the subjects proposed for writers of that standing ;

A prize of *forty dollars* for the best, and a prize of *thirty dollars* for the second best Dissertation by a member of the Senior Class of Undergraduates, on either of the subjects proposed for that class ;

A prize of *forty dollars* for the best, and a prize of *thirty dollars* for the second best Dissertation by a member of the Junior Class, on either of the subjects proposed for that class ;

Provided there be so many Dissertations worthy of prizes in the opinion of the judges. Instead of the sums of money above named, gold medals of equivalent value will, if preferred, be given to the successful competitors. The merit of the Dissertations is adjudged by Committees appointed for that purpose by the Faculty, but not of their own number. Prizes are also assigned from the Bowdoin Prize Fund, for Latin and Greek Compositions, Prose and Verse, under the following regulations : —

A prize of *twenty dollars* for the best composition in Latin Prose, or Greek Verse, by a member of the Senior Class.

A prize of *fifteen dollars* for the best composition in Latin Verse or Greek Prose, by a member of the Junior Class.

The value of the prize will be given in books or money, at the option of the successful competitor.

The subjects for the compositions are given out and the prizes awarded by the Latin and Greek Departments, acting, in conjunction with the President, as a committee of the Faculty for that purpose, and no prize will be awarded unless the absolute merit of the composition shall be such as to deserve it. The foregoing prizes are paid from the income of a fund bequeathed by the Hon. James Bowdoin, "for the advancement of useful and polite literature among the residents, as well Graduates as Undergraduates, of the University, in such way and manner as shall be best adapted to excite a spirit of emulation among such residents." 3. BOYLSTON PRIZES. — Agreeably to the institution of the "Boylston Prizes for Elocution," on the day after Commencement in each year there will be held in University Hall, or in the Meeting-house of the First Parish in Cambridge, a public exhibition and trial of the skill and improvement of the Students of the University in elocution. The speakers are not to rehearse their own composition ; but to select pieces in prose or verse from English, Greek, or Latin authors, the selections to be approved by the Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, the proportion in English being at least two out of three. The competitors must be Graduates of the year, or Undergraduates of one of the next two classes ; and their names must be entered with the Professor, at the latest, *fourteen days* before Commencement, no applications being received after that time. The Corporation will, each year, select five gentlemen distinguished for their elocution, either at the bar, in the pulpit, or in the senate, who, with

the Corporation, or a major part of them, will judge of the merits of the competitors, and award the prizes. They will assign five prizes; two first prizes, namely, *fifteen dollars*, or a gold medal of that value, to each of the two best speakers; and three second prizes, namely, *ten dollars*, or a gold medal of that value, to each of the three next best; provided that, if the judges shall be of opinion that none of the competitors have exhibited sufficient skill and improvement to be entitled to the first prizes, they may withhold them. At this exhibition no prompting of the speakers is allowed; and a failure of memory in any one will exclude him from being considered in the assignment of the prizes.

Various bequests and donations have from time to time been made to the President and Fellows, the income of which is appropriated for the aid of deserving students in narrow circumstances. The annual amount thus distributed from this source is about fourteen hundred dollars, which has heretofore been given as a gratuity, in sums ranging from twenty to sixty dollars. As some students prefer to receive the aid in the form of a loan, the Corporation have determined to divide the income of their beneficiary funds into two parts; one of which shall still be given as a gratuity, and the other granted on loan to such students as prefer to receive the aid in that form. Applications for aid from the **BENEFICIARY FUND** are addressed to the President, and must be presented to him on or before *the 15th day of May* in each year, by the parent or guardian, or by the student himself, if of age. The application should state particularly the circumstances of the case, and whether a gratuity or a loan is desired.

In addition to the beneficiary funds here described, of which the President and Fellows are trustees, there is a "**LOAN FUND**," raised a few years since by subscription among the friends of the University, the interest of which, now amounting to about one thousand dollars, is annually distributed to meritorious students desirous of receiving it, in sums ranging from twenty to eighty dollars. This fund is under the control of a Board of Trustees, in Boston; Edward Wigglesworth, Esq., Treasurer. Although it has been in operation but about ten years, one thousand dollars have been already added to the principal by reimbursements to that extent. The applications for the Loan Fund, made in the same manner as for the Beneficiary Fund, by the parent or guardian, or by the student himself, if of age, should be addressed to the President as early as *the 30th day of November*.

Beside the foregoing provisions for the aid of meritorious students, the various **MONITORSHIPS**, &c., amount to about three hundred and fifty dollars a year, which may be considered as an addition, to that extent, to the Beneficiary Funds of the institution.

Meritorious students, whose circumstances require it, may, at the discretion of the Faculty, be absent for a limited time not exceeding thirteen weeks, including the winter vacation, for the purpose of keeping

schools; the studies and exercises of their class, during the time of their absence, being afterwards performed by them, according to such rules as may be established by the Faculty. Applications for permission to keep school must be presented to the President as early as the *15th day of November*, in each year, and no absence will be allowed till a certificate of such permission has been first obtained from the President.

The Academical Year is divided into two **TERMS** and two **VACATIONS**. The **FIRST TERM** begins six weeks after Commencement on Thursday morning, and continues twenty weeks. The **FIRST VACATION** begins at the end of the First Term, Wednesday evening, and continues six weeks. The **SECOND TERM** begins at the end of the First Vacation, Thursday morning, and continues twenty weeks. The **SECOND VACATION** begins at the end of the Second Term, Wednesday evening, and continues six weeks.

The students have leave to pass the Annual Thanksgiving with their friends, and for this purpose are allowed to be absent from College from Tuesday evening preceding, to Sunday evening following that day. A similar recess takes place in the course of the Second Term, beginning on the Tuesday preceding the last Wednesday in May. There are no literary exercises in College on Christmas Day, nor on the Fourth of July. With the foregoing exceptions, no student is permitted to be absent from College over night, in Term-time, without leave previously obtained of the President, or the officer designated for that purpose.

No student, who is not an inhabitant of the city of Cambridge, is allowed to remain in Cambridge during any vacation without leave from the Faculty; and all students so remaining are subject to the laws of the University, enjoining orderly conduct, and to those respecting the lodging and boarding-houses of the students.

The **PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS** take place on the third Tuesday of October, and on the first Tuesday of May.

The **DUDLEIAN LECTURE** is on the second Wednesday of May.

The **SENIOR CLASS DAY** is on the fourth Friday next preceding Commencement.

The **COMMENCEMENT** is on the third Wednesday of July, when a public literary exhibition takes place at the University, previous to conferring the Degrees. The parts in the performances are assigned by the Faculty; and no student, although otherwise qualified, will receive a Degree, who refuses or neglects to perform his part, or who performs it in an unbecoming manner. The degree of **BACHELOR OF ARTS** is conferred on each member of the Senior Class in good standing; but no student is recommended by the Faculty to the Government of the University for the Bachelor's, or First, Degree, except on the production of a Certificate from the Steward that he has paid his College dues, and one from the Librarian that he is not a delinquent at the Library; which Certificates must be pro-

duced on the day before the Commencement, at the latest, or the degree will not be conferred that year.

The degree of MASTER OF ARTS is conferred in course on every Bachelor of Arts of three years' standing, on the payment of the usual fee, who shall, in the interval, have sustained a good moral character. Graduates of longer standing may also have the Master's degree upon the same condition. In both cases, application should be made at the Steward's Office, either personally or by letter, as soon as the second day before Commencement. The fee, including the Diplomas, is *five dollars*, payable in advance.

The necessary expenses of an undergraduate for a year, included in the College bills, are as follows:—

Instruction, Library, Lecture rooms	\$ 75.00
Rent and Care of Room	15.00
Board for 40 weeks at \$ 2.50 per week	100.00
Text books (average)	12.00
Special Repairs, &c.	from 1 to 2.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 204.00

Other expenses must vary with the economy of each student. Wood and coal ready for use are delivered at the students' rooms, by the lessee of the College wharf, at the market price, usually at \$ 6.50 per cord for wood, and \$ 7 per ton for coal. The rent of rooms in private houses, from \$ 30 to \$ 60 per annum. Board in the town, from \$ 2.50 to \$ 3.50 per week. The students find their own beds and furniture.

The bills containing College charges are to be made out by the Steward, at the end of each Term; and must be settled *within a week from the commencement of the succeeding Term*, lawful interest being charged on every bill not settled by the expiration of that period. *The bill for the Second Term of the Senior year must be paid two days at least before Commencement; and no Degree can be conferred until all books are returned to the Library, and all dues to the College are discharged.*

The parent or guardian of every student subject to the Patron Law shall be informed what are the necessary annual expenses included in the Term-bills; and he shall also be informed by the Patron what funds for the support and use of his son or ward must be remitted to him; and the Patron is to have the whole control of the same, under the direction of the Faculty; and no such student is allowed to contract any debt without an order from the Patron, or from his parent or guardian. Every student subject to the Patron Law is to be charged in his term-bill at the rate of two and a half per cent., as a compensation to the Patron for the disbursements made on his account; and no student, subject to this law, shall be permitted to continue at the University, unless he comply with it.

Inasmuch as circumstances may render it unnecessary or inconvenient to apply the foregoing law in all cases, it has been determined, for the present, that those students only shall be placed under the care of the Patron, whose parents or guardians shall signify to the President their desire to that effect, and their willingness to allow the commission above mentioned for his services. Mr. ELIJAH F. VALENTINE, of Cambridge, Assistant Steward, has been appointed Patron, and is confidently recommended to parents and guardians as a gentleman in whose discretion and fidelity to the trust entire confidence may be placed.

"The contrast between Harvard College as it was in 1642, and what it is at the present moment, is striking. The first four classes consisted of twenty pupils, and the instructors were the President, and, perhaps, a Tutor or two. There was a single building for the accommodation of the entire institution, and somewhat less than three acres of land constituted the whole of its fixed property. At this moment, the pupils, in all the departments, number six hundred, or thereabouts, with a good prospect of increase; the instructors are twenty-five acting Professors and Lecturers, five Tutors, and four teachers of the modern languages. Beside these, are three Astronomical Observers, two Librarians, and various other officers of government, of account, and of record. The buildings are fourteen in Cambridge, including the Observatory, and one in Boston. The inclosure in which are situated the greater number of the buildings contains twenty-three or twenty-four acres, and the institution possesses, besides, various pieces of real estate in the cities of Cambridge and Boston. Its other property, for the purposes of all the departments, amounts to about seven hundred thousand dollars.

"There is nothing more remarkable in the character of the College, throughout its whole history, and especially in its later years of development and expansion, than the ease with which, from its organization, and its unobserved influence over reflecting minds, it is enabled speedily to adapt itself to the varying and growing wants of the public. Its organization is a singular specimen of skill and good fortune combined. It is sufficiently under direct responsibility to the community, through the large and constantly changing Board of Overseers; it is sufficiently steady in its course of action, from the comparatively slow changes which take place in the Corporation. It is efficient in instruction, from securing the services of leading minds in every branch of knowledge; and it is tolerably sure of future growth, from the influence it has justly acquired in the community by its usefulness. As long as it shall retain this power of adaptation to the public wants, as long as knowledge shall be desired, freedom valued, religion and virtue revered, may Harvard College continue to perform its appropriate duties, bestow and receive its appropriate honors, be cherished by the public, and live in the hearts of its Alumni."

FACULTIES OF THE PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS.

JARED SPARKS, LL. D., PRESIDENT.

MEDICINE.

WALTER CHANNING, M. D.,
JACOB BIGELOW, M. D.,
JOHN WARE, M. D.,
JOHN B. S JACKSON, M. D.,
OLIVER W. HOLMES, M. D.,

Dean of the Faculty.

HENRY J. BIGELOW, M. D.,
JOSIAH P. COOKE, A. B.

LAW.

JOEL PARKER, LL. D.,
THEOPHILUS PARSONS, LL. D.

SCIENCE.

WILLIAM C. BOND, A. M.,
LOUIS AGASSIZ, LL. D.,
BENJAMIN PEIRCE, LL. D.,
ASA GRAY, M. D.,
JOSEPH LOVERING, A. M.,
JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D.,
HENRY L. EUSTIS, A. M.,
EBEN N. HORSFORD, A. M.,

Dean of the Faculty.

GEORGE P. BOND, A. B.,
JOSIAH P. COOKE, A. B.

THEOLOGY.

CONVERS FRANCIS, D. D.,
GEORGE R. NOYES, D. D.,

Dean of the Faculty.

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

THE first separate School which was connected with Harvard College was the Medical School, for which the earliest donation was given in 1770, by Dr. Ezekiel Hersey, who bequeathed one thousand pounds, lawful money, to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, "the interest thereof to be by them appropriated towards the support of a Professor of Anatomy and Physic, and for that use only." In 1782-83, Medical Professorships were first established, and Drs. Warren, Sen., Waterhouse, and Dexter, were installed in their respective offices. Other donations and appointments soon followed, and the School began to be well known and esteemed, as early as the beginning of the present century. Dr. Warren, the first Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, resided in Boston, and gave a portion of his lectures in that city, — a practice which was almost the inevitable consequence of the peculiar circumstances attending the pursuit of this branch of study; both from the greater facilities for instruction to be enjoyed in the metropolis, and also from the importance of securing the services of the most eminent men in the profession, who would naturally be found there. The School was, nevertheless, considered as situated at Cambridge; and undergraduates, as well as professional students, were permitted to attend the lectures given at the College, for a fee somewhat less than other persons. After the establishment of a Hospital of considerable extent in Boston, the advantages to be enjoyed there by the student, in every department of the profession, were manifestly so much greater than at Cambridge, that a strong effort was made by the Professors to effect the removal of the institution to Boston, and its permanent establishment there. Application was made to the Legislature for aid; and through the strenuous exertions of the Medical Professors, in conjunction with those of the President (Kirkland), and some members of the Corporation, a portion of the large grant obtained in 1814 was appropriated to the erection of the Medical College in Mason street, Boston. From that epoch the growth and prosperity of the School has been uninterrupted. It retained, in most respects, its original organization, until September, 1831, when new statutes were proposed and adopted by the Corporation, and approved by the Overseers, constituting the President of the University, and the Professors and Lecturers, authorized to give instruction to Medical Students, the MEDICAL FACULTY, with authority to elect a Dean and adopt rules for their own government, provided they do not contravene the laws of the University; and establishing the principles, times, and modes of the matriculation of students in Medicine, the examination to which the candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be subjected, and the conditions with which he must comply to be entitled thereto.

At the present time, Lectures, of the highest value, are delivered every year, by seven Professors, in different departments, and the students have every advantage which can be derived from attendance on the Hospital practice. The building in Mason street, erected but thirty years ago, not more with a view to the actual wants than the probable growth of the School, having ceased to accommodate the increasing number of students, measures were taken, in the spring of 1846, to erect a new one. A lot of land in the immediate neighborhood of the Massachusetts General Hospital was given for the purpose by Dr. George Parkman; an advantageous sale was made of the property in Mason street; a liberal subscription on the part of the friends of the University furnished what further assistance was required; and the new edifice was opened, with appropriate ceremonies, on the 6th of November, 1846.

The new building will accommodate more than three hundred students, beside affording ample space for the Cabinet which has been collected for medical and anatomical purposes, as well as for all the other objects of the institution. Its situation is highly favorable, being more free from surrounding buildings than that on Mason street; and its vicinity to the Hospital will greatly promote the convenience of its students.

This change can hardly fail to be regarded as a decisive mark of improvement in the prospects of a School whose prosperity has long been progressive; and nothing now seems wanting to the rapid and great increase of the number of pupils, but a more general acquaintance with the advantages offered by the means of instruction here accumulated, and the talents and experience of the Professors.

The MEDICAL LECTURES, on the various branches specified by the Statutes, are delivered at the (new) Massachusetts Medical College, in North Grove street, Boston, where they begin, annually, on the first Wednesday in November, at 12 o'clock, noon, and continue four months. Students matriculate with the Dean, by entering their names in a book kept by him (which contains an obligation to submit to the laws of the University and to the direction of the Faculty of Medicine), and by paying three dollars.

The following are the COURSES of LECTURES delivered in this College.

Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence, — WALTER CHANNING, M. D.

Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine, — JACOB BIGELOW, M. D.

Theory and Practice of Physic, — JOHN WARE, M. D.

Anatomy and Physiology, — OLIVER W. HOLMES, M. D.

Pathological Anatomy, — JOHN B. S. JACKSON, M. D.

Surgery, — HENRY J. BIGELOW, M. D.

Chemistry, — EBEN N. HORSFORD, M. D. (pro tem).

The CLINICAL LECTURES in Medicine and Surgery are given to the class, on cases in the Massachusetts General Hospital, three times a week. Surgical operations at the Hospital are frequent. An abundant opportunity is thus furnished to students for practical observation and study.

The Lectures on ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY are delivered daily, and are arranged in such connection that each branch shall serve to illustrate the other. The demonstrations are aided by a large cabinet (the Warren Anatomical Museum), which is increasing by regular accessions from a fund appropriated to the purpose, and from individual contributions.

The operations of SURGERY are illustrated by anatomical demonstrations of the parts concerned. All the new operations are particularly shown. The Professors in this department have provided an extensive collection of valuable preparations in wax, to show various tumors and diseases of the skin, some colored casts in plaster of Paris, many beautiful magnified drawings of subjects in anatomy and surgery, and also the newly invented surgical instruments.

MIDWIFERY and MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE form one department. Lectures are regularly given on the Principles and Practice of Midwifery; separate Lectures are given in Operative Midwifery. Abundant opportunity is furnished to each member of the class to learn the use of instruments. The Lectures are illustrated by models made in Florence, and by plates. The Lectures on Medical Jurisprudence are very much confined to the statement of principles, which are illustrated by cases.

The Lectures on MATERIA MEDICA consists of the history of the various articles used in medicine, their physical and medicinal properties, their application to the treatment of disease, and the forms, modes, and quantities in which they are administered. Specimens of each medicine, and colored engravings of medicinal plants, are exhibited at the Lectures, while an opportunity to observe the effect of those most in use is afforded in the Clinical Lectures given by the Professor at the Hospital.

The Lectures on the PRINCIPLES OF SURGERY AND CLINICAL SURGERY continue four months, during which the students visit the surgical patients at the Hospital, and attend all the operations.

In the CLINICAL LECTURES, the Professor speaks of the cases admitted into the surgical department of the Hospital, describes the disease, gives the diagnosis and prognosis, with the mode of treatment. In the Clinical Lectures are described the surgical operations which are performed, with such remarks as to the mode of performing them, and the particular manner in which each operation is done, as are thought likely to be useful and instructive to the students.

A collection, made in Europe, of plaster models, colored to represent various surgical diseases, has been recently introduced into this department.

The CHEMICAL LECTURES are continued during four months, four Lectures being given each week. The chemical apparatus, to which additions are constantly made, is very extensive, and enables the Professor to illustrate the various subjects with all the requisite experiments.

The course of the THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PHYSIC embraces the Lec

tures given at the Medical College on the general principles of Pathology and Therapeutics, and on the history and treatment of particular diseases, and the Clinical Lectures given at the Massachusetts General Hospital. A collection of preparations in plaster, to the number of about fifty, admirably colored, has been recently imported from Paris, for the use of this department. These preparations not only serve to exhibit the morbid anatomy of the particular diseases of which they are examples, but also constitute a series of illustrations of the various elementary forms of disease. Morbid *post-mortem* appearances, in recent specimens, form very important means of pathological instruction in this department. This subject is also fully illustrated in the special course of Lectures delivered by the Professor of Pathological Anatomy.

The CLINICAL LECTURES on Medicine at the Hospital are given twice a week, and occupy two hours each. Students have an opportunity of visiting all the cases, and of observing and learning the symptoms and treatment of each case, and particularly of the exploration of the body for the PHYSICAL SIGNS of disease, by *palpation*, *auscultation*, and *percussion*.

Medical Students may attend gratis the public Lectures given by any of the Professors, to Undergraduates, at the University in Cambridge.

TWO ANNUAL PRIZES are assigned, from the Foundation of Ward Nicholas Boylston, for the best Dissertations on Medical subjects, proposed by a Committee appointed by the President and Fellows of the University. Each of the prizes is of the amount of *sixty dollars*, and may be taken either in money, or in the form of a gold medal of that value; but no prizes are awarded if no one of the Dissertations presented is thought to be of sufficient merit.

The Faculty holds two examinations, annually, for the medical degree, at which three members are a *quorum* for business. The first examination is held on the day next succeeding that on which the winter courses end, at ten o'clock, A. M. The second, on the Monday next but one preceding the Commencement, in July, at ten o'clock, A. M. In extraordinary cases, the Faculty may hold meetings for examination at other times.

The following are the conditions on which students are admitted to examination.

1. Each candidate shall furnish evidence that he is twenty-one years old.

2. He shall have attended two full courses of the Lectures in this College. Nevertheless, a similar course in any other College or University, approved by the Medical Faculty, may take the place of one of these. A third course may be attended without fee.

3. He shall have studied three full years with a regular physician, and be of good moral character.

4. If not graduated in the Arts, he shall satisfy the Faculty in respect to his knowledge of the Latin language and experimental philosophy.

Certificates of competent persons will be received as satisfactory proof of these facts.

Four weeks before examination, he shall hand or send to the Dean a Medical Dissertation written by himself, certificates of time from the Physicians with whom he has studied, tickets to the Lectures, and the graduating fee, which is twenty dollars. The Dean shall submit the Dissertations to the Faculty.

Each candidate having complied with these statutes shall be examined separately in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Midwifery, Surgery, and the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and upon his Dissertation. The decision in regard to each shall be made and declared to him at the close of his examination, by the votes of the major part of the members of the Faculty present, and, if favorable, shall be recorded by the Dean, and by him certified to the President, to be laid before the *Senatus Academicus*.

Those candidates who have received from the *Senatus Academicus* the final approbation and degree will, after the spring graduation, receive their diplomas from the Dean; and those who may be approved at the summer examination will receive their degrees and diplomas in Cambridge, on Commencement-day.

The fee for matriculation is § 3. This fee is to be paid to the Dean by all persons who propose to attend any of the courses, and is appropriated to the increase of the Library; which numbers about 1,200 volumes, and contains all the most important elementary works, and those most used by students, with the writings of the early Greek and Latin medical Fathers, and the later medical classics, beside numerous valuable modern publications. For this Library, the School is principally indebted to the liberality of its first Professors, by whom it was collected, chiefly from their own resources, for the benefit of their pupils, and presented, in November, 1819, to the President and Fellows of Harvard College. Although by the formal deed of conveyance the inspection and control of "the Library of the Massachusetts Medical College" was thus (upon certain conditions) vested in the Corporation, they were exonerated from any expense in the matter, and the Medical Faculty assumed the whole care and management of the Library as one of their College duties. In addition to the contributions of its early patrons and founders, valuable donations have been made by Benjamin Vaughan, Ward Nicholas Boylston, and Edward Everett.

Dr. J. C. Warren has exhibited another instance of his truly liberal scientific spirit, by placing in the School an extensive anatomical cabinet, containing the donations of Dr. Nichols, formerly of London, and others with a large number of preparations by himself. Valuable additions have already been made to this collection by Drs. Hayward and Lawrence. A fund has been given by Dr. Warren for its preservation and increase, and

it is probable that a few years will produce a Museum which will bear a favorable comparison with the best to be found elsewhere.

The fee for the whole course is \$ 80. Fees for tickets to the Lectures are required to be paid when the tickets are taken out, and no person can be admitted to a Lecture who does not exhibit his ticket for the same, when called for.

The Hospital and Library are gratuitous. Tickets for the Dissecting-Room, \$ 5. A sufficient supply of subjects is provided by the existing laws, furnishing to the class ample means of pursuing the important branch of practical anatomy. Board is as low as in any of our cities.

The fee for graduation is \$ 20; which is deposited with the Dean when application is made to him for examination.

Taking into view the amount of instruction given in this School, the extensive apparatus with which it is furnished, its connection with the numerous cases and operations of one of the best conducted hospitals in the United States, together with the generally thorough acquisitions and high respectability of its graduates, it may be doubted whether any seminary in the country offers the means of a more complete professional education than may be obtained in the Medical School at Boston.

THE BOTANIC GARDEN,

was established at Cambridge with a view to facilitate the acquisition of botanical knowledge, by the introduction of plants from various parts of the world, and also by the cultivation of such indigenous shrubs, trees, and herbaceous plants, as are worthy of attention on account of their medicinal properties, or their uses in domestic economy and the arts.

So long ago as January, 1784, an attempt was made by the Corporation to induce the Legislature of the State to found a Botanic Garden. in connection with the University, in consequence of an offer made by the King of France, through Mr. St. John, his Consul-General at New York, "to furnish such garden with every species of seeds and plants, which may be requested from his royal garden, at his own expense." But the design received no countenance from the Legislature, the embarrassments of the period, both political and financial, affording an ample apology for the rejection of this and other similar applications.

Early in the year 1805, a number of gentlemen in Boston and its vicinity raised by subscription a sum exceeding \$ 30,000, and laid the foundation of a Professorship of Natural History in the University. By the articles of its constitution, its funds were placed in the hands of the Treasurer of Harvard College, subject to the control of a Board of Visitors, who were intrusted with the selection and purchase of a site for a Botanic Garden, and with full powers of doing whatsoever in their judgment would enlarge

and improve the institution, so far as to render it "most useful to promote the arts and agriculture of the State, and the interest of the University at Cambridge." Mr. William Dandridge Peck having been chosen by the subscribers their first Professor, and having been approved as such by the Corporation and Overseers, was authorized, immediately after his election, to embark for Europe, for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of the best and most economical means of effecting the objects of the institution. In October, 1807, a site for a Botanic Garden was purchased, which, having been enlarged by a liberal donation of four acres of adjoining land from Andrew Craigie, Esq., of Cambridge, the Visitors proceeded to cause all the requisite buildings to be erected. On the return of Mr Peck from Europe, he entered upon his official duties, and, with the occasional assistance of a committee of the Board of Visitors, had the superintendence of the Botanic Garden until his death, in October, 1822.

In establishments of this kind it is usual to employ some person solely in collecting plants; but the funds of this institution not being sufficient to meet such an expense, no person could be regularly engaged in this necessary employment, and the number of native plants was consequently much smaller than it otherwise would have been. Those friends of the institution who possessed green-houses in the vicinity, kindly contributed such exotics as they contained; gentlemen who had visited the tropical regions of the East and West Indies, and Africa, also presented plants and seeds; and seeds were received from some of the Botanic Gardens in Europe. From these various sources the collection was enriched with many choice and curious plants, of which a Catalogue (occupying some fifty pages) was published by Professor Peck, in 1818, "by direction of the Board of Visitors, for the use of Visitors, and of Students of Botany in Harvard College." A small fee was demanded for admission to the Garden, and annual tickets were issued for the convenience of those families and individuals with whom congeniality of taste made it a favorite place of resort.

In November, 1822, in consequence of the inadequacy of the funds to support a Professor, the Board of Visitors "resolved to assign the care of the Garden to a committee, one of whom shall be a Curator, charged with such general duties relating thereto as are devolved by the statutes of the Professorship on the Professor"; and the Corporation expressing their satisfaction and full concurrence in the measures adopted by the Board, Mr. Thomas Nuttall was, in the same month, appointed Curator of the Botanic Garden, to hold his office during the pleasure of the Board, with the same powers of supervision as the statutes vested in the Professor.

In May, 1831, the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, as part of the Visitors of the Professorship of Natural History, being of opinion that, since the discontinuance of the grants of the Legislature, and in the state of the funds of the Professorship, its true interest required the whole control of the Botanic Garden to be vested in

the Corporation, as possessing the best means and the most favorable situation for the maintenance and improvement of the institution, they made known to the Corporation their desire to surrender their trust. While they yielded to this proposal, the Corporation expressed their "grateful sense of the deep interest which has always been manifested by the Trustees in the Botanical Institution, and of the great benefits it had derived from their friendly care and oversight"; and assured them that they would constantly endeavor to maintain and support it, so far as the possession of any funds which could be properly applied to that object would enable them so to do.

Mr. Nuttall continued to perform the duties of the office to which he had been appointed, until his resignation, in 1834; from which time till the appointment of a new Professor of Natural History, on another Foundation, in 1842, the care of the Botanic Garden devolved upon Mr. W. E. Carter, the Gardener, while the charge of instruction in this department was committed to gentlemen temporarily appointed for that purpose by the Corporation.

The ancient glory of the BOTANIC GARDEN has long since departed. Year by year the funds for its support were sensibly diminished, while the wants of the establishment increased with more than an inverse ratio of rapidity. The hot-house and fences became so dilapidated that it was scarcely possible to repair them, and there were no means for renewal; the disposable funds of the College being too small to warrant such an outlay as would be necessary to place the institution in a proper position, at a time when there were so many other claims, of the most pressing character, upon its bounty. Year after year the College Treasurer, like a faithful monitor, warned the community that the means of giving instruction in Natural History were rapidly failing; that the dilapidation of the buildings in the Botanic Garden, and the diminution of its funds, were still going on; that it was in danger of becoming a memory of the past rather than the hope of the future, — a result which, though it might be delayed for a brief period, was finally inevitable, unless speedy aid were afforded to the drooping establishment, — and that the fate of an institution, in which the public had once taken such an interest, must now depend upon the exertions of those who desired to see Natural Science encouraged and cultivated, and exerting its proper influence on the character of the country.

Although the aid so earnestly intreated for has not been forthcoming, and some time has now elapsed since the Green-house was abandoned, the Garden still drags on a lingering existence; and "it is to be hoped" (to use the words of another) "that the liberality of those particularly interested in this department of Science is not yet exhausted, but that this branch of the College may be soon replaced in the flourishing condition in which it once stood, and which its importance deserves."

DANE LAW SCHOOL.

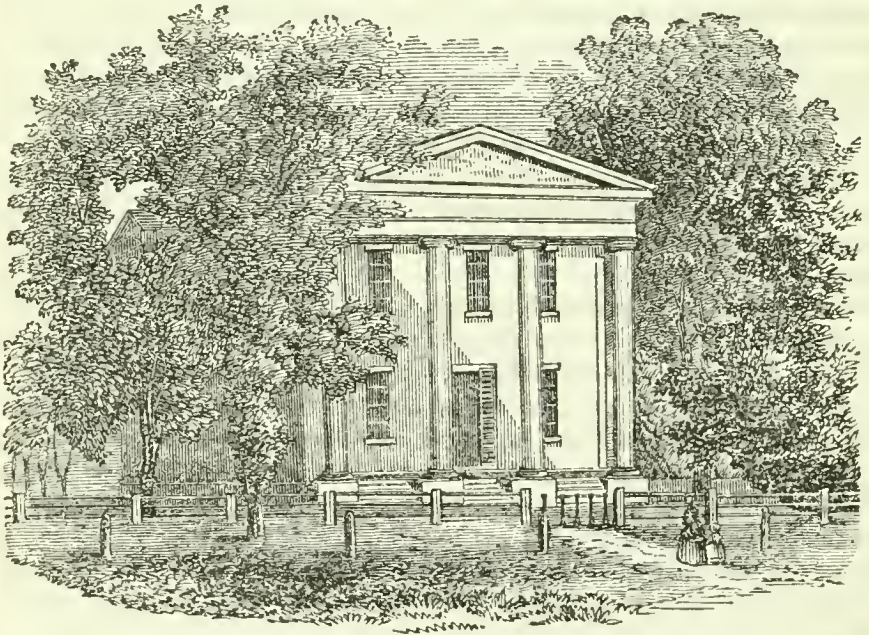
THE design of this institution is, to afford a complete course of legal education for gentlemen intended for the Bar in any of the United States, except in matters of mere local law and practice; and also a systematic course of study in Commercial Jurisprudence for those who intend to devote themselves exclusively to mercantile pursuits. It dates, strictly, from the year 1817, when, at the suggestion of the Hon. Isaac Parker, then Chief Justice of Massachusetts, the Hon. Asahel Stearns was appointed University Professor of Law; with the charge of such students as might choose to pursue their professional studies at Cambridge, and avail themselves of his instruction and of the incidental advantages to be enjoyed there. The Royall Professorship of Law, it is true, had been established in 1815, under the will of the Hon. Isaac Royall, who bequeathed to Harvard College a large tract of land, "to be appropriated towards the endowing a Professor of Law in said College, or a Professor of Physic or Anatomy, whichever the Corporation and Overseers of said College shall judge best for its benefit"; and in 1816, Chief Justice Parker had been chosen the first Professor on that Foundation. But as he did not reside at Cambridge, and gave only a partial attention to the instruction of members of the School, it is principally to the fostering care and eminent qualifications of Professor Stearns, that its earliest success must be attributed.

In June, 1829, both of the Professors having retired from their respective offices, a new and unexpected impulse was given to this department, by the liberal proposition of the Hon. Nathan Dane, to lay the foundation of another Professorship of Law in the University; coupled with a request that the Hon. Joseph Story might receive the first appointment thereto. Mr. Dane's proffered donation was accepted by the Corporation, and, in accordance with his wish, Mr. Justice Story was immediately elected Dane Professor of Law; and at the same time the Royall Professorship was filled by the appointment of John Hooker Ashmun, Esq., of Northampton, to the vacant chair. After four years of valued service, Mr. Ashmun was removed by death from the station which he so much honored, and his place was supplied by Professor Greenleaf. Under the joint administration of Professors Story and Greenleaf, the School continued to increase in numbers, importance, and resources; and since the decease of Judge Story, it has maintained its position, under the care of Professor Greenleaf, and, for one year, of Judge Kent, who have been succeeded by Judge Parker, of New Hampshire, and the Hon. Theophilus Parsons.

In October, 1831, Mr. Dane advanced the sum of \$5,000 towards the erection of a Law College; and proffering, at the same time, a loan of \$2,000 more, to enable the Corporation to begin the work immediately the

requisite measures were forthwith taken for the building of Dane Hall, which was completed in October of the year following, (1832,) and dedicated on the 23d of the same month.

The prosperity of the Law School continuing uninterrupted, and the prospects of the institution being such as to justify, and even require, an enlargement of the building appropriated to its use, in compliance with the wishes of its officers, a considerable portion of its funds was in 1844 devoted to that purpose ; and the building now affords ample accommodations for a school of two hundred and fifty or three hundred students, with rooms for the Professors, Librarian, &c., &c., together with a fine apartment for the Library. The subjoined cut is a fair representation of the edifice at the present time. It is of brick, two stories in height, and shaped like the letter T, with a portico in front, supported by four Ionic columns.



The course of instruction in this School is not unlike that pursued in other establishments of the kind. The reading of the students is directed by the Professors, who examine into the results of study, and the attainments made by their pupils ; Lectures are delivered upon the most important branches of law, following, in general, the course of some textbook ; and moot-courts are held, under the direction of the Professors. Students may enter the School in any stage of their professional studies or mercantile pursuits ; but they are advised, with a view to their own advantage and improvement, to enter at the beginning of those studies. rather than at a later period. No examination, and no particular course

of previous study, are necessary for admission; but the student, if not a graduate of some College, must be at least nineteen years of age, and produce testimonials of good moral character. He also gives a bond, in the sum of \$200, to the Steward, with a surety resident in Massachusetts, for the payment of College dues; or deposits, at his election, \$150 with the Steward, upon his entrance, and at the commencement of each subsequent Term, to be retained until the end of the Term, and then to be accounted for. No student is matriculated until such testimonials are produced, and security given.

Instruction is given by oral lectures and expositions, (and by recitations and examinations, in connection with them,) of which there are at least nine every week.

The COURSE of STUDIES is so arranged as to be completed in two Academical years; and the studies for each Term are also arranged, as far as they may be, with reference to a course commencing with that Term, and extending through a period of two years; so that those who are beginning the study of the law may enter, at the commencement of either Term, upon branches suitable for them. Students may enter, also, if they so desire it, in the middle, or other part, of a Term. But it is recommended to them to enter at the beginning of an Academical year, in preference to any other time, if it be convenient. They are at liberty to elect what studies they will pursue, according to their view of their own wants and attainments; but, as a general rule, it is advisable for them, during the first Term, to confine themselves to few branches, as subjects of regular study, giving attendance, however, upon all the Lectures.

When a student is desirous of pursuing a branch of study which does not form the subject of general instruction in that particular Term, the Professors will render him aid in its pursuit as a private study.

The COURSE of INSTRUCTION for the Bar embraces the various branches of the Common Law, and of Equity; Admiralty, Commercial, International, and Constitutional Law; and the Jurisprudence of the United States. Lectures are given, also, upon the history, sources, and general principles of the Civil Law, and upon the theory and practice of Parliamentary Law.

The COURSE of INSTRUCTION for the mercantile profession is more limited, and embraces the principal branches only of Commercial Jurisprudence; namely, the Law of Agency, of Partnership, of Bailments, of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, of Insurance, of Shipping, Navigation, and other maritime concerns, of sales, and, if the students desire it, of Constitutional Law.

Lectures and instruction are given, throughout the course, on the *Law of Real Property*, the *Civil Law*, and *Criminal Law*, by the Hon. LUTHER S. CUSHING, Lecturer. The studies in these branches will be under his direction, with aid from the Professors in his absence.

No public instruction is given in the local or peculiar municipal jurisprudence of any particular State; but the students are assisted by the Professors, as occasion may require, in the private study of the law and practice peculiar to their own States.

Two Moot Courts are held in each week, at each of which a cause, previously assigned, is argued by four students, and an opinion delivered by the presiding Professor. Clubs are formed among the students, in which dissertations upon legal subjects are read, and cases argued.

The LAW LIBRARY consists of about 14,000 volumes, and includes all the American Reports, and the Statutes of the United States, as well as those of all the States, a regular series of all the English Reports, including the Year-Books, and also the English Statutes, as well as the principal treatises in American and English Law; besides a large collection of Scotch, French, German, Dutch, Spanish, Italian, and other Foreign Law; and a very ample collection of the best editions of the Roman or Civil Law, together with the works of the most celebrated commentators upon that Law.

The Library is open for the use of students during the Term, and those who desire it pursue their studies there, especially in the preparation of their Moot Court cases.

PRIZES are annually awarded, at the close of each Academic year, for the best and second best Dissertations, written by students of the Law School, on subjects given out by the Law Faculty, as follows:—

A prize of *sixty dollars* for the best, and of *fifty dollars* for the second best Dissertation, by a student who has attended the Law School three of the four Terms immediately preceding the award.

A prize of *fifty dollars* for the best, and *forty dollars* for the second best Dissertation, by a student who has attended two of the three Terms next preceding the award.

The merit of the Dissertations is adjudged by Committees of Counselors-at-Law, appointed by the Law Faculty; and no prize will be awarded, if no Dissertation offered shall be deemed to have sufficient merit.

Students, who have pursued their studies for the term of eighteen months in any law institution having legal authority to confer the degree of Bachelor of Laws, one year of said term having been spent in this School; or who, having been admitted to the Bar after a year's previous study, have subsequently pursued their studies in this School for one year; are entitled, upon the certificate and recommendation of the Law Faculty, and on payment of all dues to the College, to the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The ACADEMICAL YEAR, which commences on Thursday, six weeks after the third Wednesday in July (August 28th, 1851), is divided into two Terms, of twenty weeks each, with a vacation of six weeks at the end of each Term.

The fees are \$50 a Term, and \$25 for half or any less fraction of a Term; for which sum, without any additional charge, students have the use of the lecture-rooms, the Law and College libraries, and the text books; and they are admitted free to all the courses of public Lectures delivered to the undergraduates in the Academical Department of the University.

Upon the payment of a fee of \$5 for each course, the Law Students may also attend the Lectures delivered in the Lawrence Scientific School on Zoölogy and Geology, by Professor Agassiz; on Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, by Professor Wyman; on Botany, by Professor Gray, and on payment of a fee of \$10, the Lectures on Chemistry, by Professor Horsford. They may also study any one of the foreign languages taught in the University, on payment of a fee of \$10 per annum.

The other expenses for a Term are as follows; —

Board, twenty weeks, from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per week,	from \$50 to	\$70
Room-rent, including care of room, but not making fires,	26 to	52
Furniture, (if the student does not furnish his room),	10 to	20
Washing,	7 to	15
Fuel, for the First or winter Term, from August to January,	12 to	21
“ for the Second or summer Term, from February to July,		
from \$6 to \$10.		
Servant (if one is employed) to make fires, &c,	5 to	10

\$110 to \$188

Fuel, prepared for use, is furnished by the lessee of the College wharf, at the market price, if the students desire it.

The Law School is now so extensively known, and its direct and incidental advantages are so highly appreciated, it has so long maintained an elevated rank, and the prospect of its continuance in a similar position is so favorable, that it may be considered as well established in public favor. Its choice and valuable Library, which contains most of the standard works in English and American Law, and in the Civil Law, together with a select assortment of those of the writers of France, Germany, and Spain, and which is steadily increasing in size, has already cost nearly \$40,000, without including the large donations which it has received from private beneficence. The annual fee paid for all its advantages is but one hundred dollars. The funds appropriated to the Law School amount to between forty and fifty thousand dollars, a large portion of which has accumulated from its own resources, beside the sum mentioned above, as having been paid for its Library. At a future period, this flourishing department of the University will receive the benefit of the late Mr. Bussey's munificent bequest, which will probably afford the means of supporting two additional Professors, as well as a permanent Librarian.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

THE Theological School first began to be spoken of, as a separate institution, at about the time when the Law School was established. Instruction in Theology had, for a long period, perhaps from the foundation of the College, been given to graduates; at first by the President, subsequently by the Hollis Professor, or by the two together, and, since May, 1811, by the Dexter Lecturer; but in 1816 an effort was made to extend the means of this instruction, and a society was formed for the purpose of "promoting theological education in Harvard College." Something was done at this time, in the way of raising money, although the funds of the society were chiefly employed, for several years, in coöperation with those of the Corporation, in extending pecuniary aid to theological students; and it was not until 1819, that the "Theological School" received a more formal organization, when the Hollis Professor of Divinity, the Hancock Professor of Hebrew, and the Alford Professor of Natural Religion and Moral Philosophy were authorized, and undertook, to assist in the instruction of the School; and Mr. Norton, who for several years had given lectures on the Dexter foundation, was appointed Dexter Professor of Sacred Literature, and associated with them. An increased number of students in this department soon began to appear, and after a few years another combined effort was made, and a new board of Directors constituted and incorporated, by the name of "The Society for the Promotion of Theological Education in Harvard University"; under whose auspices an edifice for the accommodation of theological students was erected, which, at its dedication, in August, 1826, received the name of "Divinity Hall." It is situated on "Divinity Hall Avenue," at some little distance from the other College buildings, in a northeasterly direction. It is of brick, and contains a Chapel for religious services, an apartment for the Library, and a reading-room, together with apartments for the students, &c., &c. The Library is small, numbering only about three thousand volumes, consisting mostly of select works in modern Theology, with some of the early Fathers in the original; but the students have free access to the Public Library of the University, which in some measure compensates for the deficiencies of their own. Means have been recently devised for adding to the Library, as published, valuable modern works in the various departments of Theology and Morals.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION comprises Lectures, Recitations, and other exercises, on all subjects usually included in a system of theological education, embracing, —

The Hebrew Language;

The Principles of Criticism and Interpretation;

The Criticism and Interpretation of the Scriptures;

Natural Religion, and the Evidences of Revealed Religion;

Systematic Theology, and Christian Ethics;
 Church History, and Church Polity;
 The Composition and Delivery of Sermons;
 And the Duties of the Pastoral Office.

The members of the two upper classes have a weekly exercise in the practice of extemporaneous speaking, and the members of the Senior class preach in the Meeting-house of the First Parish during the summer Term.

Students are entitled to receive instruction from the Instructor in the German Language, and to attend gratis all public Lectures of the University, given to undergraduates in the Academical Department.

Candidates for admission are requested to present themselves on the first day of the Term, and it is considered of great importance that those who enter the School should be present at the *beginning* of the *first* Term. If unknown to the Faculty, they are to produce testimonials of their moral and serious character. Those who are not Bachelors of Arts will be examined in the following books: —

Latin Grammar, Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, and Sallust.

Greek Grammar, Felton's Greek Reader, the first four books of Xenophon's Anabasis, and the first book of Herodotus, or the first two books of Xenophon's Memorabilia.

Geography, Arithmetic, Geometry, and Algebra.

Whately's Logic and Rhetoric, (or some other approved treatises on Logic and Rhetoric,) Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, Stewart's Elements of the Philosophy of the Mind, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Jouffroy's Introduction to Ethics, and Butler's Analogy.

Candidates for admission to an advanced standing must have been engaged in the study of Theology as long as the class into which they propose to be received, and must pass an examination in the studies which that class has pursued.

Each student must possess a copy of the Old and New Testament Scriptures in the original languages, the latter in Griesbach's or Tischendorf's edition. A copy of all other class-books is furnished on loan. Three years, including the vacations, which amount to twelve weeks in each year, complete the term of residence, and are deemed necessary for a proper course of preparation for the duties of the profession.

PRIZES are annually awarded, at the close of each Academical year, for the best and second best Dissertations, written by students of the Divinity School, on subjects given out by the Faculty, as follows: —

A prize of *fifty dollars* for the best, and of *forty dollars* for the second best Dissertation, written by a member of the Senior class.

A prize of *forty dollars* for the best, and *thirty dollars* for the second best Dissertation, written by a member of the Middle class.

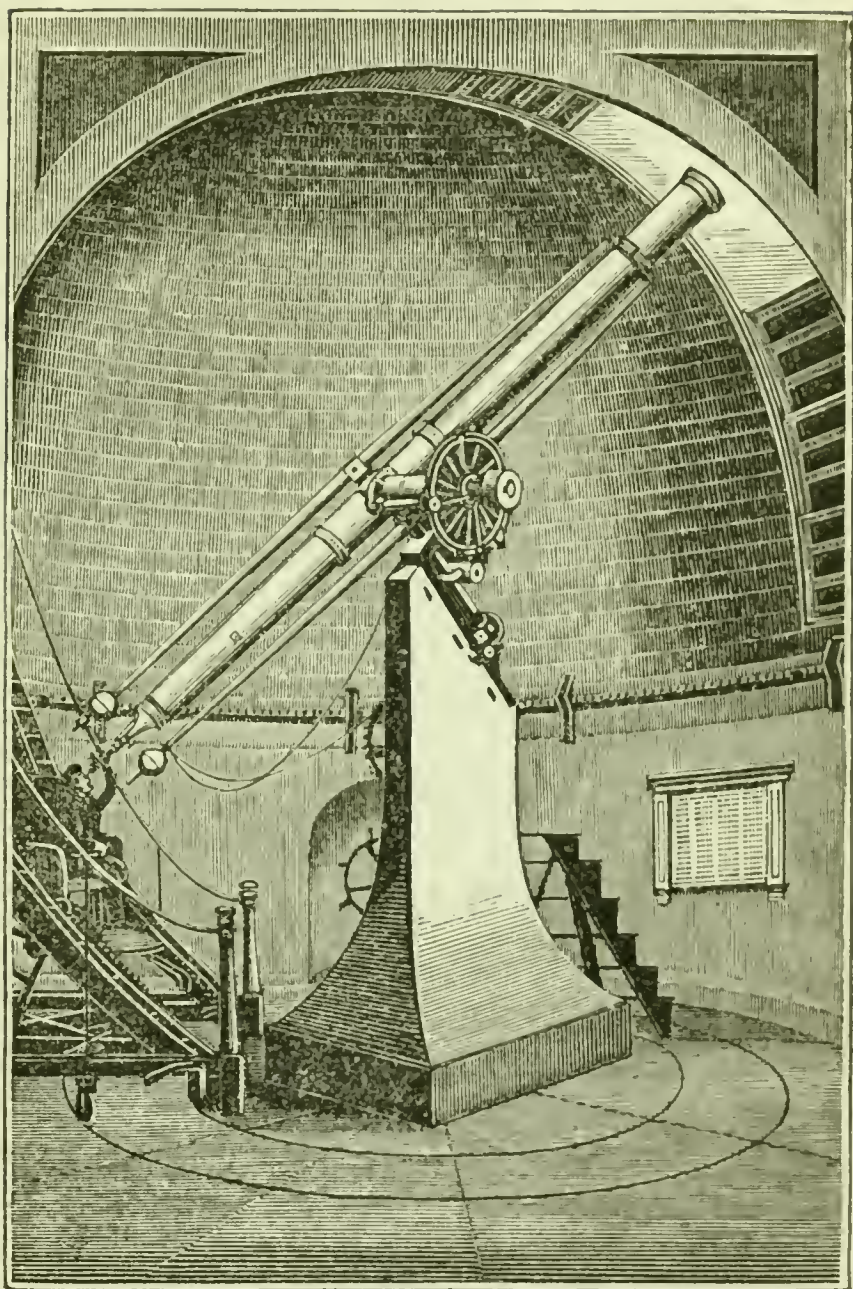
The merit of the Dissertations will be adjudged by Committees ap-

pointed by the Faculty of the Divinity School; but no prize will be awarded if no Dissertation offered shall be deemed to have sufficient merit; and the Faculty are authorized to withhold the award from any student who, in their judgment, has not been faithful in his attendance upon the stated exercises of the School, and in the performance of his required duties.

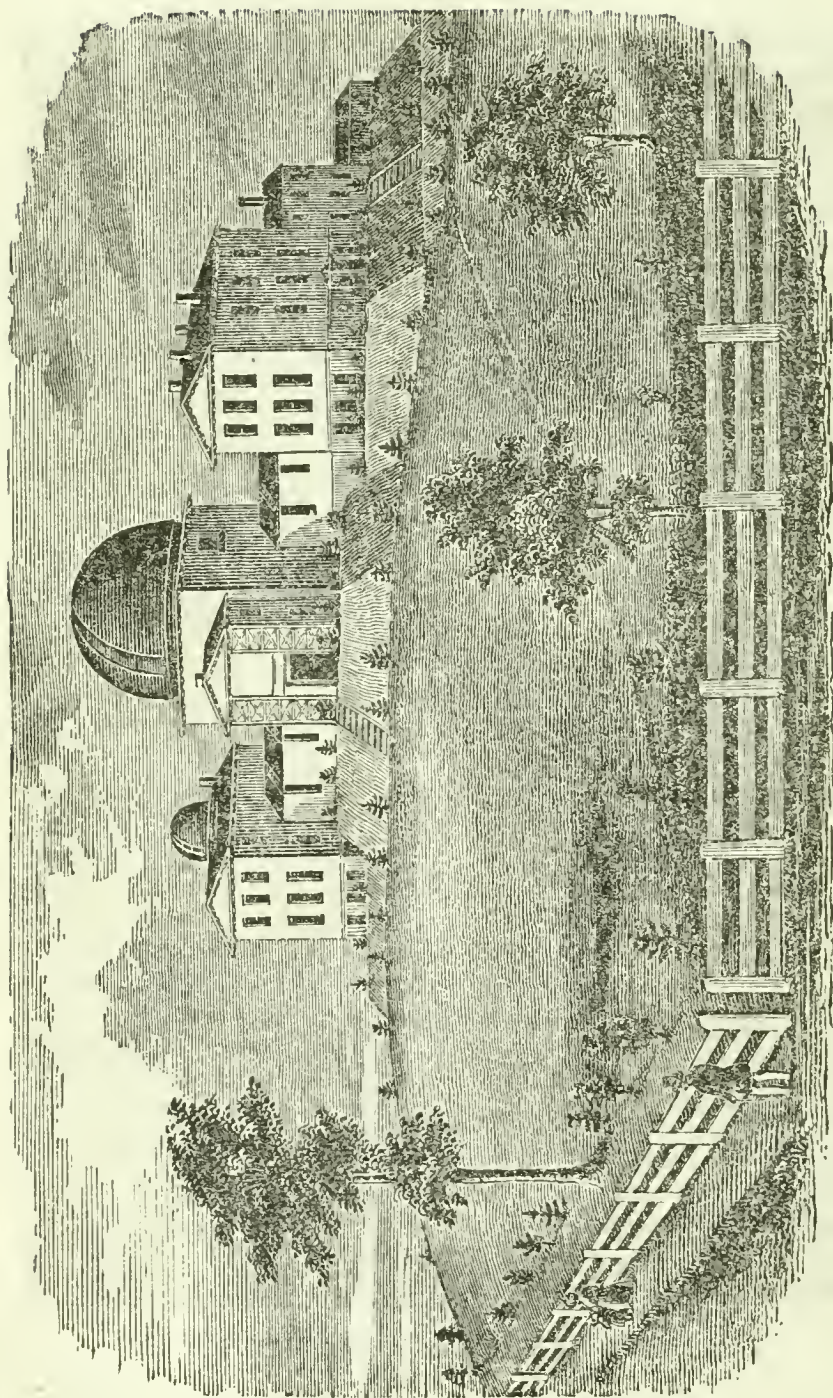
Students are required to reside in or near Divinity Hall. They give bonds in the sum of \$ 100 for the payment of term-bills, which, including charges for instruction, rent and care of room and furniture, and use of class-books, amount to \$66 annually. Board may be had in the city at various prices from \$ 2.50 to \$ 3.50 a week. Indigent students are aided from Foundations, and other sources.

“It has happened, singularly enough, that the connection of this School with the College has been thought disadvantageous by the especial friends of both institutions. The patrons of the School have thought it to be harmed by its union with the College, and the particular friends of the Academic Department have thought this to be injuriously affected by having a Unitarian School associated with it. An injury to its reputation, with other denominations of Christians, it may have been; but, as the reciprocal influence of the School and College on each other is practically nothing, it seems impossible that the real character of either should suffer by the connection. The Theological School has no more direct influence on the College than the Law School, — not so much, indeed, — and it seems to be forgotten by many persons, that the only connection between them, as between any other two departments, is, that they are under the general direction of the same board, the Corporation. There is little or no association between the students in any two departments, and the funds are entirely distinct. Not a dollar of the money given for the support or instruction of undergraduates has ever been diverted from its legitimate purpose to the benefit of either of the Schools connected with the College. The Parkman Professorship, as is well known, was expressly devoted by its principal founder, the Rev. Dr. Parkman, to the purposes of the Theological School; and the large addition made to the Dexter foundation, in 1841, by the Society for the Promotion of Theological Education, was, in like manner, expressly appropriated by that society to the same institution; provision being made for the removal of the latter funds, in case the School should ever be separated from the College.”

The funds for the support of the institution have been gradually increasing, till they now amount to upwards of \$80,000, and two Professors have charge of from twenty to thirty pupils. The annual charge for instruction is low, being less than \$ 70, while there are considerable funds for the aid of indigent students. The bequest of Mr. Bussey will probably afford to this School, as well as to the Law Department, the means of supporting two more Professors.



"GRAND REFRACTOR, CAMBRIDGE."



CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY.

THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY.

This observatory is situated on a commanding eminence called Summer House Hill, the summit of which is about fifty feet above the plain on which are erected the buildings of the University. This height is found to give from the dome an horizon almost uninterrupted to within two or three degrees of altitude. The grounds appropriated to the use of the Observatory comprise about six and a half acres. It is distant nearly three-fourths of a mile northwest from University Hall, and three miles and a half in the same direction from the State House in Boston.

The wonder and admiration caused by the unexpected appearance of the great comet in March, 1843, was a great incentive to, and, indirectly, one of the principal causes of, the erection of this now celebrated Observatory, although for many years before it had been a favorite project with John Q. Adams, Nathaniel Bowditch, and other distinguished advocates of astronomical science. But few decisive steps were taken, however, until the sudden appearance of this brilliant comet, in 1843, when it was found that the instruments in Cambridge were entirely inadequate to make accurate observations on such a body. This roused the public-spirited Bostonians to a sense of the importance of an Astronomical Observatory, with instruments of sufficient accuracy to make the necessary observations on the heavenly bodies. Accordingly, an informal meeting was held in the office of the American Insurance Company, Boston, by several public-spirited citizens who were interested in the cause. Soon after, a large meeting of merchants and others was held in the hall of the Marine Society, where it was resolved to raise by subscription the funds necessary for procuring an equatorial telescope of the first class, and twenty-five thousand dollars were immediately subscribed. Mr. David Sears, of Boston, headed the list by a donation of five hundred dollars for this object, besides giving five thousand dollars for the erection of a suitable tower to contain this instrument. Another gentleman of Boston subscribed one thousand dollars towards the telescope; eight others contributed five hundred dollars each, for the same object; eighteen gentlemen gave two hundred each, and thirty others gave the sum of one hundred dollars each. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences made a donation of three thousand dollars, and the Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge gave one thousand. Besides these, the principal Insurance Companies of Boston contributed largely. The American, Merchants', and National Insurance offices, and the Humane Society, gave five hundred each; two other companies subscribed three hundred; and two others gave, respectively, two hundred and fifty, and two hundred. Thus in a short time an amount was subscribed sufficient for procuring the instrument which has contributed so much to the advancement of astronomy generally, besides reflecting so much honor on the country at large.

The Sears Tower. — The engraving annexed is a correct representation of the Grand Refractor, which is placed in the Sears Tower, or central building of the Observatory. A correct view is also given of the south front of the Observatory and its two wings.

The site of the Observatory was purchased by the corporation of Harvard University. The Sears' Tower, so called, in honor of David Sears, whose generous donation we have already mentioned, is built of brick, on a foundation of granite, laid with cement. It is thirty-two feet square on the outside, while on the inside the corners are gradually brought to a circular form for the better support of the dome, forming a massive arch. This dome, covering the grand equatorial, is a hemisphere of thirty-two feet interior diameter, formed with stout ribs of plank, and covered externally with copper. There is an opening five feet wide, and extending a few degrees beyond the zenith; which is closed by means of weather-proof shutters, and worked by means of an endless chain and toothed wheels.

On the lower side of this dome is affixed a grooved iron rail, and on the granite cap of the wall is placed a similar rail; between these grooves are placed eight iron spheres, accurately turned, on which the dome is revolved. The apparatus for moving the dome consists of toothed wheels, geared to a series of toothed iron plates, fastened to its lower section. By means of this, the whole dome, weighing about fourteen tons, can be turned through a whole revolution, by a single person, in thirty-five seconds. In this dome are placed the "Grand Refractor," and one or two smaller instruments. The Comet Seeker, a small instrument of four inches aperture, by Merz, is used from the balconies of the dome. This is the instrument with which the younger Bond has discovered no less than eleven telescopic comets, before intelligence had reached him of their having been seen by any other observer. From these balconies a most extensive and beautiful view of the neighboring towns meets the eye, their numerous hills, spires, &c.

On either side of the tower is a large wing. Of these, the eastern is used as a dwelling for the observer; the western, on which is placed the smaller dome, is used for magnetic and meteorological observations. This wing was erected in the years 1850-51, and adds greatly to the architectural beauty of the Observatory. In this dome is placed the smaller equatorial, of five feet focal length, and an object glass of four and one-eighth inches, made by Merz, which is a remarkably fine instrument.

The "Grand Refractor," justly considered second to none in the world, has already become celebrated in the hands of the skillful and scientific director and his assistant, from the many brilliant discoveries which have been made with it. Among these we may particularly mention the new ring and satellite of the planet Saturn. It has also enabled the observers to resolve the principal nebulae, particularly those in the Constellations

Orion and Andromeda. The object glass was made at the celebrated manufactory of Merz and Mahler, in Munich, Bavaria, who also were the makers of the celebrated telescope at the Pulkova Observatory, which is of the same size and mounting as that in Cambridge. The same artists also made the Washington and Cincinnati equatorials, besides many others of a smaller size in the United States. The extreme diameter of this object glass is fifteen and a half inches, although the effective diameter is only fourteen and ninety-five hundredths inches: the focal length is twenty-two feet six inches; the total weight nearly three tons; yet the friction is so successfully relieved by the judicious arrangement of wheels and counterpoises, that it could be pointed to any quarter of the heavens by the finger of a child.

A sidereal motion is communicated to the telescope by clock-work, by which means an object may be constantly kept in the field of view, which essentially aids the observer in delicate examinations of celestial objects. The right-ascension is read off by means of an hour circle, eighteen inches diameter, reading to one second of time by a vernier, while the declination circle is twenty-six inches in diameter, reading also to one second of time or four seconds of arc. The total cost of the instrument was \$19,842. The object glass arrived in Cambridge on the 4th of December, 1846, but the tube and mounting did not arrive until the 11th of June following. The instrument was mounted on the 23d of June, 1847, and on the evening of the same day was first pointed to the heavens.

The tube of the telescope is of wood, veneered with mahogany and polished on the outside. Within, it is lined with paper, and is strengthened with iron diaphragms. The flexure of the tube is counteracted and its balance preserved by two brass rods, seventeen feet in length, having at their extremities nearest the eye-end, brass spheres filled with lead, eight inches in diameter. These rods turn on a universal joint near the middle or centre of motion, and oppose the influence of gravitation on the longer and heavier part of the tube in every position. The centre of motion of the whole instrument is twelve feet nine inches above the floor of the dome. The focal length of the finder telescope is forty-five inches, and its aperture three inches.

The transit circle is by Sims of London. The object glass, by Merz, is four and one eighth inches aperture, and sixty-five inches focal length. The circles are four feet in diameter, being cast in one piece, and are both graduated on silver from 0° to 360° into five minute spaces, which are again subdivided by micrometers, a single division of the micrometer head being equal to one second of arc, and may be read to two-tenths of a second.

Besides these, the Observatory is furnished with many smaller instruments, and a complete set of meteorological instruments, an astronomical clock, and sidereal chronometers.

One of the most ingenious contrivances connected with the Observa-

tory is the "observer's chair," invented by the director. By means of this chair, the observer can transport himself to any part of the dome without moving from his seat.

The new method of finding the motion of the earth has been tried at the Observatory, and also by Professor Horsford, at the Lawrence Scientific School.

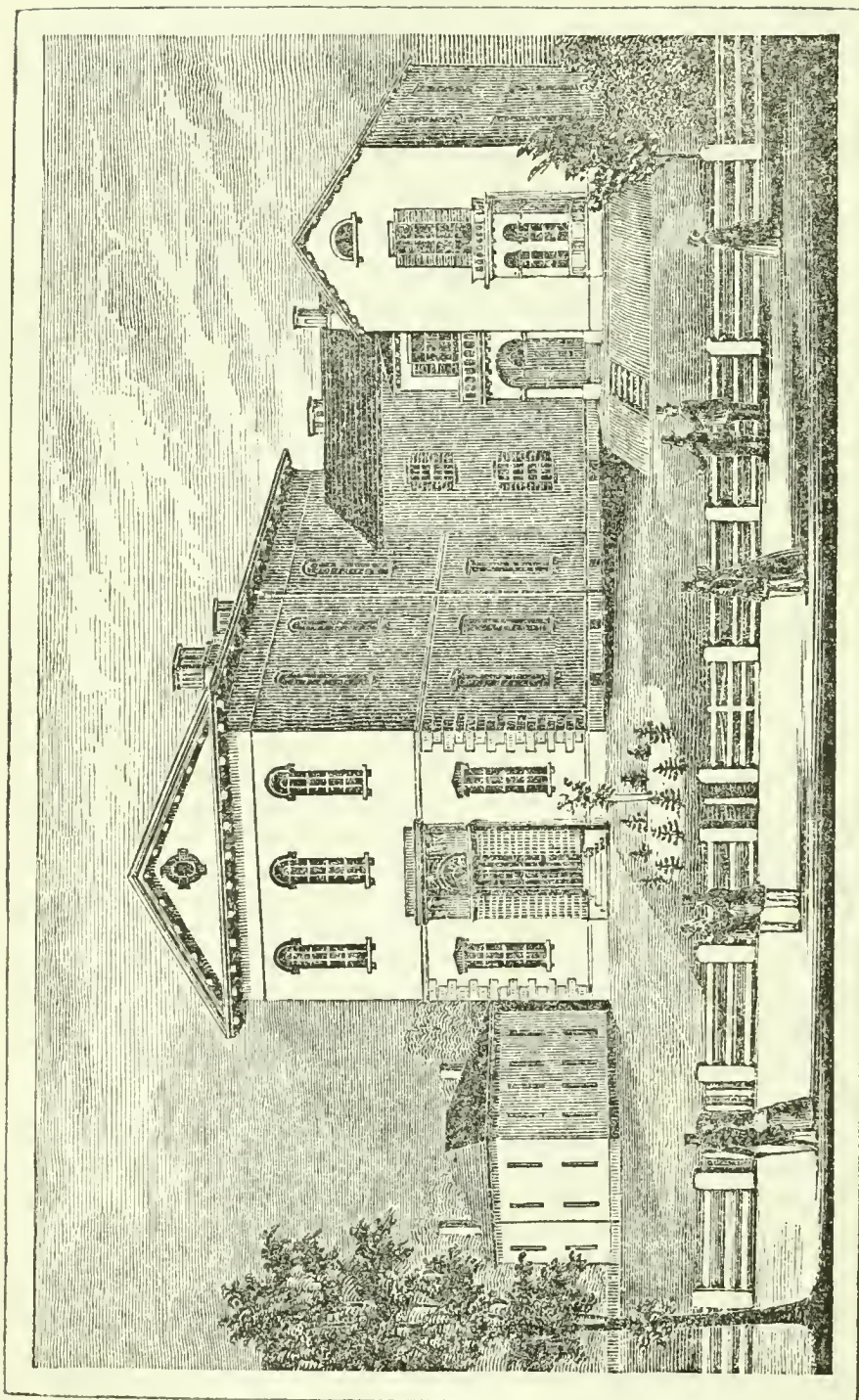
During the summer of 1848, the director being engaged with the United States Coast Survey in determining differences of longitude, turned his attention to the electro-magnetic method of recording astronomical observations. The apparatus which it has been found convenient to adopt at this Observatory consists of a *Grove's battery*, a *circuit-breaking sidereal clock*, and a "*spring-governor*." These are connected by means of copper wires leading to all the principal instruments.

The *spring-governor* is a machine devised to carry a *cylinder* with an equable rotary motion, so that it may make one entire revolution in one minute of sidereal time; on this cylinder the commencement and termination of each second of the astronomical clock is recorded in exact coincidence with the beats of the clock, the observer at each telescope is furnished with a break-circuit key, by means of which he is enabled to cause a record of his observation to be made on the paper covering the cylinder of the spring-governor among the second marks of the clock, in such a manner that the tenths, and even hundredths of a second may be read off without difficulty, as the sheet of paper, when unrolled, presents the vertical columns in even minutes, and the horizontal in seconds.

The clock signals are also readily connected with the lines of the telegraph offices, by means of properly arranged switches, so that in effect the beats of the Cambridge clock are as distinctly heard at the offices in Boston, Lowell, Burlington, and elsewhere, as they are within a few feet of the clock, the only limit being the power of the battery; by commencing at the even minute, the time is given all along the line, and this is found very convenient in regulating the starting of the Railroad trains. This method has been subjected to a long and satisfactory trial, and is now considered as a permanent regulation in this Observatory.

The instrument is mounted according to the German form, which has been objected to from the fact that it requires reversal whenever the object under examination crosses the meridian. This is felt as a practical inconvenience in the Cambridge equatorial, only in small zenith distances, since in most instances the telescope passes the meridian by more than an hour of right-ascension, and always by more than two hours in southern declinations.

There are but one or two points in which the instrument has been found susceptible of improvement. The arrangement of both the declination and hour circles is inconvenient, causing some needless trouble in reading off the angles.



SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE.

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

Practical instruction in the Mathematical, Physical, and Natural Sciences, upon a more extended plan than that pursued in the undergraduate department of Harvard, had been a subject of discussion previous to the time of President Everett. The materials for it had been accumulating. In addition to the Scientific men connected with the College, and the largest Library in the country, there were valuable collections of apparatus, numerous specimens of Natural History, a Botanic garden, and an Observatory of the first rank in progress of erection.

President Quincy, through whose efforts chiefly the Observatory had been commenced, had the satisfaction of seeing this edifice and its appointments far advanced at the time of his resignation.

In the inaugural address of President Everett, the project of a separate Scientific School received its first distinct announcement. About this time a vacancy occurred in the Rumford Professorship by the resignation of Professor Treadwell. This situation was filled by the election of Professor Horsford of New York, who soon after his arrival in Cambridge submitted to the Corporation a plan for the erection and furnishing of a Laboratory for instruction in Chemistry and its applications to the arts, contemplating an expense of \$50,000. This plan, in an able letter from the Treasurer, Hon. Samuel A. Eliot, was laid before Hon. Abbott Lawrence.

To this appeal Mr. Lawrence responded in a spirit of munificence altogether unexampled. The gift was accompanied by a letter, proposing, in addition to the erection of suitable buildings, including a Laboratory, to found two new Professorships, one of Zoölogy and Geology, and another of Engineering, which with the Rumford Professorships were to constitute the nucleus of a School for the "acquisition, illustration, and dissemination of the practical Sciences."

Soon after the receipt of the donation of Mr. Lawrence, Professor Agassiz of Switzerland was invited to the chair of Zoölogy and Geology, and at a later period Lieut. Eustis of the army to that of Engineering. At the Commencement of 1848 the Corporation conferred upon the Institution the name of LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

In the summer and autumn of 1849, a Laboratory, unsurpassed in Europe even, in its conveniences for practical instruction, was erected and furnished, and in the year following a building was constructed for the temporary accommodation of the departments of Zoölogy, Geology and Engineering. Besides the Professors already mentioned, the Faculty of the Scientific School embraces Professor Peirce in the department of Mathematics, Professor Lovering in Physics, Professor Gray in Botany, Professor Wyman in Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, and the Messrs. Bond at the Observatory.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Our readers are furnished with an accurate engraving of the main building occupied by the Lawrence Scientific School. The frame building on the left is the School for Engineering. We will now proceed to detail the courses of instruction in the Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge.

Instruction is given in practical exercises, lectures, or recitations, according to the nature of the study, and at the discretion of the instructor.

Candidates for admission must have attained the age of eighteen years, must have received a good common English education, and must be qualified to pursue to advantage the courses of study to which they propose to give their attention. They must furnish satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and give bonds, in the sum of \$200, with a surety resident in Massachusetts, for the payment of all dues to the School.

Members of the School, on leaving it, will receive a certificate of the number of Terms for which they have been attached to it, and of the studies pursued by them.

It is in contemplation by the corporation to give diplomas to members of the School who shall have passed a satisfactory examination in any of its departments.

The number and choice of studies to be pursued are optional on the part of the students, who will, however, be counselled on these points by the Professors. Attendance on the lectures and recitations is voluntary. For this as well as other reasons, the government of the University wish wholly to discourage the resort of young men to the Scientific School who do not, in the opinion of their parents and guardians, possess that stability of character and firmness of purpose which will insure a faithful performance of duty, without academic discipline.

1. *Chemistry*. — Professor Horsford will receive special students to the course of experimental instruction in Chemistry, who will give their attendance in the Laboratory from 9 o'clock A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M.

The course, at the conclusion, of elementary qualitative and quantitative analysis, will be modified to meet the wants of those designing to pursue practical analysis, manufacturing, metallurgy, medicine, engineering, agriculture, instruction, or research, and proportioned in duration to the objects and previous acquisitions of the student. Excursions will be made in term-time to manufacturing establishments in the neighborhood, where the practical application of Chemistry to the arts may be witnessed.

2. *Zoölogy and Geology*. — The instruction in this department consists, alternately, of a course of Lectures by Professor Agassiz on Zoölogy, embracing the fundamental principles of the classification of animals, as founded upon structure and embryonic development, and illustrating their natural affinities, habits, geographical distribution, and the relations which

exist between the living and extinct races; and of a course on Geology, both theoretical and practical. The course on Geology will be delivered during the first term.

Besides the instructions of the lecture-room, Professor Agassiz will afford to the students access to his laboratory during certain hours, in order to show them how to observe isolated facts, how to determine living and fossil animals, how to identify rocks of different formations, and how to conduct a regular geological survey. For those who intend to make a further study in these sciences, excursions in the neighborhood will be made in term-time, and longer excursions in vacation, to those parts of the country, near or remote, which offer the most instructive field of observation.

3. *Engineering*. — Professor Eustis will receive special students to the course of instruction in Engineering, who will give their attendance at the School from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.

The course will include instruction as follows: — 1. Descriptive Geometry, with its application to masonry and stone-cutting, the construction of arches, &c. 2. The theory of shades, shadows, and perspective, illustrated by a course of drawing and mapping in all its branches. 3. Surveying, with the use of the instruments, and actual operations in the field. 4. The nature and properties of building materials, and their applications to the construction of railroads, canals, bridges, &c. For those who are not sufficiently prepared, the course will commence with a review of such parts of practical mathematics as may be required.

4. *Botany*. — Professor Gray will give, during the Second Term, at the Botanic Garden, a course of twenty-four Lectures, or lessons, on Structural Botany and Vegetable Anatomy, with microscopical demonstrations.

5. *Comparative Anatomy and Physiology*. — Dr. Wyman will give special instruction in this Department, consisting, —

1. Of a course of microscopic examinations of the different tissues of animals. 2. Of a series of dissections illustrating the anatomical characters of the different subdivisions of the Animal Kingdom. 3. Of demonstrations of the physical and physiological phenomena of animals. 4. Of the study of Embryology and the development of tissues.

During the year a course of Lectures will be given to special students on Comparative Anatomy and Physiology: also a course on Human Anatomy and Physiology, to the members of the Senior Class, to which members of the Scientific School are admitted without charge. A Laboratory is provided for the use of students, and the Anatomical Museum is arranged for the purpose of study.

6. *Astronomy*. — *Practical Astronomy and the Use of Astronomical Instruments* will be taught at the Observatory, by Mr. William C. Bond, Director of the Observatory, and Mr. George P. Bond, Assistant Observer.

7. *Mathematics*. — Instruction will be given in the *Higher Mathematics*, and especially in *Analytical and Celestial Mechanics*, by Professor Pierce.

Private instruction in the various branches of Mathematics will be given to those desirous of receiving it, by competent instructors residing at the University.

The following courses of Lectures delivered to Undergraduates will be open without charge to members of the Scientific School. 1. A course on *Mineralogy*, by Professor Cooke. 2. A course on *Systematic Botany according to the Natural System*, by Professor Gray. 3. A course on *Physics*, by Professor Lovering. 4. A course on *Human Anatomy and Physiology*, to the Senior Class, by Professor Jeffries Wyman.

The formation of a Museum of Natural History, on an extensive scale, has been commenced, under the superintendence of the Professors in the several Departments. The Mineralogical Cabinet of the University, the Rumford and Philosophical Apparatus, the Anatomical Museum, the Botanic Garden, the Observatory, and the Public Library, will be accessible to the students of the Scientific School.

Fees. — For *special instruction* of those who become private pupils of any Professor, and pursue studies, practical exercises, experimental research, or make excursions, under his particular direction, the fees are, —

In the department of Chemistry, for instruction six days in the week, per Term of twenty weeks, *fifty dollars*. For laboratory apparatus, and supplies, *twenty-five dollars*. For three days in the week, two thirds, and for one day, one third of the above sums.

The special students in Chemistry will also supply themselves, at their own expense, with such articles of apparatus as are consumed in using, such as flasks, corks, tubing, lamps, crucibles, &c., together with alcohol and platinum, gold and silver solutions.

Students who have passed two years in the Laboratory will be thereafter entitled to instruction with the charge only for Laboratory apparatus and supplies.

In the Department of Engineering, for instruction six days in the week, *fifty dollars* per Term. For three days in the week, two thirds, and for one day, one third of the above sum.

The special students in Engineering will supply themselves with conveniences for drawing, necessary text-books, &c.

In the Department of Zoölogy and Geology, *fifty dollars* per Term.

In the Department of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, for three days in the week, *twenty-five dollars* per Term.

In any of the other Departments, the fees for special instruction may be agreed upon with the instructor, but shall not exceed *fifty dollars* per Term.

The other expenses for a Term are as follows : —

Board, twenty weeks, from \$ 2.50 to \$ 3.50 per week,	from \$ 50 to \$ 70
Room-rent, including care of room, but not making fires,	25 to 52
Furniture (if the student does not furnish his room),	10 to 20
Washing,	7 to 15
Fuel, for the First or winter Term, from August to January,	12 to 21
“ for the Second or Summer Term, from February to July,	
from \$ 6 to \$ 10.	
Servant (if one is employed) to make fires, &c.,	5 to 10

\$ 110 to \$ 188

For any further information that may be wanted by persons at a distance concerning the School, application may be made to Professor E. N. Horsford, Dean of the Faculty, at Cambridge.

The Lawrence Scientific School was opened for instruction to Students on the 7th of November, 1848. On that day the Class in Chemistry entered the Laboratory erected by funds provided by Mr. Abbott Lawrence.

The building of the new Laboratory was commenced under the personal directions of the founder.

The Laboratory of the Scientific School is forty-four feet wide by eighty feet long, and consists of two main stories of eighteen feet each, besides a basement of nine and a half feet. Each main story is, at the north end of the building, divided into two stories of eight and a half feet each. Two clusters of chimney-flues rise from near the centre of the edifice, providing ample ventilation for all the working apartments, and meeting the wants of the furnaces and various pharmaceutical apparatus. The basement includes apartments for a steam-boiler and engine, for fuel, storage, and for coarser laboratory work.

Upon the first floor, occupying the front half, is a lecture-room. In immediate connection, lying beside the clusters of flues, is the pharmaceutical laboratory. These, with the Professor's private laboratory, are of the full height. The Professor's study, the apparatus-room, and magazine of substances below, and a sales-room for chemicals and apparatus for special students, and a room for chemical preparations above, each eight and a half feet high, with the hall and stairways, complete the first main story.

The second floor is occupied in front for instruction in analysis. The furnace-room, with its conveniences for organic analysis and distillation, is in immediate connection. Both apartments are of the full height. Opening into the furnace-room is, on one side, an apartment for apparatus to be loaned to students, and on the other, a room for reagent supplies for the instruction-room or analytical laboratory. At the north end of this floor, distant from noise and gases, are three well-lighted apartments, one for a library, another for the air-pump, hydraulic press, and for desiccation, and the third for balances. Above, the corresponding apartments are occupied by the Janitor's family and the Assistant.

The entire edifice, and the Professor's dwelling in connection, are warmed by steam, from the boiler in the basement of the Laboratory. Beside heating the suite of apartments, the steam is employed to pump water from a cistern in the basement into the boiler, and also into a reservoir in the attic, from which it is distributed throughout the building. It also heats a large water-bath and steam drying-chamber, and discharges distilled water in the analytical laboratory; and is arranged to fulfil similar offices in the Professor's private laboratory, and the pharmaceutical laboratory.

Each student's working place is nearly five feet in length, is supplied with a suit of about forty reagents, a closet for apparatus, and six drawers. Each pair of places has a supply of rain-water, a bowl, and waste. The apartment will accommodate thirty-six chemists, and, if required, the furnace-room and pharmaceutical laboratory would accommodate, though less conveniently, sixteen more.

The enlightened views of the founder, and the ample means appropriated to the erection and furnishing of the Laboratory, will ultimately have made the conveniences for instruction equal to those of any similar establishment in the world.

RESIDENT GRADUATES.

Graduates of the University, or of other Collegiate Institutions, desirous of pursuing their studies at Cambridge without joining any of the Professional Schools, are permitted to do so, in the capacity of Resident Graduates. They are allowed to enjoy the use of the Library and scientific collections, on the payment of *five dollars* a year, one half in advance at the beginning of each Term.

They give the same bonds as Law Students for the payment of College dues, and are subject to the same laws and regulations, as far as they are applicable; and they may attend all the Lectures given in the University, upon the same terms as Students in the Professional Schools.

SUMMARY.

Whole number of those who have received Degrees at the University,	7941
Of whom have died,	4579
Number still living,	3362
Whole number of graduates in the Collegiate Department,	6342
Of whom have died,	4165
Number still living,	2177
Whole number of graduates, for the ten years preceding and ending with July 15th. 1851:—	
In the Collegiate Department,	625
“ “ Medical “	351
“ “ Law “	418
“ “ Theological “	85
“ “ Scientific “	4

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

THE Library is coeval with the establishment of the College. Its foundation was laid in the bequest of John Harvard, who, in that first munificent oblation upon the altar of civil, religious, and intellectual freedom, included a collection of works by no means insignificant either in number or value. His example, noble in itself, was, perhaps, still more valuable, as an incentive to exertion in others. "The Honorable Magistrates and Reverend Elders" acknowledged its influence, by a voluntary contribution of £200 value, in books; while individuals at home and abroad, — prominent among whom stands the name of John Winthrop, the honored Father of the Massachusetts Colony, — followed with donations, not only of books, but of types to print them. In 1675, Dr. John Lightfoot, one of the most learned and eminent of English divines, bequeathed to Harvard College "his whole library, containing the Targums, Talmuds, Rabbins, Polyglot, and other valuable tracts relative to Oriental literature"; and this invaluable bequest was soon followed by that of the eminent Theophilus Gale, D. D., who, in the spirit of far-reaching benevolence and judicious liberality which had characterized his whole life, devoted his whole estate, real and personal, at his decease in 1677, to the advancement of education and the promotion of learning; and with that view left his entire library, one of the most select and valuable in the possession of a private individual at that day, to the "School of the Prophets" in New-England; an accession, say the records of the period, "which was more than equal to all that was in the College library before." In the year 1719, was received the first remittance of books from THOMAS HOLLIS, — the first in that long series of benefactions, continued through a period of fifty-five consecutive years, by three generations and six individuals of the same family and name, affording an instance of "unparalleled and unceasing munificence" which may well challenge the admiration of succeeding ages. The son of a parent distinguished for liberality, Hollis "caught and wore the paternal mantle with a ready and enduring spirit. His appointment as one of the trustees of the legacy of his maternal uncle, Robert Thorner, to Harvard College, first turned his attention and thoughts to this institution; and, once fixed, they were never afterwards withdrawn. The interest he took in its prosperity was general, constant, and unwavering. His benefactions commenced the year succeeding his father's death; and from that time his bounty flowed towards the College in one continuous stream. He was in the practice of transmitting, almost every year, trunks of books, generally well selected and valuable, with directions to his correspondent, Dr. Colman, 'to examine them, take out for the College such as its library had not already, and to give the rest to specified individuals, or to such young ministers, who may need and make good use of them.' His zeal for the College library was intense. He contributed to it liberally himself, and was

urgent in soliciting his friends for their assistance. Through his instrumentality the College received donations of books from Isaac Watts, Daniel Neal, William Harris, John Hollis, and others. He first suggested to the Corporation the want of a catalogue, which, he writes, if he possessed, he should be able materially to serve the College, since many were deterred from sending books, through fear that they might be already in the library. The Corporation immediately ordered a catalogue to be prepared, and, when it was completed, sent eight dozen copies to Hollis for distribution." In addition to the valuable contributions of Hollis, donations or bequests, for the library, were received, during the first half of the 18th century, from the Rev. Thomas Cotton of London, Dean Berkeley, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, William James of Jamaica, and the Hon. William Dummer.

In January, 1764, Boston being infected by the Small Pox, the General Court was adjourned to Cambridge. The College Library was occupied by the Governor and Council, and the hall below by the Representatives. At midnight of the 24th of January, "in the midst of a severe cold storm of snow, attended with high wind," a fire broke out, which destroyed Harvard Hall, with all its contents, consisting of the library, philosophical apparatus, and many articles belonging to different persons, who had rooms in the building. The other College edifices were in imminent danger, and took fire several times; but by the vigorous efforts of the citizens of Cambridge, united with those of the members of the Legislature, the progress of the flames was arrested, and all were saved except Harvard, the most valuable of the halls, which, with the best library and philosophical apparatus in America, comprising the collections and donations of more than a century, utterly perished. Thus, at one fell swoop, were destroyed the entire libraries of John Harvard, Dr. Lightfoot, and Dr. Gale, with the donations of Sir Kenelm Digby, Sir John Maynard, Bishop Berkeley, and a host of other distinguished benefactors; the font of types, Greek and Hebrew, the books, &c., presented by the first Thomas Hollis, together with "his picture, as large as the life"; the telescopes, the globes, the philosophical instruments, the College records, and a long catalogue of articles, "which, if they had been preserved to our day, would have been of incalculable and inexpressible interest to the literary and scientific inquirer, as well as to the historian, the antiquary, and the bibliographer." The library contained at this time above five thousand volumes, all of which were consumed, except a few books in the hands of members of the House, and two donations, from Lieutenant-Governor Dummer and Hollis, the younger, which, having been but lately received, had not been unpacked, and thus escaped the general ruin. "Great as this misfortune was, it happily occurred at a moment when the Legislature of the Province had just evinced a favorable disposition to the College by the erection of Hollis Hall, and when the people of Massachusetts were guided

by those distinguished men, who soon after led the way to national independence. Many of them were Alumni of the College; and they all acknowledged the importance of the institution, and united in measures to repair the losses it had sustained." The Legislature resolved, unanimously, that Harvard Hall be rebuilt at the expense of the Province, granted £ 2,000 to begin the edifice, and appointed a committee of both branches to superintend the work. The corner-stone of the new building—the present Harvard Hall—was laid on the 26th of June, 1764, by His Excellency, Governor Bernard, accompanied by the Committee appointed by the General Court to rebuild the same, and the edifice was completed in June, 1766, at an expense of \$ 23,000. In a few years, by the concentrated efforts and influence of individuals and the Provincial Government, a library was collected within its walls, which soon attained an extension corresponding to the increase and prosperity of the Colonies. Foremost among those who stepped forward at this time to repair the loss of the Library, was Thomas Hollis, the younger, usually called "of Lincoln's Inn." As soon as he was apprised of the event, he subscribed £ 200 sterling for the purchase of new apparatus, and the same sum for the library; which he also enriched, at different times, with a great number of curious, valuable, and costly works. His donations to the College during his lifetime exceeded £ 1,400 sterling; and at his death, in 1774, he bequeathed an additional sum of £ 500.

In 1775, immediately after the battle of Lexington, an army began to collect at Cambridge, the College buildings were converted into barracks, and the government and students were removed to Concord, where they continued fourteen months; the library and apparatus having been previously conveyed to Andover, and a part of it afterwards to Concord, by order. and at the expense, of the Provincial Congress. In the summer of 1776, they returned to Cambridge, and on the 21st of June the students were again assembled within the College walls, though the library and apparatus, in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs, were not restored until the summer of 1778, more than two years from the time of their removal.

The origin and early progress of the College Library, and its destruction and restoration, have been related, and its history has been brought down to the period of the American Revolution. In 1764, at the time of its loss by fire, the number of its volumes was estimated at five thousand; and in the year 1790, at twelve thousand. The subsequent additions have been numerous and valuable, but few of them can be particularized here. Beside the benefactions of Thomas Hollis, the younger, and of Thomas Brand-Hollis, the names of Hancock, Hubbard, Erving, Boylston, Thomas, and Taylor, with a legion of others, might be mentioned as having honored the institution and themselves by their contributions. Samuel Shapleigh, "a virtuous son and faithful Librarian of Harvard College," devoted his whole

estate (with the exception of a few legacies), amounting to \$3,000, to the increase of its Library, in the department of polite literature. In the year 1818, Israel Thorndike purchased the library of Professor Ebeling, of Ham-burgh, at a cost of \$6,500, and presented it to the University; thus secur-ing to his native country one of the most complete and valuable collections of works on American history extant. Thomas Palmer, a worthy son of Harvard, whose name had already been enrolled among its distinguished benefactors, at his death in 1820, exhibited his affection for the place of his early education by bequeathing to it his whole library, consisting of twelve hundred select and valuable works, valued at \$2,500. In 1823, Samuel A. Eliot, of Boston, presented Warden's extensive collection of books on American History, consisting of nearly twelve hundred volumes, beside maps, charts, and prints, at a cost of upwards of \$5,000. In 1833, Samuel Livermore, Esq., another talented son of Harvard, bequeathed to his Alma Mater his whole library of foreign law, consisting of the works of the leading civilians and jurists of continental Europe, and amounting in num-ber to upwards of three hundred costly volumes, valued, in the inventory of his estate, at \$6,000. As a collection of rare and curious learning, it is said to be probably unsurpassed, and perhaps not equalled, in value, by any other collection of the same size in America, if it be in Europe. In 1842, a subscription was made for the Library, by thirty-four gentlemen, to the amount of \$21,008. In 1844, Horace A. Haven, a graduate in the Class of 1842, cut down in the freshness of early promise, marked his devotion to the cause of Science by bequeathing the sum of \$3,000 for the purchase of mathematical and astronomical works. In 1845, the Hon. Judge Prescott, having bequeathed, for the increase of the Library, the sum of \$3,000, it was appropriated to the purchase of a valuable collection of works on America, from the well-known Mr. Rich, of London; thus giving some-thing like completeness to what had become one of the most important departments of the Library.

For nearly seventy years, Harvard Hall had been the repository of the College Library. This edifice is not fire-proof; and, weakened by time, it gave indications of being unequal to support the weight of the increasing number of volumes, and of the concourse of persons to which it was sub-ject on public occasions. The library, too, had outgrown the capacity of the building, and more space was requisite for the arrangement and preser-vation of those treasures, the accumulations of public and private munifi-cence, which, if once lost, could hardly be replaced. Actuated by these considerations, the Corporation resolved to apply a portion of the munifi-cent bequest of the Hon. Christopher Gore to the erection of a suitable ed-ifice for the accommodation and protection of the library; and it was de-termined, after consultation with his friends, that, since this application of his funds was deemed imperative, the building erected should be of suf-ficient capacity to contain the probable accumulation of books during the

present century, that it should be as far as possible fire-proof, and that in material and architecture it should be an enduring monument to his memory, and worthy to represent the liberal spirit of so distinguished a benefactor of the Institution. Accordingly, on the 25th of April, 1838, the Corporation laid the corner-stone of a building to which they gave the name of their once honored associate, the late Governor Gore.



GORE HALL.

This edifice was begun in 1837, and completed in 1839-40, at a cost of \$73,512.23; and the books were safely removed, and deposited therein, in the summer of 1841. The building presents a very pure specimen of the Gothic style of the fourteenth century in its form and proportions, while the hard sienite or Quincy granite, of which it is constructed, made it necessary to omit the elaborate ornaments with which this style is usually wrought. The towers, buttresses, drip-stones, and all the parts which form projections, or the sides of openings, are, however, finished by smooth, hammered faces; while the walls are rough, but laid in regular courses. In its plan, the building forms a Latin cross: the length of the body being 140 feet, and that of the transepts $81\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The principal fronts are south and north; with octagonal towers rising from the ground, on each side of the principal entrances, to the height of 83 feet. These four towers are connected only with the walls of the vestibules; and in the form and position of these, as well as in the proportions of the body of

the building, exclusive of the transepts, the design of the exterior was taken from King's College Chapel, at Cambridge, England.

On entering the interior of Gore Hall, we are presented with two ranges of columns, ten in each range, which rise from the floor to the ceiling. This open space resembles the nave of a small cathedral, being 112 feet long and 35 feet high. The ceiling is formed of groined vaults, ornamented by ribs rising from the columns and intersecting each other in various points. The appearance of the whole is imposing; hardly surpassed, in effect, by any room in this country. The books are placed in the alcoves, which are formed by partitions running from the columns to the walls of the building, somewhat in the form of the chapels in the aisles of many of the Catholic churches. The partitions, which form the alcoves, rise from the floor to the ceiling, 35 feet, and this space is divided by a gallery, which is formed over the whole space outside of the columns, at the height of 12½ feet from the floor. The gallery floor is supported entirely by bars of wrought iron, passing from one partition to another, across the alcoves. The side of this gallery, between the columns, is guarded by a light iron balustrade; the whole, therefore, intercepting in no essential degree the view of the ceiling, or any part of the interior, from the floor. The ascent to the gallery is made by light staircases placed outside of the columns, and there are narrow openings through the partitions, above the gallery, behind each column, to give a passage from one alcove to another. The lower part of the west transept is formed into a convenient room for the librarian, while above the gallery it forms a large alcove open to the body of the building. The heads of the windows are equilateral arches, and the mullions and tracery are copied from buildings of the age to which the design of this belongs. Ground glass has been used in all the windows, though it is to be hoped that, hereafter, its place may be supplied, at least in the windows of the principal fronts, by paintings.

In the construction of this edifice, it was determined, at the outset, to use every precaution which the funds of the College would allow, to guard the library from destruction by fire. In every part of the structure, therefore, wood has been rejected, where its place could be supplied without a very great increase of cost in the construction, or inconvenience of some kind in the use, by stone, brick, or iron. No timber is used in the main floor, which is formed by brick vaults, filled to a level upon the spandrels, and covered by boards. This covering being thought necessary to guard against the cold and dampness of the great mass of masonry which constitutes the supporting vaults. The roof contains no wood whatever, except the boards or laths to which the slate are fastened. The place of rafters is supplied, throughout, by trusses made of light bars of wrought iron, which are supported by the walls and by iron purlins ranged through the building upon the tops of the Gothic columns which rise through the ceiling for this purpose. The thrust of these trusses is prevented by iron rods, which

take the place of the tie-beams of wooden roofs. The weight of the iron of this roof is not more than half as great as would be required if it were formed of timber; while, from calculation and experiments made with some of the trusses, it is believed that it would sustain a load, uniformly distributed over it, equal to that of a body of men standing close to each other and covering a space as great as that inclosed by the building.

As none of the other halls of the University present any claims to excellence in architecture, the attention of strangers is naturally directed to Gore Hall, as the principal ornament of the College Square.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY is at present divided into four branches, viz. Theological, Medical, Law, and Public; which last, beside books in all other departments of learning, embraces also an extensive collection of works on Theology, Medicine, and Law.

The Theological Library is in Divinity Hall; and persons entitled to its privileges must be connected with the Theological School. The Medical Library is in the Medical College, in Boston, being placed there for the convenience of students attending the Medical Lectures. The Law Library is in Dane Hall. It is designed for the use of the officers and students of the Law Department. The Public, or College Library, as it is familiarly called, is kept in Gore Hall. This is very much larger than the others, and is rapidly increasing. It is for the common use of the whole University, in this respect differing from the other branches of the University Library. The whole number of books is about 59,000. Of these, about 2,500 are duplicates, and 1,000 belong to the "Boylston Medical Library," which is *immediately* connected with it, and is designed for the special use of the Professors and students in the Medical School, and also for those members of the Massachusetts Medical Society resident within ten miles of the University.

The whole number of books in the Libraries of the University is estimated as follows:—

Public Library	. . . . .	about 59,000
Medical	"	" 1,200
Law	"	" 14,000
Theological Library	. . . . .	" 3,000
Society Libraries of the Students	. . . . .	" 12,000

Total . . . about 89,200

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY is open to the public, under certain regulations and restrictions; and its privileges are also granted to persons, hereafter specified, who are not connected with the University. Beside many of the most rare and costly printed books, it contains a number of valuable ancient manuscripts; with a few Oriental specimens, of great beauty. Here are also manuscript works of different learned men of

modern times; a great part of which, however, have been printed. It is hoped that it will hereafter be an object with the friends of learning and of the University, to collect and deposit in the library, not only ancient manuscripts, but the papers of modern scholars, and especially of distinguished sons of the University.

All donations of books, on the same subject, to the amount of \$ 1,000, or upwards, are kept together in one place in the Library. In all cases when books are given, or money for the purchase of books, the names of the donors are written in the volumes thus given or purchased, and are also recorded in a book kept for that purpose; and the names of the donors of books to the amount of \$ 1,000, or upwards, (as also the names of donors which were displayed in the old Library, before the removal to Gore Hall,) are placed over or in the Alcoves containing such books, or in some other conspicuous place in the Library, — generally on the face of the gallery, below the balustrade.

No person, except the Librarian and Assistants, is allowed to go into any of the Alcoves of the General Library, or take any book from the shelves therein, without special permission; the books most suitable for the use of the Undergraduates being separated from the rest, and kept in the Librarian's room, where they are accessible to the students, at all times, (during Library hours,) and without restriction. All persons, while in the Library, are expected to remain uncovered, and to refrain from loud conversation, or other improprieties of speech and deportment.

The following persons, only, have a right to borrow books from the Library :— The members of the Corporation and of the permanent Board of Overseers; the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth; the Officers of Instruction and Government in the University, and the Steward; Resident Graduates, and Resident Professional Students, giving bonds, with the consent of the Faculty; Undergraduates of the College; the members of the Council, Senate, and House of Representatives, during the session of the General Court, on application made by a written order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the President of the Senate, or the Speaker of the House; the members of the Examining Committees of the University, during the year for which they hold their appointment; former Officers of Instruction and Government, residing in Cambridge; benefactors to the Library to the amount of \$40, while resident in Cambridge, and benefactors to the Library, residing in any other town of this Commonwealth, who have made a donation to the amount of \$200, on application to the Corporation, and on such conditions as may by them be required; regularly ordained Clergymen, of all denominations, who have been educated at any public College or University, or who have received a degree at this University, living within ten miles of the Library, upon the same terms as the Overseers; and other Clergymen, within

the same distance, not coming under the foregoing description, upon application to the President, and at the discretion of the President or Corporation. Persons not inhabitants of Cambridge, but having a temporary residence therein, for the purpose of study, may borrow books from the Library with permission of the President, according to the prescribed conditions and regulations, application being made in writing to the Librarian; and the Corporation may, for special reasons, grant the privilege of the Library to other persons than the foregoing.

In Term-time the Library is open on the first four secular days of the week, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M., and from 2 till 4 P. M.; and on Fridays, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.; excepting the first Friday of each Term, Christmas-day, the days of Public Fast and Thanksgiving, and the Fridays following them, the Fourth of July, and the days of public Exhibitions and the Dudleian Lecture, during the exercises. In the Vacations the Library is open every Monday, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M. All persons who wish to have access to the Library, or to bring their friends to see it, are expected to make their visits on the days and within the hours above named.

CAMBRIDGE is pleasantly situated, in a plain, about three miles west from Boston. It is bounded on the northeast, north, and west by Somerville, West Cambridge, and Watertown, and on the south and east by Charles River, which separates it from Brighton and Boston. From the first settlement of the country, it has ever been a place of importance, and so intimately connected with Boston in all the social, political, and intellectual relations, that, but for municipal distinctions, it might almost be considered an integral part of the metropolis. Within its ancient limits, — probably never very exactly defined, — was embraced a large extent of territory, comprehending the present towns of Lexington, West Cambridge, Newton, and Brighton, together with the greater part of Billerica, and watered by the Concord, Shawshin, and Charles Rivers. Long since shorn of these fair proportions, nature and accident divided what remained of her original domain into three sections, still familiarly known as Old Cambridge, Cambridgeport, and East Cambridge. Of late years a disposition to sunder even this small remnant, and to erect therefrom two distinct corporations, was frequently manifested in at least one of the sections. To prevent all further agitation of this subject, (which was a constant source of uneasiness in many quarters, and which had, at length, in 1844–45, assumed an active form,) and effectually to preclude all possibility of such a separation, an Act of the Legislature was obtained, March 17, 1846, permanently uniting the three sections under one charter, with the corporate privileges of a city. The charter was accepted by the inhabitants, in town-meeting assembled, by a vote of 645 yeas to 224 nays; the first election of city officers took place in April; and the city government was duly organized upon the 4th of May following.

The CITY is divided into three wards, so bounded as to conform to the usual and long familiar designations of the three principal villages. **WARD ONE**, or Old Cambridge, embraces the original settlement, and extends westerly and northerly to the towns of Watertown, West Cambridge, and Somerville. A ridge of higher land separates it from Ward Two, on the east; while Charles River forms a natural boundary on the south. The Fitchburg Railway crosses its northerly section, the Watertown and Lexington Branches traverse its western frontier, and the Harvard Branch sweeps boldly in to its very centre. Near the Fitchburg station is the sufficiently notorious "Market Hotel," better known as "Porter's," (where a Cattle Market is held every Wednesday,) not very far removed from which is that disgrace to the city, not to say humanity, the Race-course. In this ward are five Meeting-houses and Churches, and three school-houses; also the new and elegant Alms-house: together with most of the objects of interest for a stranger, — the Washington Elm, and the elegant residence of Professor Longfellow, formerly Washington's Head-quarters, the various buildings and grounds of the University, the State Arsenal, Fresh Pond, the entrance to Mount Auburn Cemetery, &c., &c.

WARD TWO occupies an extensive plain, bounded on the south and east by Charles River, on the north by Somerville and the marshes which separate it from Ward Three, and on the west by the ridge of higher land before mentioned, a portion of which is known by the name of Dana Hill. Here are the City Hall and the several public offices for the transaction of municipal affairs, eight places of public worship, seven school-houses, together with the City High School, the new Athenæum, (that is to be,) extensive manufactories of various kinds, and several elegant private residences.

WARD THREE, known as Lechmere Point and East Cambridge, is a bluff, separated from Boston and Charlestown by the waters of Charles River, and from Ward Two by extensive marshes and narrow creeks, the line of demarkation being the North and Broad Canals. Although of recent growth, East Cambridge is a very busy and flourishing place, and its progress within the last few years has been extremely rapid. It is the seat of the County Courts, (Cambridge being one of the shire-towns of Middlesex County,) and is connected with Boston by Craigie's Bridge and by the viaduct of the Boston and Lowell Railway. The chief manufactories of the city are located in this section, and are very numerous, extensive, and prosperous. Among the principal establishments may be mentioned the Glass-works, so deservedly celebrated, the Soap and Candle, and Brush factories, and the Granite works. The soil in this part of the city being clayey, and peculiarly adapted to the purpose, large quantities of brick are annually made. In this ward are six places of worship, and five school-houses; also one of the Court-houses and Jails of Middlesex County, a House of Correction, and various County Offices. The Court

house has of late been entirely remodelled at an expense of over \$70,000. Two spacious wings have been erected, containing two of the best Court-rooms in the State, and the apartments occupied by the Registers of Deeds and Probate have been much enlarged and improved, and rendered fire-proof.

Notwithstanding its uniformly level surface, Cambridge is by no means deficient in pleasant scenery. It can boast, also, many elegant private residences, some handsome public buildings, good schools, flourishing churches, and — a commodious Alms-house. These advantages, with its proximity to Boston, and the readiness and ease of communication therewith, contribute much to the increase of its population, great numbers of merchants, professional men, and mechanics being induced to reside in Cambridge, while Boston is the sphere of their business operations.

THE CAMBRIDGE AND BOSTON OMNIBUSES, (*Main Street Line*), leave Brattle Street, Boston, for Harvard Square, (the Colleges,) Cambridge, every fifteen minutes, from one quarter before 8 o'clock, A. M. to 8 o'clock, P. M., and at 8½, 9, and 10 o'clock, evening. Leave Harvard Square, Cambridge, for Brattle Street, every fifteen minutes, from one quarter before 7 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M., and at 7½, 8, and 9 o'clock, evening.

The Harvard Street Line leaves Brattle Street, Boston, at 20 minutes past every hour, from 20 minutes past 8 o'clock, A. M., to 20 minutes past 7 o'clock, P. M. Leaves Harvard Square, Cambridge, at 20 minutes past every hour, from 20 minutes past 7 o'clock, A. M., to 20 minutes past 6 o'clock, P. M.

Fares. — From Boston to Old Cambridge, 8 tickets for \$1; 44 for \$5; Single fare 15 cents. From Boston to Mount Auburn gate, 6 tickets for \$1; single fare 20 cents. Per quarter, in and out, once a day, \$10.

SUNDAY OMNIBUS, *Main Street Line*, leaves Brattle Street, Boston, for Harvard Square, Cambridge, at 12¼, 5, 8, and 9 o'clock, P. M. Leaves Harvard Square for Brattle street, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., and at 2¼, 6¼, and 8 o'clock, P. M.

The Harvard Street Line leaves Brattle Street for Harvard Square, at 12¼, 5, and 8 o'clock, P. M. Leaves Harvard Square for Brattle Street, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., and at 2¼ and 7 o'clock, P. M.

Fares. — From Boston to Old Cambridge, (Colleges,) 20 cents, or a ticket and 8 cents. From Boston to Cambridgeport, 15 cents, or a ticket and 7 cents.

FITCHBURG RAILWAY. — Trains leave Boston, for Cambridge (Colleges) at 7.40, 9.45, A. M.; 12¼, 2.10, 5½, 7¼, 10¾, P. M. Leave Cambridge for Boston, at 7, 8¼, 10¼, A. M.; 1.40, 3½, 6.40, 7.40, P. M.

Fare, 15 cents, on which a discount is made to those purchasing tickets.

The following table will show the increase in the population of Cambridge, from the year 1790 to the present time : —

1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1845.	1850.
							U. S. Census.
							State Census.
2,115	2,453	2,323	3,295	6,072	8,409	12,490	15,215
							14,852

Valuation of Estates and the number of Polls, with the Votes polled, in Cambridge, since 1840.

Year.	Polls.	Valuation.	Votes
1840	2,262	7,585,950	1,398
1841	2,377	7,310,076	1,247
1842	2,619	7,018,716	1,372
1843	2,496	7,137,441	1,467
1844	3,060	7,852,149	1,767
1845	3,151	8,600,366	1,266
1846	3,224	9,312,481	1,311
1847	3,387	9,806,529	
1848	3,639	12,575,015	
1849	3,720	10,667,272	
1850	3,436	11,469,618	

Value of Real and Personal Estate in Cambridge, as estimated by the Assessors, for the year 1850 : —

Real Estate in Ward I.,	. . . . .	\$ 2,615,426
" " " Ward II.,	. . . . .	3,379,480
" " " Ward III.,	. . . . .	1,765,642

Total assessed value of Real Estate, \$ 7,790,548

Personal Estate in Ward I., \$ 1,739,986

" " " Ward II., 1,389,478

" " " Ward III., 549,606

Total assessed value of Personal Estate, \$ 3,679,070

Tax assessed in Ward I., \$ 29,001.26; in Ward II., \$ 34,658.42; in Ward III., \$ 17,534.05. Total amount, \$ 81,193.73. Rate of taxation for 1850, \$ 6.30 on \$ 1,000.

Number of Polls in Ward I., 915; in Ward II., 1,538; in Ward III., 983. Total number of Polls, 3,436. Poll Tax, \$ 1.50. Number of dwelling-houses in Cambridge, 2,372. Number of families, 2,859.

Two bridges connect Boston and Cambridge : — one from the foot of Leverett street, called Craigie's Bridge; the other, which is nearly seven eighths of a mile long, from the foot of Cambridge street, called West Boston Bridge. The construction of these two bridges is similar; and both are furnished with lamps placed at regular intervals, which have a singularly pleasing effect on a dark evening. The rates of toll are the same on

both; but passengers to and from Cambridge over Prison-point Bridge are not subject to toll.

West Boston Bridge was opened November 23, 1793. It stands on 180 piers, and is 2,758 feet in length, and 40 feet in width; abutment and causeway, 3,432 feet; total length, 6,190 feet. The bridge is railed on each side, for foot passengers; the sides of the causeway are stoned, capstaned, and railed; and on each side there is a canal about 30 feet wide. Revenue in 1834, \$ 12,923.

Canal or Craigie's Bridge was incorporated February 27, 1807, and opened on Commencement-day, August 30, 1809. It extends from Barton's Point, in Boston, to Lechlure Point, in Cambridge; and is 2,796 feet in length, and 40 feet in width. On the Cambridge side it is united to Charlestown by Prison-point Bridge, which is 1821 feet long and 35 feet broad. Net receipts in 1834, \$ 3,173.

To the proprietors of West Boston Bridge, a toll was granted for seventy years from the opening of the bridge, which, with the Causeway, was estimated to have cost \$ 76,700. This term was subsequently extended to seventy years from the opening of Craigie's Bridge; West Boston Bridge being charged with an annuity of £ 200, payable to Harvard College, and Craigie's being required to pay £ 100 per annum to West Boston during their joint existence. The community becoming impatient of the length of time which must elapse before these bridges would be free, a company was organized, in 1846, for the purpose of hastening that event; and having been incorporated by the Legislature, under the name of the Hancock Free Bridge Company, with power to negotiate for the purchase of the two bridges, and to adopt such measures as would conduce to the desired object, they succeeded in effecting a purchase, and on the 1st of July, 1846, obtained from the West Boston Bridge Corporation a transfer of all their rights and privileges. At present, tolls continue to be collected on both the bridges; but it is expected that in a few years, a sufficient sum will have been collected to defray the original cost, with interest, and to constitute a fund, the interest of which will keep them in repair for ever. They will then be opened to the public free of charge.

One of the first subjects which engaged the attention of the Massachusetts Colonists was the selection of a suitable location for a fortified town, — one which would at once serve them as a place of refuge, in case of invasion, and also as the metropolis of their new republic. At length, on the 23th of December, 1630, "after many consultations, they this day agree on a place on the northwest side of Charles River, about three miles west from Charlestown; and all except Mr. Endicott and T. Sharp (the former living at Salem and the latter purposing to return to England) oblige themselves to build houses there the following spring, and remove their ordnance and munition thither; and first call the place **NEWTOWN.**" Ac-

according to agreement, the Deputy-Governor, (Dudley,) Secretary Bradstreet, and other principal men of the Colony, in the spring of 1631, entered upon the execution of their plan, with a view to its speedy completion. The Governor set up the frame of a house where he first pitched his tent; and the Deputy-Governor finished his house and removed his family. On some considerations, however, "which at first came not into their minds," the Governor, in the ensuing autumn, took down his frame, and removed it to Boston, with the intention of making that the place of his future abode; greatly to the disappointment of the rest of the company, who were still desirous of building at "the New Town," and much to the displeasure of the worthy Deputy, who was "a principal founder of the town, being zealous to have it made the metropolis," and who could not readily forgive the Governor for what he considered a breach of faith.

Notwithstanding the partial failure of the original plan, various orders of the Court of Assistants show that "the New Town," still designed for the seat of government, was taken under legislative patronage. On the 14th of June, 1631, "Mr. John Masters having undertaken to make a passage from Charles River to the new town, twelve feet broad and seven deep, the Court promises him satisfaction" therefor; and a tax was soon after levied on the several plantations to defray the expense. Two houses having been burnt down, in Boston, in the spring of this year, in consequence of the chimney of one of them taking fire, and communicating to the thatched roof; "for prevention thereof in our new town," observes the Deputy-Governor, "intended to be built this summer, we have ordered that no man there shall build his chimney with wood, nor cover his house with thatch." Neither was the design of a fortified town yet abandoned; as is evident from an order of the Court, February 3, 1632, "that £60 be levied out of the several plantations towards making a palisado about the New Town"; which resulted in the enclosure of about a thousand acres with a fosse and palisade, — doubtless at the suggestion of Dudley, who still continued to reside here. The place must have grown very rapidly during the first two years of its settlement; for we find it described by a writer who returned from this country to England in 1633, as "one of the neatest and best compacted townes in New England, having many fair structures, with many handsome contrived streets." The town was laid out in squares, the streets intersecting each other at right angles. One square was reserved for the purpose of a market, and remains open to this day. It long retained the name of "Market Place," but it is now called Winthrop Square.

The first considerable accession of inhabitants appears to have been in the summer of 1632, when "the Braintree Company, which had begun to set down at Mount Wollaston, by order of Court removes to Newtown." This was "Mr. Hooker's company." Mr. Hooker not having yet arrived, they were still without a settled minister; but in anticipation of his com-

ing, the inhabitants began to make preparations for the regular observance of religious ordinances, and accordingly, in the course of the year, they "built the first house of public worship, with a bell upon it." Their hopes were at length realized, in the autumn of 1633, by the arrival of the Rev. Messrs. Hooker and Stone, who reached Boston, in company with the famous John Cotton, John Haynes, afterwards Governor of Connecticut, and many other passengers of distinction, on the 4th of September. A Church was immediately gathered in this place, of which Thomas Hooker was chosen Pastor, and Samuel Stone, Teacher: and on Friday, the 11th of October, they were ordained to their respective offices.

As originally laid out, between Charlestown and Watertown, "the New Town," we are told, was "in forme like a list cut off from the broad-cloath of the two fore-named towns," and appears to have contained merely a tract of sufficient extent for a fortified town. Hence, it is not long before we find the inhabitants complaining of "straitness for want of land," and desiring "leave to look out either for enlargement or removal." Their request was granted by the Court, and temporary relief was obtained by accepting "such enlargement as had formerly been offered them by Boston and Watertown." But Mr. Hooker and his people had become dissatisfied with their situation, and were bent upon removal to Connecticut; and notwithstanding the great reluctance of the General Court to accede to their wishes, they finally obtained permission to go where they pleased, provided they remained under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. They accordingly left this spot in a body, for Connecticut, in June, 1636; having previously disposed of their houses and lands to another company, which had arrived from England in the autumn of 1635, with the "faithful and famous" Thomas Shepard, their future Pastor. On the 1st of February, 1636, a new Church was organized here, with much form and solemnity, in the room of that which was about to remove: and Mr. Shepard was soon after ordained as its Pastor. The following have been his successors in the Ministry:—

Thomas Shepard, ordained —, 1636. died Aug. 25, 1649, aged 44.

Jonathan Mitchel, ordained Aug. 21, 1650, died July 9, 1668, aged 43.

Urian Oakes, ordained Nov. 8, 1671, died July 25, 1681, aged 50.

Nathaniel Gookin, ordained Nov. 15, 1682, died Aug. 7, 1692, aged 34.

William Brattle, ordained Nov. 25, 1696, died Feb. 15, 1717, aged 55.

Nathaniel Appleton, ordained Oct. 9, 1717, died Feb. 9, 1784, aged 91.

Timothy Hilliard, installed Oct. 27, 1783, died May 9, 1790, aged 44.

Abiel Holmes, installed Jan. 25, 1792, dismissed Sept. 26, 1831.

Nehemiah Adams, ordained Dec. 17, 1829, (Shepard Society,) dismissed March 14, 1834.

William Newell, ordained May 19, 1830. (First Parish.)

John A. Albroy, installed April 15, 1835, (Shepard Society.)

The descriptive, and somewhat indefinite, appellation of "the New Town," had become recognized and adopted, under the form of NEW-TOWN; which name was retained until May, 1638, when it was exchanged for that of CAMBRIDGE, in grateful remembrance of the place in England where so many of the principal men of the Colony had received their education.

In 1639, the first Printing-press in British America was set up here, under the management of Stephen Day. The first article printed was the Freeman's Oath, the next an Almanac, and the next a metrical version of the Psalms; the latter being the first production of the Anglo-American press which attains the dignity of a *book*.

The cause of education ever received from our Fathers that attention which it deserves, and we therefore find them at an early period making provision for the instruction of their children. Speaking of the College at Cambridge, in 1643, a writer of that day observes: — "By the side of the Colledge [is] a faire Grammar Schoole, for the training up of young scholars, and fitting of them for Academical learning: Master Corlet is the Mr., who hath very well approved himself for his abilities, dexterity, and painfulness in teaching and education of the youths under him."

In 1647, the town "bargained with Waban, the Indian, for to keepe about six score heade of dry cattle on the south side of Charles River." The lands in that part of Cambridge, as well as those at Shawshin, Menotomy, and "the Farms," were chiefly used for pasturage; which, as it could not be found in the settled portion of the town, the inhabitants, — "most of them very rich, and well stored with Cattle of all sorts," — were obliged to seek on the outskirts of the settlement, where extensive tracts were granted them, at different times, until their territory included the whole of the present township of Lexington, and the principal part of Billerica. Here, we are told, they had "many hundred Acres of ground paled in with one general fence, about a mile and half long, which secures all their weaker Cattle from the wilde beasts."

In 1648, it was ordered "that there shall be an eight penny ordinary provided for the Townsmen [i. e. Selectmen] every second Munday of the month upon there meeteing day; and that whosoever of the Townsmen faile to be present within half an houre of the ringing of the bell (which shall be half an houre after eleven of the clocke) he shall both lose his dinner, and pay a pint of sacke, or the value, to the present Townsmen." The first license for an inn appears to have been given in 1652, when "the Townsmen granted liberty to Andrew Belcher to sell beare and bread, for entertainment of strangers, and the good of the towne."

The people of Cambridge had hitherto confined themselves to the original settlement, which was of small extent, and "compact closely within itselfe"; but they now began to venture off to a greater distance, and "of late yeares some few straggling houses" were built on the outskirts of the

town. On the 29th of May, 1655, those who lived at Shawshin, or Shawshinock, (which had been granted to Cambridge, on certain conditions, in June, 1612, and had begun to be settled about ten years after, by a number of respectable families, some from Cambridge, but the greater part originally from England,) were incorporated as a distinct plantation; and in May, 1656, the Court "granted the name of the place to be called BILLERICA." As early as 1658 nineteen of its inhabitants entered into engagements with the Rev. Samuel Whiting, Jr., in reference to his settlement in the Ministry among them, and a Meeting-house, erected by vote of the town, was finished in 1660; but a Church was not gathered, and a Pastor settled, until November 11, 1663, on which day Mr. Whiting was duly ordained to the Pastoral office. The inhabitants of Cambridge Village, too, as that part of the town was called which embraced the Nonantum of the Indians, had become so numerous, by the year 1656, as to form a distinct congregation for public worship; and an annual abatement was made of "the one halfe of their proportion to the Ministries allowance, during the time they were provided of an able Minister according to law." The first Church was gathered there July 20, 1664, and the Rev. John Eliot, Jr., son of the Apostle, was ordained Pastor the same day. The settlement was subsequently called New Cambridge, but in 1691, (December 8,) was incorporated by the name of NEWTON.

In 1656, the inhabitants of Cambridge consented to pay each his proportion of a rate to the sum of £ 200, "towards the building a bridge over Charles River." The bridge was erected about the year 1660, and for many years was called "The Great Bridge." Previous to this time the communication with the south side of the river had been by means of a ferry, from the wharf at the foot of Water (now Dunster) street, — the principal street of the original settlement, — to the opposite shore; from which point "a highway" conducted to the road leading to Roxbury. The bridge was rebuilt in 1690, at the expense of Cambridge and Newton, with some aid from the public treasury; and in 1731 the town received £ 300 from the General Court towards defraying the expense of repairing it, in addition to a "very bountiful" contribution from individuals, for the same purpose. In 1700, the highway on the south side of the river was given "for the use of the Ministry in this town and place."

About this time a House of Correction was built; and in 1675, certain persons were appointed "to have inspection into families, that there be noe by-drinking or any misdemeanor wheareby sine is committed, and persons from there houses unseasonably." The Jail (an ancient wooden building, not much used after the erection of a stone one at Concord, in 1789,) stood at the southwest corner of Market (now Winthrop) Square, as late as the beginning of the present century. The County Court-house, which many people will remember as occupying the site of the present Lyceum Hall, on Harvard Square, was erected in 1756. In 1656, certain

persons were appointed by the Townsmen to execute the order of the General Court, "for the improvement of all the families within the limitts of this towne in spinning and cloathing"; and the year following, James Hubbard has "liberty granted him to fell some small timber on the Common, for the making him a loome." In 1668, some of the most respectable inhabitants were chosen "for katechiseing the youth of this towne."

Whalley and Goffe, two of the Regicides, on their arrival in New England, in July, 1660, immediately repaired to Cambridge, where they resided until February following, experiencing the greatest kindness and hospitality from the inhabitants, and enjoying the friendship of the Rev. Mr. Mitchel, by whom they were permitted to attend upon the religious ordinances of the Church, and were even allowed to participate in the Sacrament.

In September, 1665, the town was thrown into consternation by a visit from five Mohawk Indians, "all stout and lusty young men," who suddenly issued from a swamp, one afternoon, and walked into the house of Mr. John Taylor. Although well armed, they suffered themselves to be arrested by the authorities, without resistance, and committed to prison. They were subsequently released, with an injunction not to come armed into any of the English settlements again. The English had often heard of these Indians from the Massachusetts tribes, (who lived in constant fear of them,) but had never seen any of them before. Hence the great alarm which their unexpected visit occasioned.

At a town-meeting in 1676, called "to consider about fortifieing of the towne against the Indians," it was judged necessary "that something bee done for the fencing in the towne with a stockade, or sume thing equivalent," and the requisite materials were accordingly prepared; but King Philip being killed, the "great Indian War" was soon after terminated, and the Townsmen were ordered to "improve the timber, that was brought for the fortification, for the repairing of the Great Bridge."

The extent of the town at this period may be inferred from a vote of January 8, 1652, "that 500 acres of the remote lands, lying between Woburn, Concord, and our head line, shall be laid out for the use and benefit of the Ministry of this town and place forever." It is whispered in our ear, that of late years the town has not been quite so liberal toward its Ministers.

On the 15th of December, 1691, "Cambridge North-farms" were incorporated as a Parish, by the name of "North Cambridge." October 21, 1696, a Church was gathered, composed of "ten brethren dismissed from the Churches of Cambridge, Watertown, Woburn, and Concord, for this work"; and Mr. Benjamin Estabrook (who had been employed to preach in this Parish since 1692) was chosen and ordained their Pastor. Some sixteen years after, on the petition of "the farmers," that they might "be dismissed from the town, and be a township by themselves," their request was granted, on certain conditions; and "Cambridge Farms" were incor-

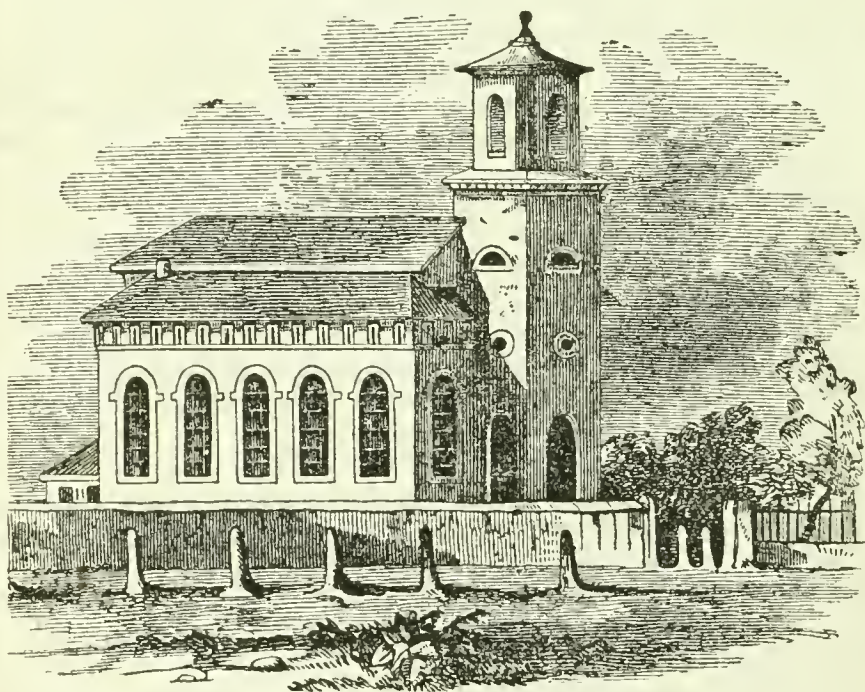
porated, by the name of LEXINGTON, March 20, 1712-13. In 1732, the inhabitants of the northwesterly part of Cambridge were, by an Act of the Legislature, formed into a separate Precinct. A Church was gathered by the Rev. John Hancock, of Lexington, on the 9th of September, 1739, and the Rev. Samuel Cooke ordained its Pastor, on the 12th of the same month. On this occasion, the First Church voted that £25 be given out of the Church stock to *the Second Church in Cambridge*, "to furnish their Communion Table in a decent manner." The Indian name of this district was Menotomy, which it now exchanged for that of the Northwest, or Second Precinct, or West Parish, of Cambridge; and it was finally incorporated, February 27, 1807, as WEST CAMBRIDGE. It does not appear how early permanent settlements were made in that part of Cambridge on the south side of the river; but a house of worship was built there in 1774, and a Parish incorporated May 11, 1779. In 1780, the Church-members on that side presented a petition, "signifying their desire to be dismissed, and incorporated into a distinct Church, for enjoying the special ordinances of the Gospel more conveniently by themselves." The First Church voted a compliance with their request, and a Church was accordingly gathered, February 26, 1783; the Records of which are entitled, "The Records of the Third Church of Christ in Cambridge." The Rev. John Foster was ordained its first Pastor, November 1, 1784. This village bore the name of "Little Cambridge," or the South, or Second Parish, of Cambridge, until its incorporation as a town, February 21, 1807, by the name of BRIGHTON.

About the year 1759, several gentlemen, each of whose income was deemed adequate to the support of a domestic Chaplain, manifested a desire for the establishment of an Episcopal Mission at Cambridge. Their wishes meeting with a ready response, those adherents of the Church of England residing in Cambridge and its vicinity united, in the year 1760, in the foundation of a Church, under the patronage of the English "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," and laid the cornerstone of the beautiful structure here represented.

The edifice was first opened for Divine Service, on Thursday, October 15, 1761, by the Rev. East Apthorp, D. D., who had been deputed as the Society's first Missionary to this place. It is considered, by connoisseurs in architecture, as one of the best constructed Churches in New England. The model is said to have been brought from Italy; and the plan was furnished by Mr. Harrison, of Newport, R. I., the architect of King's Chapel, Boston, and of the Redwood Library.

Mr. Apthorp was a native of Boston, but received his education at the University of Cambridge, in England; where he took orders, and received the appointment of Missionary to the newly established Church in this place. He is said to have been a very ambitious man, and to have had his eye upon a Bishoprick, which he fondly hoped would be established in

New England, having Cambridge for its centre, and himself the Metropolitan. It must be confessed, that the stately mansion which was erected for his use, — still jocosely styled “the Bishop’s Palace,” — far surpassing in pretensions the generality of houses at that day, gives some countenance to the traditionary report of his aristocratic predilections. But whatever may have been his expectations, they were doomed to disappointment. The publication of his sermon at the opening of Christ Church inflamed the Episcopal controversy to such a degree, (if it did not give rise to it,) and exposed him to such a whirlwind of denunciation from all points of the compass, that his situation became far from comfortable, and after a few years he relinquished his rectorship, and returned to England, where he subsequently obtained valuable preferments in the Church, and died, at an advanced age, in 1816. His house, — the same which, a few years after the departure of its original proprietor, received the haughty Burgoyne beneath its roof, not as a master, but as a discomfited prisoner of war, — yet retains unmistakeable traces of its former elegance. It is now owned and occupied by Dr. Plympton and Mrs. Manning, and is situated in a square formed by Main, Linden, Chestnut, and Bow streets.



CHRIST CHURCH.

The successor of Mr. Aphorpe was the Rev. Winwood Serjeant, who continued Rector from 1767 till the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, in 1775, when his Parish was entirely broken up, his fine Church turned into

barracks, and its beautiful organ demolished, and himself and family obliged to fly for safety. The stormy period of the Revolution passed, men began to take breath, and look about them. Christ Church was repaired, and on the 11th of July, 1790, was reopened, with a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Parker, of Trinity Church, Boston; who also accepted the rectorship of this Parish, on condition of supplying it by a Curate, and officiating occasionally in person. During the first quarter of the present century, the Church was served by different clergymen and readers; among whom may be mentioned the late Rt. Rev. Dr. Dehon, Bishop of South Carolina, the late Rev. Dr. Harris, of Dorchester, the Rev. Dr. Jenks, of Boston, and the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, of New York.

In 1826, the building was again repaired, (the Corporation of Harvard College contributing \$ 300 for the purpose,) and the Rev. George Otis, Professor in the University, officiated until his death, in 1828. The succeeding Rectors have been the Rev. Messrs. Thomas W. Coit, D. D., from 1829 to 1835, Mark Anthony DeWolfe Howe, D. D., 1835-36, and Thomas H. Vail, from 1837 to 1839, when the present incumbent, the Rev. Nicholas Hoppin, entered upon his duties.

In 1769, "all the common lands, fronting the College, commonly called the Town Commons, not heretofore granted or allotted to any particular person, or for any special or particular use," were granted by the proprietors "to the town of Cambridge, to be used as a Training Field, to lie undivided, and to remain for that use for ever." These "Commons" were in after years a fruitful source of controversy; and it was only after a tedious suit at law that their inclosure, — authorized June 5, 1830, — was effected and submitted to. The time may yet come when the "Training Field" of their fathers will be regarded by their descendants as one of the choicest ornaments of the "City of the Plain."

Under express instructions from His Majesty's Secretary of State, three sessions of the General Court were holden in Cambridge, in 1770, in direct violation of the Charter, and the wishes of the people. This measure, excused on the plea of the political excitement at this time rife in Boston, was very far from allaying that excitement; and in fact, but added new fuel to the flame, — now smouldering in the ashes of discontent, — which was soon to burst forth with inextinguishable and overmastering fury.

In the opening scenes of that awful drama which resulted in the independence of thirteen British Colonies, the people of Cambridge exhibited that spirit which so strongly characterized the period: and when the crisis approached, and the great question of Independence was agitated, they solemnly and with one accord, pledged their lives and fortunes to the cause of liberty. From the commencement of hostilities at Lexington, April 19, 1775, Cambridge shared the common fate of the towns in the vicinity of Boston, and its usual tranquillity gave place to the din and tumult of war.

It was here that General Washington fixed his first encampment, and assumed the command of the first American army ; and here were the headquarters of that army, till the evacuation of Boston by the British troops, in 1776. It was here, in the venerable old Meeting-house, (which stood between the Presidential mansion and the Law School,) that the Provincial Congress assembled, in 1774 and 1775,—two sessions out of four in the former year, and one in the latter. Many of the inhabitants left the town, and retired into the interior. The College was deserted, and its buildings were occupied by troops ; the Episcopal Church was dismantled for the same purpose, and its organ-pipes (if we may credit tradition) melted into bullets ; while the elegant houses of its members were assigned as quarters to the American officers.

Poor Ralph Inman ! How could he expect that his well-stocked farm and ample larder would escape notice ? It was altogether too rich a prize to be passed by, —so thought "OLD PUT," —and it would have been the height of impropriety not to have made good use of the bounties thus placed within his reach. What cared *he* that the former proprietor groaned in spirit, as he saw his fat beeves diminishing, at a fearful rate, before the rapacious appetites of the Yankee soldiery ? "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof" ; and they were the Lord's soldiers. Bitterly did the good man complain, that he, "a gentleman of fortune and figure," should now be obliged "to purchase things from his own farm" ; the sturdy "rebels" having "taken every thing from him except his wearing apparel, only because he had been one of the King's Council" ! A hard case, this, to be sure ; but no harder than that of the Olivers, the Vassalls, the Ervings, and hundreds of others, who saw themselves suddenly stripped of honors, wealth, and estate, and driven from their homes, —to expiate, in some measure, by their personal sufferings and mortification, the crying sins of the wicked ministry whose servants they were.

Let the stranger stroll along the old road to Watertown, —the Brattle Street of the moderns. Leaving the venerable Brattle mansion on the left, —now cast into the shade by the "Brattle House," recently erected on a portion of its once elegant domain, —and passing beyond the more thickly settled part of the village, he will find, on each side of the way, spacious edifices, belonging to some former day and generation ; extensive gardens, farms, and orchards, evidently of no modern date ; and trees, whose giant forms were the growth of years gone by. Who built these stately mansions, —so unlike the usual New England dwellings of ancient days, —with their spacious lawns, shaded by noble elms, and adorned with shrubbery ? Who were the proprietors of these elegant seats, which arrest the attention and charm the eye of the passing traveller ? Who were the original occupants of these abodes of aristocratic pride and wealth, —for such they must have been, —and whose voices waked the echoes in these lofty halls ? —A race of men which has passed away for ever ! Men of lofty

ideas, ample fortunes, large hearts, and unbounded hospitality, — the ancient nobility of New England's capital, — the grave Magistrates and sage Councillors of the Province, — old English country-gentlemen, — proud scions of a noble stock, who sought, at this distance from the metropolis, a retreat from the cares of state and the pursuits of business, and here erected dwellings which should remind them, in some faint degree, of their ancestral halls in Old England. Here, upon their extensive estates, in the midst of affluence, nay, in the very lap of luxury, rivalling in splendor the nobility of other lands, they dwelt in sumptuous ease, each under his own vine and fig-tree, with none to make him afraid. To their families, — allied by blood, or by the ties of friendship, — life was but as a summer holiday. Without care, without anxiety, their days were spent in pleasure, and their nights in merriment. Amid the delights of social intercourse, the song and the dance, music and feasting, the moments passed uncounted, and time was but as a flitting shadow, which left no trace behind. With no thought but for the present, with no dream of the morrow, they heard not the mutterings of the distant thunder, they saw not the black cloud on the verge of the horizon, they heeded not the gathering storm, till it burst in awful fury above their heads; — and lo ! they are scattered as dust, their homes are desolate, and the places that knew them now know them no more. — Where are they ? Ask of the winds which sigh forth their requiem through the tops of those venerable trees, whose branches were once outstretched to shield them from the blazing glories of a noon-day sun. Inquire of the breeze which mournfully whispers the dirge of the dead in yonder graveyard, or sweeps by the Church where they worshipped. *They are gone.* Their tombs are in a distant land, — even their names have passed from remembrance, — and nought remains to tell of their sojourn here save these stately piles, whose walls once echoed to the sound of pipe and harp, and whose courts reverberated with the notes of their national anthem.

Prominent among these residences of the ROYALISTS of olden time, is that of Col. John Vassall, which became, in July, 1775, the headquarters of General WASHINGTON ; an edifice even more elegant and spacious than its fellows, standing at a little distance from the street, surrounded with shrubbery and stately elms. At this mansion and at Winter Hill, in Somerville, Washington passed most of his time, after taking command of the Continental army, until the evacuation of Boston. in the following spring.

“The mansion stands upon the upper of two terraces, which are ascended each by five stone steps. At each front corner of the house is a lofty elm, — mere saplings when Washington beheld them, but now stately and patriarchal in appearance. Other elms, with flowers and shrubbery, beautify the grounds around it ; while within iconoclastic innovation has not been allowed to enter with its mallet and trowel, to mar the work of the ancient builder, and to cover with the vulgar stucco of modern art the

carved cornices and panelled wainscots that first enriched it. There might be given a long list of eminent persons whose former presence in those spacious rooms adds interest to retrospection, but they are elsewhere identified with scenes more personal and important." The present owner is Professor Henry W. Longfellow.



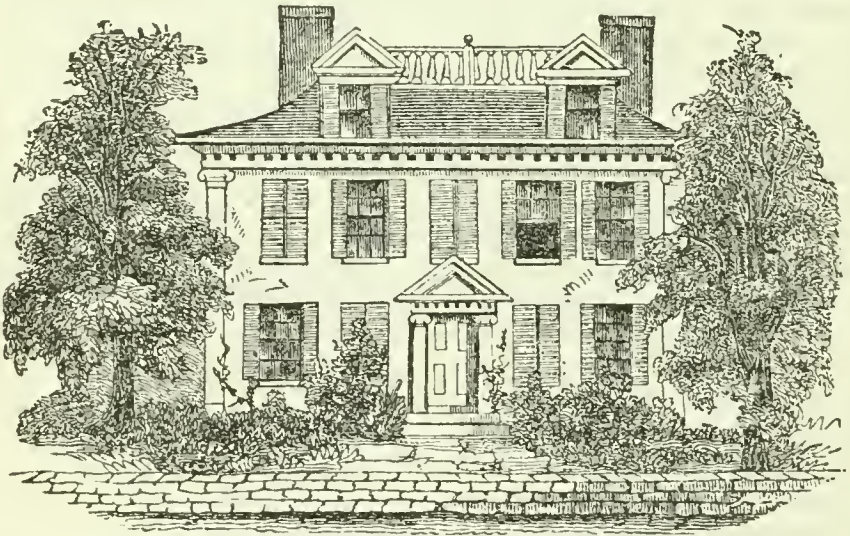
WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

In connection with Washington's Headquarters, as an object of interest to the stranger, should be mentioned the WASHINGTON ELM, beneath whose broad shadow, says tradition, he first pitched his tent, and drew his sword in the cause of freedom, on the 3d of July, 1775. It stands on Garden street, near the westerly corner of the Common; and may probably have belonged to the primeval forest. "Amid the changes which have taken place in the world, and particularly in America and New England, it has stood like a watchman; and if it could speak, it would be an interesting chronicler of events. The early settlers of this country had hardly finished their rude log houses before they proposed to make the village in which it stands the metropolis of the country; and but few years elapsed before they laid the foundation of Harvard College so near it that it may almost be shaded by its branches. Not far from it was the spot where the public town-meetings were held; and also the tree under which the Indian council-fires were lighted, more than two hundred years ago. When the drum was used in Cambridge, instead of the bell, to summon the congregation to the place of worship, or to give warning of a savage enemy, the sound floated throughout its trailing limbs; and when the officers of the

College discharged the duty of inflicting corporal punishment on young men with their own hands, who knows but their lugubrious lamentations may have mingled with the breezes that disturbed its foliage? Of how many College sports and tricks might it tell; such deeds, too, as no one who had not been educated in the halls of Old Harvard would ever have dreamed of? Among the graver subjects of which it might make report are the lessons of truth and piety which fell from the lips of Whitefield, when he stood in its shade and moved a vast multitude by his eloquence. And subsequently, it seems, it has been heralding war and liberty; for the revolutionary soldiers who stood shoulder to shoulder, — blessings be on their heads, — tell us that when Washington arrived at Cambridge, he drew his sword, as Commander-in-chief of the American army, for the first time beneath its boughs, and resolved within himself that it should never be sheathed till the liberties of his country were established. Glorious old tree, that hast stood in sight of the smoke of Lexington and Bunker's Hill battles, and weathered the storms of many generations, — worthy of reverence. Though in the spirit of modern improvement, guide-boards may be nailed to thy trunk, thou pointest to the past and to the future. All around are scattered memorials of what has been. Generations of men have died and been buried, and soldiers of the revolution sleep near thee. Thou lookest down upon monuments in the churchyard, robbed of their leaden armorial bearings that they might be converted into musket-balls in the day of our national poverty and struggle; and the old spikes still fastened into the beams of Massachusetts Hall tell of suspended hammocks where the weary soldier took his rest. Across the river, where one Blackstone lived, and where Governor Winthrop took up his residence, because he found a good spring of water there, the forest has been cut away, the Indian wigwam has disappeared, and a city grown up, containing 138,000 inhabitants, whose sails whiten every sea, whose merchants are princes, and whose traffickers are the honorable of the earth. May no unkind hand mar the last tree of the native forest. Though it may have stood century after century, like a sentinel on duty, defying the lightning and the storm, still let it stand, an interesting and sacred memorial of the past and the present, and continue to be associated, for many years to come, with the history of our country. And let the illustrious name which it bears, and which it derives from one of the most important events in the life of the Father of his country, preserve it to remind the coming generations of his invaluable services and labors."

In 1777, Cambridge became the headquarters of another army; but how different in character and circumstances from that which had been gathered here some two years previous, radiant with hope, and impatient for an opportunity to close in deadly conflict with the enemies of their country. Who would have recognized in these dispirited troops, — which now sought a temporary resting-place before their final departure from a land

which they had failed to conquer, — the once proud army of BURGOYNE? And yet it was even so. They had experienced the uncertain fate of war, and had been forced to pass beneath the yoke with which they had so confidently threatened their present victors. The officers and men were, with some difficulty, furnished with suitable accommodations, under the superintendence of General HEATH, and the sequestered dwellings of the Royalists were again appropriated to the use of the sons of Mars. A few rods above the residence of Professor Longfellow, is the house in which the Brunswick General, the Baron Riedesel, and his family, were quartered, during the stay of the captive army in this vicinity, — “one of the best houses in the place,” writes the Baroness, “which belonged to Royalists.” The subjoined view of its southern front is from a pencil sketch by Mr. Longfellow.



RIEDESEL HOUSE.

“In style it is very much like that of Washington’s headquarters, and the general appearance of the grounds around is similar. It is shaded by noble linden-trees, and adorned with shrubbery, presenting to the eye all the attractions noticed by the Baroness of Riedesel in her charming letters. Upon a window-pane, on the north side of the house, may be seen the undoubted autograph of that accomplished woman, inscribed with a diamond point. It is an interesting memento, and is preserved with great care” by the present occupant, Francis Bowen, Esq., the awe-inspiring Editor of the North American Review.

The present Constitution of Massachusetts was framed by a Convention, which assembled at Cambridge, on the 1st of September, 1779. The inhabitants of this town, “willing to give up their own opinion in lesser matters, in order to obtain a government whose authority might not be dis-

puted, and which they wished might soon be established," while they offered several amendments for the consideration of a future Convention. instructed their representative, "in their name and behalf, to ratify and confirm the proposed form, whether the amendments be made, or not": and in the memorable Insurrection of 1786, the same patriotic sentiments which had actuated them on former occasions were exhibited in a vote of the town, expressing "their attachment to the present constitution and administration of government," and declaring their aversion to the use of any irregular means for compassing an end already provided for by the Constitution; "as we know," say they, "of no grievances the present system of government is inadequate to redress."

This town has ever been remarked for its exemplary observance of the laws for the maintenance of the poor; of which the proportion, from various causes, has generally been large, while the provision for their subsistence and comfort has always been competent. The earliest Alms-house in Cambridge, of which there is any record, was purchased of Deacon Samuel Whittemore, in 1779, at an expense of £ 37 10s., and stood at the corner of Brighton and South streets, in Ward One. The second is still standing, at the northeasterly corner of the Race-course, and was purchased, repaired, and devoted to the use of the poor in 1786; £ 60 being paid to the former proprietor, Dr. William Gamage, for the estate, which comprised nearly five acres of land. Upon the division of the town in 1807, and the incorporation of Brighton and West Cambridge, the Alms-house was left in a remote part of the present city, and the rapid progress of the eastern section (Cambridge Port) rendered its transfer to that quarter a measure of obvious expediency. The first brick Alms-house was accordingly erected in Ward Two, in the year 1818, at an expense, for house and land, of about \$ 6,600. At the opening of this house, (which stood on the corner of Norfolk and Harvard streets.) September 17, 1818, a formal address was made to the inmates, by Royal Makepeace, Chairman of the Board of Overseers, and a sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Holmes, which was published. This building having been destroyed by fire, in 1836, a new one was erected, at an expense of more than \$ 7,000, on the bank of the river, between Western Avenue and River Street.

The NEW ALMS-HOUSE, recently erected, is finely situated, on the road leading to West Cambridge, in the extreme northwestern section of the city, about two miles from its centre; and within sight of the spot where the second establishment was located, more than sixty years ago. It is built upon an upland, of moderate elevation, and commands a perfect view of the whole farm upon which it stands. It is constructed of stone, taken from the quarry on the farm, within twenty rods of the building; a material of greater solidity and endurance than any other which could easily have been obtained, and well agreeing with the spirit and design of such an institution. The edifice presents, outwardly, that plain, massive,

substantial appearance, so singularly appropriate in structures of this character. It consists of a central building, four stories in height, having four circular quadrant corners, and measuring 60 feet square outside its walls. The first story is 9 feet 6 inches high, the second and third stories each 10 feet, and the fourth story 18 feet. The roof is hipped on all sides, and rises to meet an octagonal observatory of 16 feet square, which is surmounted by an ornamental vane. Three wings radiate from three of the sides of the central building, each three stories in height, beside attics. Two of the wings measure 40 feet square; the first story of each is 9 feet 6 inches high, the second and third stories each 10 feet, and the attic story 9 feet. The third wing measures 40 by 30 feet square; the first, second, and third stories are of the same height as those in the other wings; the attic story is 8 feet high, only. The roofs of all three wings have pediment ends. The east wing is appropriated to males, the west to females, and the south exclusively to the accommodation of the keeper's family. In the third story of the building are rooms appropriated exclusively to the American poor. Here are hospitals, male and female, apartments for the sick, &c., &c. The fourth story is occupied by a fine Chapel, which extends over the whole octagonal floor of the central building, terminating only with the roof.

The farm on which the present Alms-house stands was purchased in 1849, for \$12,000. It contains 33 acres, and is situated partly in Somerville. Alewife Brook forms part of its western boundary. The soil is of a warm and early character, a portion being a sandy loam. There is a small quantity of marsh, easily convertible into meadow. On the premises is a quarry of Argillaceous Slate, of superior quality, as also beds of sand, suited for building purposes. The various advantages of this location, — its pure water, its fishery, its warm, rich soil, and its valuable ledge of stone, — with the inadequate accommodations of the building on Western Avenue, and other considerations, sufficiently obvious, soon induced the belief that it would be the part of wisdom, no less than of economy, to erect on the City Farm, as soon as practicable, a building of such materials, and on such a plan, as should unite permanency of structure with the greatest possible convenience of arrangement. The result was the present edifice; which was designed by the Rev. Louis Dwight and J. L. F. Bryant, of Boston, and erected at a cost of about \$30,000.

The "Indigent Sick," not on the town's list, are, in a considerable measure, provided for by voluntary charity. The relief of this class of the poor is the special object of "The Cambridge Humane Society," formed in the year 1814; as also of "The Female Humane Society of Cambridge," established soon afterwards.

Before the erection of a bridge across Charles River to Boston, the lands in the eastern part of Cambridge were chiefly valued for the hay and forage afforded by the salt-marshes, which extended to a great distance from the

banks of the river, composing, indeed, a principal part of this district. The grounds being low, without roads, and with no means of communication with Boston, save by boats, or the circuitous route of Charlestown or Roxbury, the situation was far from inviting, and it remained almost an isolated tract, detached from every other. In the course of a year very few persons passed down into "The Neck," as it was called, unless for farming purposes, or for fishing and fowling. Below the seat of the late Chief Justice Dana, (on Dana Hill,) there were but four dwelling-houses. — one on the Inman place, lately owned and occupied by Samuel P. Allen, Esq.; one nearly opposite, on a farm of Judge Dana, formerly the Soden farm, south of the main road; one on the Phips farm, owned by Mr. Andrew Boardman; and one at Lechmere's Point.

There had been considerable effort to have the first bridge over Charles River carried from West Boston to Cambridge; but the expediency of making the first experiment across the narrower part of the river, to Charlestown, was so apparent, that the (then) town of Boston expressed an opinion almost unanimous (1,238 to 2) in favor of the latter course, and the bridge was accordingly erected "in the place where the Ferry between Boston and Charlestown was kept." This great undertaking (as it was then considered) having been successfully accomplished, a number of gentlemen were incorporated, March 9th, 1792, for the purpose of building a bridge from what was called Pest-house Point, at the west end of Cambridge street, over Charles River, to the opposite shore in Cambridge. The causeway, on the Cambridge side, was begun July 15, 1792, and suspended after the 26th of December, till the 20th of March, 1793, when the work was resumed. The wood-work of the bridge was begun the 8th of April, 1793, and the bridge and causeway opened for passengers the 23d of November following, being seven months and a half from the time of laying the first pier.

The building of West Boston Bridge, as it was called, had a very perceivable influence on the trade of Cambridge, which had previously been inconsiderable. By bringing the travel from the northward and westward through the centre of the town, it lent a fresh impulse to business in that quarter, while at the same time it gave rise to a thriving trade in the immediate vicinity of the bridge; where a store was erected and opened, by Messrs. Vose and Makepeace, in December, 1793, within a month after the opening of the bridge. This was the first framed building set up between Old Cambridge and Boston after the opening of the great road. The following year a large house, designed for a tavern, was built by Leonard Jarvis, Esq., and soon after were erected six other houses and stores. In January, 1801, the Inman Farm, so called, was divided into lots, and sold to numerous purchasers; and from this time the settlement rapidly increased. Several large stores were put up the next year, and soon after dwelling-houses, principally built and occupied by young men, from vari-

ous parts of the Commonwealth, who came here to establish themselves in business. In 1802, a school-house was built, on a piece of land presented to the town for that purpose by Mr. Andrew Boardman. Its cost was about \$600, of which sum upwards of \$300 were paid by the Town of Cambridge, and the remainder was contributed by the inhabitants. In 1804, a large quantity of land was laid out into house-lots, and the settlement, hitherto confined to one street, extended rapidly on all sides. Streets were now opened in all directions; ditches were dug, and dikes thrown up, to drain off the waters, and to prevent future inundation; canals were cut, communicating with Charles River, of a sufficient depth for coasting-vessels; and wharves were built on the margins, for their accommodation.

In 1805, an Act was passed by the Congress of the United States, making Cambridge a Port of Entry; from which circumstance this section of the town thenceforth took the name of CAMBRIDGE-PORT. In June of the same year, Royal Makepeace and others were incorporated by the General Court, for the purpose of building a Meeting-house, and supporting public worship therein, under the name of "The Cambridge-Port Meeting-house Corporation." In 1806, a spacious brick Meeting-house, furnished with an organ and a bell, was erected on a square of about two acres, which had been laid out for public uses; and on the first day of January following, it was dedicated to the worship of God with appropriate ceremonies. This year (1806) and the two preceding, witnessed a great accession to the settlement, both in population and in buildings. More than one hundred and twenty houses and stores, many of them brick, were erected during this period. Within the space of about five years previous to January 1, 1807, upwards of one hundred families had settled here, and the number of inhabitants at this time was estimated at more than one thousand.

On the 1st of March, 1808, an Act was passed by the General Court, setting off the easterly part of Cambridge into a Parish, by the name of Cambridge-Port Parish; and on the 2d day of February, 1809, the Cambridge-Port Meeting-house Corporation conveyed the Meeting-house, organ, bell, &c., to the new Parish, and itself became extinct. From the time of the dedication of the house, in 1807, Divine Service had been constantly performed therein, at the expense of the Corporation; but from this period it was supported by the Parish. On the 14th of July, 1809, a Church, principally composed of members dismissed and recommended from other Churches, was gathered and organized; and on the 19th of January, 1814, the Rev. Thomas B. Gannett was ordained their first Pastor.

In 1809, a large school-house was erected on land presented to the town by Judge Dana. It cost upwards of \$800, above \$300 of which were paid by the Town, and the remainder by the District. Cambridge-Port Parish was this year divided into two School Districts, and a permanent school in each ordered to be kept, under the direction of a School Committee annually chosen by the Town. In 1810, a bridge was built across Charles River,

between Cambridge-Port and Brighton, and a road made at an expense of between nine and ten thousand dollars; one half of which was defrayed by subscription of individuals at Cambridge-Port, and the other part by the proprietors of the West Boston Bridge.

The original projectors of the now flourishing settlement at "the Port," were far from realizing the bright anticipations which had lured them on, step by step, in the prosecution of their extensive plans. The enterprise, although, for a while, apparently crowned with success, proved to have been premature, and resulted in serious embarrassment and loss to those concerned; while, in the fearful reaction which followed, many a purse was drained, and many a worthy man plunged in irretrievable ruin. But notwithstanding a protracted season of lethargic inactivity, during which all life and exertion seemed to have been paralyzed beneath the weight of some mysterious incubus; and although the opening of Quincy Market, in Boston, and the construction of the numerous lines of Railway which centre in the metropolis, have almost annihilated her once extensive trade with the country towns, even as far back as the borders of Vermont and New Hampshire; — "the Port" still continues to be the principal business section of the city, and the last five years have witnessed a great change in its appearance and prospects.

As in the case of Ward Two, the settlement of that part of Cambridge which now constitutes the Third Ward was coeval with, and must be attributed to, the opening of a new avenue of communication with the neighboring town of Boston; although a Causey to Lechmere Point had been built many years previous, and several houses had been erected in this otherwise desolate region: — one, the elegant seat of Col. Spencer Phips, afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, which was destroyed by fire many years since. In the year 1808, a bridge was built over Charles River, from Barton's Point, in Boston, to Lechmere's Point, in Cambridge; and on the 3d of March, 1810, the "Lechmere Point Corporation" was incorporated. Several dwelling-houses and other buildings were soon erected near the bridge, and in 1813, the sum of \$50 was granted by the Town "for providing a school at Lechmere Point." The population of this section, which did not now exceed twenty families, increased rapidly during the next two years; and as the disadvantages of its isolated situation became more apparent, the claims of the inhabitants upon the Town became more frequent and urgent, until, in May, 1817, a report of the Selectmen, recommending "the erection of a School District at Lechmere Point," was accepted, and \$100 appropriated "for the support of a school that season." The boundaries of the District, however, were not defined until June, 1818, when "all that part of the Town of Cambridge lying north of Broad Canal, and east of North Canal and the creek leading therefrom to Miller's River," was established as the fifth School District of Cambridge. The Town also granted \$400 towards the erection of a school-

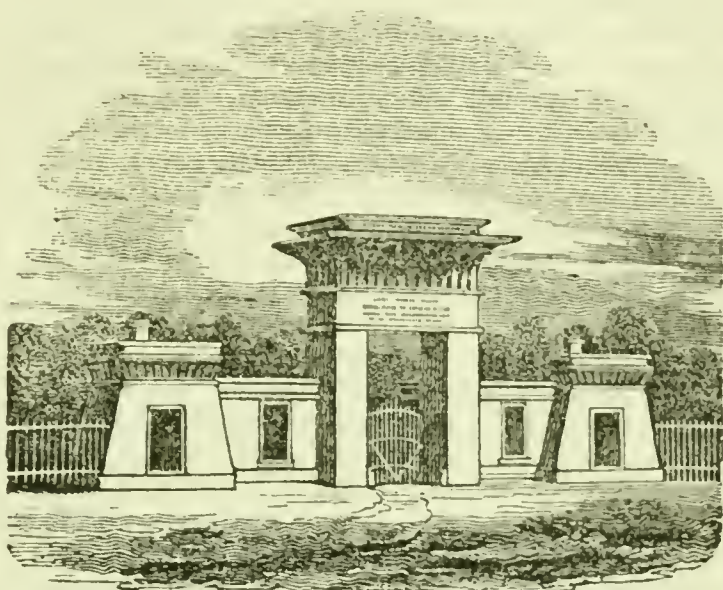
house, and the District having raised an additional sum for the same object, a one-story building, 42 feet by 22; was erected on a lot of land presented by the "Lechmere Point Corporation."

The first Grammar School in the District was established in 1819. On the 22d of May, 1822, the Lechmere Point Library Association was instituted. In 1825, a handsome two-story building, with a cupola, was erected, at an expense (including the land) of \$1,469, which, for several years, was the best school-house within the limits of the town. The highly beneficial effects of a measure adopted by the Town in 1834, were visible here as elsewhere, in promoting the prosperity of the public schools. The old-fashioned District system was abolished, and the town was divided into three Wards, as at present constituted; and all prudential duties relating to the schools devolved upon the School Committee.

The first Methodist Episcopal Society in the town was constituted in this District, and incorporated June 14th, 1823. The corner-stone of their present house of worship was laid by the Rev. Elijah Hedding, now Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in September of the same year; and the house was dedicated in June following. The first stationed Preacher was the Rev. Damon Young. The Third Congregational Society in Cambridge was formed here June 30, 1827, and their present house of worship built the same year. The first Pastor was the Rev. Warren Burton, settled March 5, 1828.

As has already been remarked, the principal manufactories of Cambridge are located in this section of the city. The New England Glass Company was established here in the year 1818, for the manufacture of Flint Glass. The works of this Company are very extensive, and produce some of the finest specimens of cut-glass ware manufactured in this country. In 1850, a brick chimney was erected, 230 feet in height, for the purpose of receiving and carrying off the smoke from the different furnaces, which communicate with this common flue by means of horizontal flues beneath the surface of the ground. The cost of this gigantic piece of masonry was \$14,500. Present capital of the Company, \$400,000. Number of persons employed, 420; of whom 406 are males, and 14 females. Annual value of manufactures, \$450,000.

POSTSCRIPT. — The writer of the foregoing article wishes it distinctly understood, that—being by nature extremely lazy himself, and entirely unscrupulous, withal, in the appropriation of the fruits of others' labors, when, without too much trouble, they can be turned to his own advantage—he has not hesitated to gather his materials wherever he could find them, availing himself, in the freest manner, not only of the researches of his predecessors, but even of their very language, whenever it happened to suit his purpose; and he therefore lays claim to no other merit than that of ingenuity in making such a tolerable piece of patchwork out of so many scraps of divers colors and varying shapes:—in which he is responsible for nothing but the *stitches*.



MOUNT AUBURN.

THE Cemetery of Mount Auburn, justly celebrated as the most interesting object of the kind in our country, is situated in Cambridge and Watertown, about four miles from the city of Boston. It includes upwards of one hundred acres of land, purchased at different times by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, extending from the main road nearly to the banks of Charles River. A portion of the land next to the road, and now under cultivation, once constituted the Experimental Garden of the Society. A long watercourse between this tract and the interior woodland formed a natural boundary, separating the two sections. The inner portion, which was set apart for the purposes of a Cemetery, is covered, throughout most of its extent, with a vigorous growth of forest trees, many of them of large size, and comprising an unusual variety of species. This tract is beautifully undulating in its surface, containing a number of bold eminences, steep acclivities, and deep shadowy valleys. A remarkable natural ridge, with a level surface, runs through the ground from southeast to northwest, which was for many years a favorite walk with the students of Harvard. The principal eminence, called Mount Auburn, is 125 feet above the level of Charles River, and commands from its summit one of the finest prospects which can be obtained in the environs of Boston. On one side is the city in full view, connected at its extremities with Charlestown and Roxbury. The serpentine course of Charles River, with the cultivated hills and fields rising beyond it, and the Blue Hills of Milton in the distance, occupies another portion of the landscape. The village of Cam-

bridge, with the venerable edifices of the University, are situated about a mile to the eastward. On the north, at a very small distance, Fresh Pond appears, a handsome sheet of water, finely diversified by its woody and irregular shores. Country seats and cottages in various directions, and especially those on the elevated land at Watertown, add much to the picturesque effect of the scene. It is proposed at some future period, to erect on the summit of Mount Auburn, a tower, after some classic model, of sufficient height to rise above the tops of the surrounding trees. This will serve the double purpose of a land-mark, to identify the spot from a distance, and of an observatory commanding an uninterrupted view of the country around it. From the foot of this monument will be seen in detail the features of the landscape, as they are successively presented through the different vistas which have been opened among the trees; while from its summit a magnificent and unbroken panorama, embracing one of the most delightful tracts in New England, will be spread out beneath the eye. Not only the contiguous country, but the harbor and the bay of Boston, with their ships and Islands, and, in a clear atmosphere, the distant mountains of Wachuset, and, probably, even of Monadnock, will be comprehended within the range of vision.

The grounds of the Cemetery have been laid out with intersecting avenues, so as to render every part of the wood accessible. These avenues are curved and variously winding in their course, so as to be adapted to the natural inequalities of the surface. By this arrangement, the greatest economy of the land is produced, combining at the same time the picturesque effect of landscape gardening. Over the more level portions, the avenues are made twenty feet wide, and are suitable for carriage roads. The more broken and precipitous parts are approached by foot-paths, six feet in width. These passage-ways are smoothly gravelled, and planted on both sides with flowers and ornamental shrubs. Lots of ground, containing each three hundred square feet, are set off, as family burial-places, at suitable distances on the sides of the avenues and paths; the perpetual right of inclosing and of using these lots, as places of sepulture, being conveyed to the purchasers of them, in the first instance, by the Horticultural Society, and subsequently by the new proprietors.

It appears to be generally conceded that MOUNT AUBURN CEMETERY owes its origin to Dr. Jacob Bigelow, of Boston, a gentleman who early became impressed with the impolicy of burials under churches or in graveyards approximating closely to the abodes of the living. By him the plan for the rural cemetery was first conceived, and the first meeting on the subject called at his house, in November, 1825. The project met the favorable consideration of his friends, among whom may be mentioned the late Judge Story, General Dearborn, John Lowell, George Bond, and William Sturgis, Esqrs., the Hon. Edward Everett, Nathan Hale, and others, men whose judgment in such matters was known to be correct, and whose influence

proved to be finally effective ; although it was not until the lapse of nearly five years that a suitable place was fixed upon, when Dr. Bigelow obtained from George W. Brimmer, Esq., the offer of the land then called "Sweet Auburn," for the purpose of a cemetery.

In the year 1829, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was established ; and while in its infancy, and when the project for the Cemetery, also, was but in embryo, it was thought by the parties concerned, that by an union of the objects of each, the success and prosperity of both would be finally insured. The Horticultural Society, therefore, after due consideration, decided to purchase the land of Mr. Brimmer, (then comprising about 72 acres,) for \$ 6,000 ; and it was determined to devote it to the purposes of a rural cemetery and experimental garden. The ground was inclosed and consecrated in September, 1831 ; on which occasion an eloquent address was pronounced by Mr. Justice Story. The Experimental Garden, for reasons unnecessary to mention here, was subsequently given up ; and, after a certain time, the proprietors of the Cemetery lots resolved to purchase the land from the Horticultural Society, and to appropriate its whole extent as a place of interment. This arrangement was amicably made, and an Act of Incorporation was obtained from the Legislature by the new proprietors in 1835, by which the Cemetery is exempted from public taxes, and its management vested in a Board of Trustees.

It is now twenty years since the place was first set apart for the purpose of sepulture. The enterprise appears to have been the first of the kind in this country ; and it is, perhaps, the first example in modern times of a large tract of ground selected for its natural beauties, and submitted to the processes of landscape gardening, to prepare it for the reception of the dead. The success of the undertaking, and its acceptance with the public, have been sufficiently manifest in the large list of its proprietors, and in the numerous imitations which may be found in different parts of the United States.

By the Act of Incorporation of the Cemetery of Mount Auburn, it is provided that the moneys which shall arise from the sale of lots shall be for ever devoted to the preservation, improvement, embellishment, and enlargement of the said Cemetery, and to the incidental expenses thereof. In pursuance of these provisions, the Trustees have expended a large portion of the surplus income derived from sales, in carrying into effect, as far as practicable, the original objects which were announced to the proprietors at the commencement of the undertaking.

The first inclosure of Mount Auburn was of pales, with a lofty entrance-gate in the centre, constructed of wood, but rough-cast, in imitation of stone. In 1843, the portal was reconstructed of Quincy granite, after the same design, and in the same style of architecture, — the Egyptian. — as at first ; and it presents to the eye of the beholder an imposing structure, whose very massiveness and complete workmanship insures a dura-

tion to be measured by ages. It is less heavy, however, than the common examples of that style, and its piers have not the pyramidal or sloping form so common in Egyptian edifices, but are vertically erect, in imitation, essentially, of some of the gateways of Thebes and Denderah. The massive cornice by which it is surmounted is of a single stone, measuring 24 feet in height by 12 in breadth. It is ornamented with the "winged globe," and fluted foliage of the Egyptian style, and bears underneath this inscription, in raised letters, between its filleted mouldings:—

" THEN SHALL THE DUST RETURN
TO THE EARTH AS IT WAS,
AND THE SPIRIT SHALL RETURN
UNTO GOD WHO GAVE IT."

" MOUNT AUBURN,
Consecrated September 24, 1831."

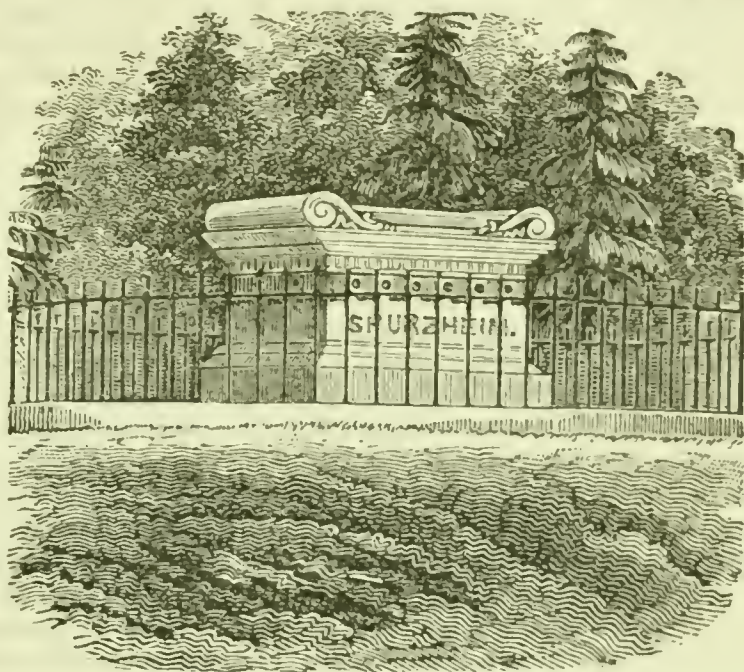
The two low structures at the sides are rooms occupied as the Porter's lodge and the office of the Superintendent.

The gateway of Mount Auburn opens from what is known as the Old Cambridge road, and in front of Central Avenue, on the north boundary line of the Cemetery. This avenue forms a wide carriage-road, and is one of the most beautiful openings ever improved for such a purpose. With the exception of the necessary grading, levelling, and cutting down of the brushwood, and the planting of a few trees, it has been left as nature made it. On either side it is overshadowed by the foliage of forest trees, firs, pines, and other evergreens; and here you first begin to see the monuments, "starting up from the surrounding verdure, like bright remembrances from the heart of earth."

In 1844, the increasing funds of the Corporation having been found sufficient to justify the expenditure, a massive iron fence, about ten feet in height, with pales nearly two inches in diameter, was erected on the whole front, measuring about half a mile in length. It is supported on granite posts, extending four feet underground, each having a base three feet wide in a direction transverse to the fence. Owing to the favorable time at which the contracts were made, the whole cost of this fence did not exceed \$ 15,000; that of the gateway was about \$ 10,000. The iron fence has since been extended along the eastern side, and a more convenient entrance for carts, &c., there provided. On the south and west boundary a substantial timber fence has been erected, in place of the light palisade of former days.

The first monument which meets the eye after entering the Cemetery is that of SPURZHEIM, situated on the left of the main avenue. It is constructed of polished Italian marble, and is a copy of the tomb of Scipio Africanus, at Rome. The simple name is the only record which it bears,

"all other inscription or epitaph being left to the hand of fate, or to the suggestive imagination and peculiar feelings of such as may visit the shades where rest the remains of an energetic and hopeful foreigner."



TOMB OF SPURZHEIM.

John Gaspar Spurzheim was born in December, 1776, near Treves, in Prussia, where he received his education. He afterwards studied Medicine at Vienna, where he became the pupil of the celebrated Dr. Gall, and embraced with zealous enthusiasm the peculiar doctrines of that Professor. In 1805, the master and pupil undertook a course of travels through various parts of central Europe, for the purpose of disseminating phrenological doctrines, and examining the heads of criminals and others in the public institutions. In 1807, Dr. Gall, assisted by Spurzheim, delivered his first public lectures on Phrenology, in Paris. Dr. Spurzheim afterwards lectured in various places in Europe, and received the honors of a number of literary institutions; but determining to try a new field of labor, he embarked at Havre for the United States, and arrived at New York, August 4th, 1832. While in Boston he tasked himself severely in public lectures before schools and societies; and his great intellectual efforts, together with the effects of our climate, seriously impaired his health. Being attacked by fever, medical assistance proved unavailing, and after a short illness he breathed his last on the 10th of October, 1832. His body was embalmed, and a cast of his head taken. Appropriate services were performed at the Old South, in the presence of an immense concourse of spec-

tators; after which his remains, escorted by the Boston Medical Association, as a body, and by a procession of citizens, were conveyed to the cemetery of the Park Street Church, where they were deposited until the tomb at Mount Auburn could be prepared for their reception. The monument represented in the engraving, was the result of a movement among the friends of the deceased, who admired him as a man and a lecturer, irrespectively of his peculiar tenets; but the expense was eventually defrayed by the liberality of the Hon. William Sturgis, of Boston.

With the double purpose of affording a suitable place for funeral services, which are often most conveniently performed within the grounds, and in order to provide for the reception of statues, busts, and other delicate pieces of sculpture, which are liable to injury from exposure to the weather, a Chapel has been erected at Mount Auburn. It is situated upon elevated ground, on the right of Central Avenue, not far from the entrance, and with its slender pinnacles, forms a picturesque object, as a view of it is caught ever and anon from the various turnings. It is built of granite, measuring 66 feet by 40, and about 80 feet in height. The details are mostly those of the continental Gothic, taken chiefly from approved examples in Germany and France. The exterior is surrounded with a row of octagonal buttresses and pinnacles, and the clerestory is supported by Gothic pillars. In reference to the proposed appropriation of the interior, the light is admitted only from the ends, and the clerestory; and care has been taken to give it that mellow and solemn tint which is most consonant with the especial object of the edifice, and, at the same time, is the most favorable for statuary and other sculptural decorations. The windows, which are of stained glass, with emblematic designs, were made under the direction of Mr. Hay, of Edinburgh, and executed by Messrs. Ballantyne and Allan, of Glasgow. In the head of the large nave window is a beautiful allegorical representation of peaceful death. The outline of this design is taken chiefly from Thorwaldsen's celebrated bas-relief of "Night"; and consists of a winged female figure, asleep, and floating in the clouds, bearing in her arms two sleeping infants. In the centre of the large ornamental rose-window, which forms a conspicuous part of the front, is a painted design, emblematic of immortality, consisting of two cherubs from Raphael's Madonna di San Sisto, gazing upwards, with their well-known expression of adoration and love, into what, in this instance, is a light or "glory," proceeding from beyond the picture. — The entire cost of the Chapel was about \$25,000; nearly a third of which sum was obtained by subscription.

In 1844, a channel six feet deep was dug from Forest Pond, in Mount Auburn, into Charles River. It is ascertained that there are within the inclosure of the Cemetery about eight acres of boggy, or inundated land. By the aid of the new channel, these acres can at any time be drained, and the whole, or any part of them, raised by new earth so as to become of equal value with the rest of the Cemetery. The cost of this channel was

about \$3,000, including the perpetual right of drainage through the intervening estates.

The improvements next contemplated are, 1. To erect a tower or observatory on the top of the highest hill, from which a view may be obtained of the whole Cemetery, and of the surrounding country. 2. To drain and raise the low land within the inclosure, so as to make it available for Cemetery purposes. 3. To extend, improve, and adorn the avenues, walks, and watercourses, which the picturesque character of the place has rendered capable of almost indefinite improvement. 4. To reserve from the proceeds of sales a sufficient sum to constitute a permanent fund, the income of which may be for ever adequate to keeping the cemetery in good order, and its structures in proper repair.

The present price of a lot is \$100 for 300 superficial square feet, (15 by 20,) and in proportion for a larger lot; with \$21 additional for a deed, and the choice of location. It is not the intention of the Trustees to allow smaller lots to be laid out, but it necessarily happens, at times, that spots of land remain untaken which are less than the standard size. Where this is the case, such lots may be purchased at the same rate, and a purchaser is entitled to admission as a proprietor, though not a member of the Cemetery Corporation. The construction of tombs is not now allowed by the Trustees, upon any newly purchased lots, except those along the western line of the cemetery.

Each proprietor is entitled to receive from the Secretary one ticket of admission into the cemetery with a vehicle, under certain regulations, the violation of any of which, or the loan of the ticket, involves a forfeiture of the privilege. Strangers can receive, on application to any Trustee, or to the Secretary, a permit to enter with a carriage, on any day other than Sundays or holidays; on which days no persons are admitted to the cemetery except proprietors and members of their household, or persons accompanying them. The gates are opened at sunrise and closed at sunset. The gate-keeper is allowed to receive no money, except the price which may be affixed to the various guide-books, deposited with him for sale; some one of which is indispensable to the stranger, and, indeed, to any one who is not perfectly familiar with the intricacies of this Labyrinth of the Dead.

FRESH POND.

THIS beautiful sheet of water, in size more like a *lake* than a pond, is situated on the borders of Cambridge and Watertown, and distant from Boston about four miles. It lies directly north of Mount Auburn, from which it is separated by a small tract of land, so that strangers visiting the Cemetery generally take the same opportunity for seeing Fresh Pond. It is, besides, a favorite resort of parties from Boston and Cambridge, who are

desirous of enjoying the sailing, fishing, &c., for which ample accommodations are afforded at the Fresh Pond Hotel, on the east side of the Pond.

The water is remarkably clear and transparent, and the ice which it produces is considered equal to any in the world. It is well worth a visit to the Pond in winter to see the wonderful apparatus of Mr. Wyeth for cutting blocks of ice of suitable size and shape, which are afterwards packed in his warehouse by steam machinery. Mr. W. has the largest ice-house in the world, and annually exports. The Pond itself is *divided into lots*, which are owned by different individuals in the vicinity, principally by Mr. Wyeth, by which each owner is entitled to the ice covering his *lot*.

It is also a favorite resort of the University students, being a pleasant walk from the College buildings. In winter many agreeable parties are formed for enjoying the skating, which is unusually fine at this Pond.

On the south and east shores the land is hilly and well cultivated, but on the other sides it is low and marshy, affording a capital place for gathering the celebrated "Pond Lilies," which are among the most beautiful flowers in New England.

Fresh Pond ice is now an article of every-day use by almost every family in Cambridge, Boston, and other towns. It may also be found among the luxuries of the West India Islands, South American ports, Mexican ports, and the East Indies, as well as Europe.

In 1847, there was stored in the several ice-houses near Fresh Pond, 36,700 tons; at Spy Pond, 23,000 tons; at Wenham Pond, 13,000 tons; at Little Pond, Cambridge, 2,400 tons; at Medford Pond, 4,000 tons; at Eel Pond, Malden, 2,000 tons; at Horn Pond, Woburn, 4,000 tons; at Summers Pond, 1,200 tons; *an aggregate* of 141,300 tons. In the winter of 1850-51, Fresh Pond alone produced 86,000 tons of ice.

The first shipment of ice was made by Frederic Tudor, Esq., (the Ice King.) in 1805, from a pond in Saugus. His shipment resulted in a loss of \$4,500. In 1815, he made shipments of ice to Cuba; in 1817, to Charleston; in 1818, to Savannah; in 1820, to New Orleans; and in 1833, the first shipment was made to the East Indies. In the year 1847, the export of ice from Boston alone amounted to 74,478 tons, — 51,887 of which was coast-wise, and 22,591 tons to foreign ports, — the average rate of freight was about \$2.50 per ton, equal to \$186,000. The export of ice is accompanied by exports of fruits, vegetables, and provisions to the West Indies, Calcutta, &c., which otherwise could not be made. Of these there were, in 1847, no less than twenty-nine cargoes. In Havana, ice sells at 6½ cents per pound, being a monopoly, while in New Orleans it sells at 1 cent per pound, and the annual consumption there is upwards of 30,000 tons. In Calcutta the consumption is about 3,000 tons, at 6 cents per pound; Boston about 30,000 tons.

WALTHAM,

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

WALTHAM was formerly the West Parish of Watertown, until the year 1733, when it became incorporated as a separate town. There is a railroad communication with Boston, ten miles distant, by means of the Fitchburg Railroad. The surface of the town is uneven, with numerous elevations, which afford beautiful sites for residences, farms, and gardens. Prospect Hill, within the limits of the town, is 482 feet above the level of the sea, and affords an extensive view of Boston, its harbor and islands, and of some few towns adjacent. The first cotton-mill upon an extensive scale, in this Commonwealth, was erected at Waltham, in 1814. For many years the Waltham cotton-mills enjoyed a high reputation for sheetings and shirtings.

The comparative population of various towns described in this volume, for 1840 and 1850, was as follows :—

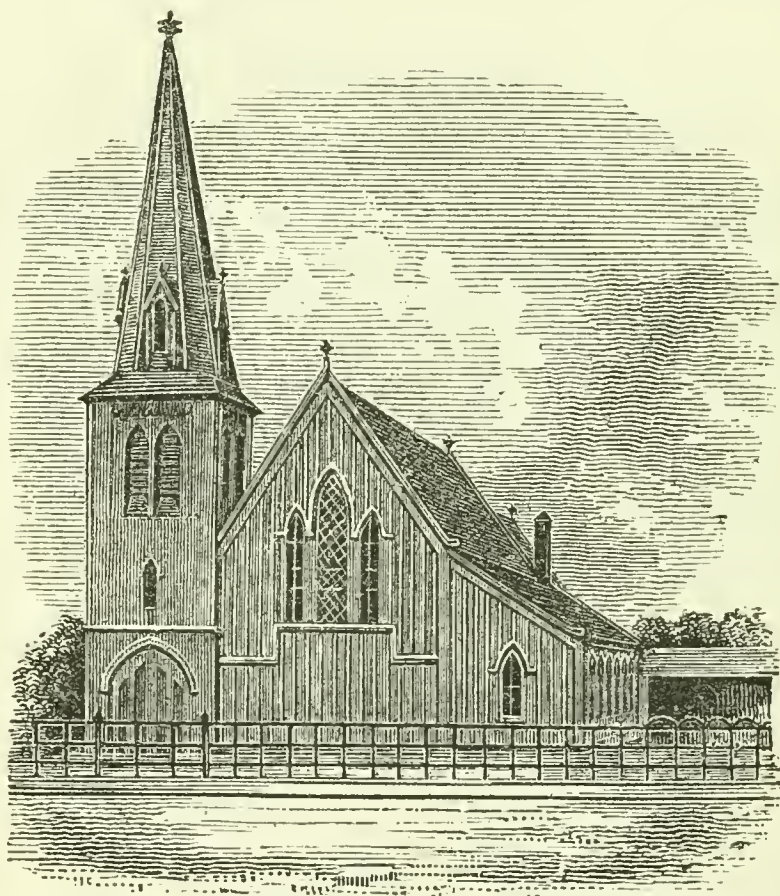
	1840.	1850.
Cambridge,	8,127	14,825
Charlestown,	10,872	15,933
Lowell,	20,931	32,620
Waltham,	2,593	4,483
Watertown,	1,896	2,592
Roxbury,	8,310	18,316
Lynn,	9,075	13,613
Brookline,	1,123	2,353

The first ministers settled in the town of Waltham were as follows :— Rev. Warham Williams, in 1723. Rev. Jacob Cushing, D. D., in 1752, and Rev. Samuel Ripley, in 1809.

Waltham Plain is a beautiful tract of land, two and a half miles in length, and one mile in breadth, containing many elegant dwellings and highly cultivated gardens. Among the latter is the well-known garden of the late Theodore Lyman, comprising several acres, and embellished by nearly all the varieties of fruit trees, shrubs, and flowers, both native and exotic. This garden is not probably exceeded in costliness and beauty by any private establishment of the kind in the United States.

Waltham has of late years become the residence of many Boston merchants, and may be considered one of the most desirable retreats from the noise and bustle of the city. The common roads in the vicinity are remarkably good, and the town is improving and increasing rapidly in popu-

lation and wealth. The following cut represents a neat specimen of the rural architecture which prevails in the neighborhood of Boston.



CHRIST CHURCH, WALTHAM.

This Church was erected in 1849. It was designed by Mr. Billings, of Boston, and built by Mr. Gideon Johnson, of Waltham. It is a very neat Gothic structure, containing sittings for about 300 people. It is 76 feet long by 32 in width ; with a tower on one corner, and a vestry of the same style and finish in the rear. It is very pleasantly situated, in a spacious lot on Central street, and is one of the most beautiful rural Churches in the vicinity of Boston. The parish with which it is connected was organized a little more than two years since, under the ministry of the Rev. A. B. Patterson. Its present Rector is Rev. Thomas F. Fales. Although the services of the Protestant Episcopal Church had never been held in Waltham previous to the first Sunday in December, 1848, they are now quite fully attended, and the prospects of this young parish are full of promise.

LIFE INSURANCE.

ARTICLES UPON THE SUBJECT OF LIFE INSURANCE, CONTAINED IN THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE AND STATISTICAL REGISTER.

I. Recent Cases in the English Courts in reference to Life Insurance, — Construction of "Commit Suicide," — Premiums on Policies, — &c.

II. Life Insurance, — Tables of Mortality, — Life Annuities, — Probabilities of Human Life. From the French of M. A. QUETELET. With the Belgium Tables of Mortality, Dr. Halley's Tables of Breslau, and the Netherlands Tables.

III. Life Insurance, — Its Benefits, — Its Commencement, — Suicide of an Insurer, — Insurance of Invalid Lives. — The Gresham. — The West Middlesex Delusion. By JOHN FRANCIS, Esq., Author of History of the Bank of England.

IV. Life Insurance. Review and Analysis of an Historical and Statistical Account of the Population, the Law of Mortality, and the different Systems of Life Insurance; including the Validity and non-Validity of Life Policies. With Observations on Friendly Societies and Savings Banks, &c. By ALFRED BURT, Esq., Secretary to a London Life Office.

V. Tables adopted by St. Clement Danes Savings Bank Government Annuity Institution; also, Comparative View of the Expectation of Life according to the Northampton, Carlisle, and Government Annuity Tables. From *Gilbart's Practical Treatise on Banking*.

VI. Remarks on the Unfitness of Life Policies as a Security for Loans. By JAMES W. GILBART, Esq., Manager of the London and Westminster Bank.

VII. History of Bills of Mortality. By JOSHUA MILNE, Esq., Actuary to the Sun Life Assurance Co. From the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Seventh Edition.

VIII. Remarks on the Law of Population and Mortality as evidenced in the Health Reports of Baltimore, Md. By JOHN H. ALEXANDER, Esq.

IX. Remarks on Life Insurance. By ROBERT CHAMBERS, Esq., of Edinburgh.

X. Principles of Life Insurance, — Mutual and Proprietary Systems. From *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*.

Life Insurance.

XI. Remarks of the *London Spectator* on the Eighth Annual Report of the Registrar General, — On the Defects in the Practice of Life Insurance, and Suggestions for their Remedy. By ALEXANDER ROBERTSON. And BURT's Historical and Statistical Account of Population and the Law of Mortality.

XII. Life Insurance, — Its Advantages to the Working Classes; a Lecture delivered to the Mechanics' Institute and Library Association of Quebec. By the Rev. Dr. Cook.

XIII. On the Moral Duty of Life Insurance. From *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*.

XIV. The Law of Life Insurance. Fourteen Cases in the English Courts. 1. Concealment of facts. 2. Misrepresentation of Medical referee. 3. Residence of the assured party. 4. Misrepresentation affects the interest of third parties. 5. Agency. 6. Verbal misrepresentation. 7. Concealment of immaterial facts vitiates a policy. 8. What is to be considered "a disorder tending to shorten life." 9. Epilepsy. 10. Unintentional concealment of material facts. 11. False statement by a wife not to prejudice a claim on a Company by the husband. 12. Unintentional misrepresentation. 13. Insurable Interest. 14. Refusal to pay policy on the ground of fraud.

XV. Principles of Life Insurance, — Rate and Tables of Mortality, — Rate of Interest. Examples of Life Insurance Calculation, — Formation of Rates, — Moral Duty of Life Insurance. From *Chambers's Information for the People*.

XVI. The Law of the State of New York, passed April, 1851, "in relation to all Companies transacting the business of Life Insurance within this State."

XVII. Four important Cases before the English Courts upon Life Insurance, viz. : —


1. Misrepresentation of facts, in answer to parol inquiries at time of effecting insurance, an avoidance of the policy.

2. Bankruptcy of insured, no defence in an action to recover subsequent premium paid by assignee of policy.

3. Construction of words importing disease.

4. Declaration as to habits of the insured, material, though shown not to have affected the risk.

XVIII. Extracts from Report of a General Plan for the Promotion of Public and Personal Health, devised, prepared, and recommended by LEMUEL SHATTUCK of Boston, NATHANIEL P. BANKS, and JEHIEL ABBOTT, a Board of Commissioners appointed under a Resolve of the Legislature of Massachusetts relating to a Sanitary Survey of the State, 1850.

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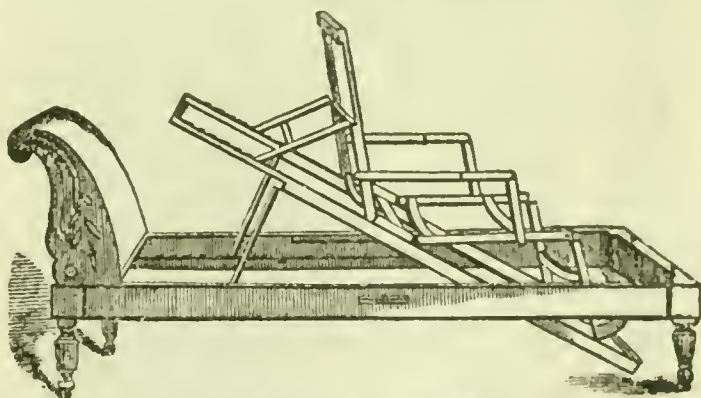
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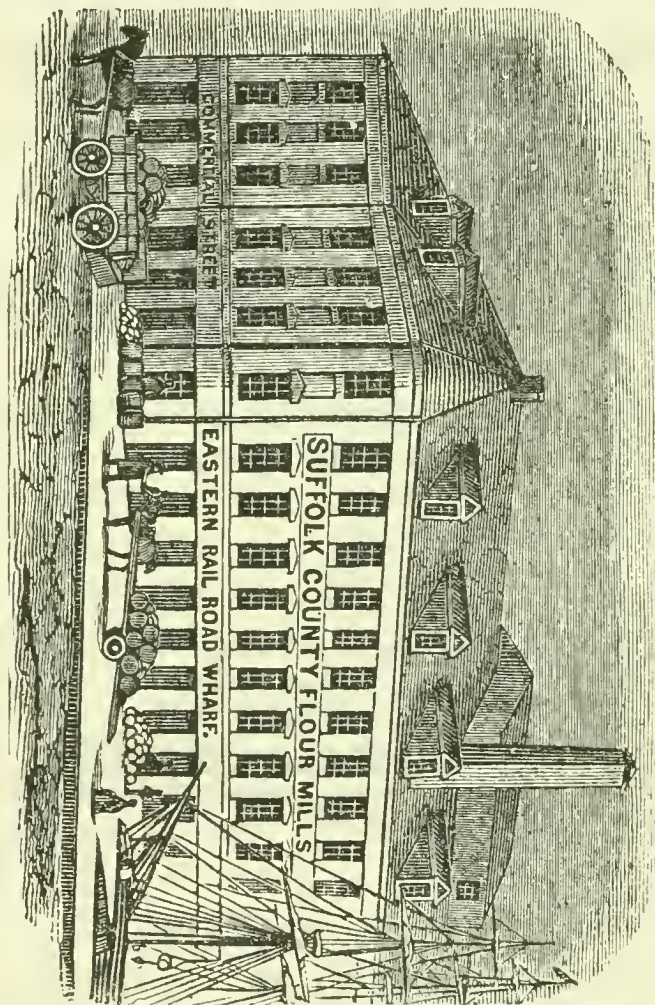
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Office of Merchants' Insurance Co., Boston, Nov. 18, 1848.

Messrs. Maynard & Noyes: I have used your Writing Ink for the last sixteen years. In 1840 I gave you a certificate of its excellence, and having continued its use ever since, to my entire satisfaction, my opinion is confirmed in its superiority. It **FLOWS FREELY FROM THE PEN, AND IS IN ALL RESPECTS THE BEST INK I HAVE EVER USED.** The other officers in the institution agree with me in the opinion here expressed. **GEORGE HOMER, Sec.**

Boston, May 27, 1846.

For twenty years past I have had occasion to use ink daily, and sometimes for the nicest of penmanship. Occasionally necessity or curiosity has led me to make use of the article made by different individuals; BUT I CAN **CHEERFULLY STATE THAT I HAVE NEVER FOUND ANY THAT COMBINED SO MANY GOOD QUALITIES** as that made by Maynard & Noyes.

N. D. GOULD, Teacher of Penmanship.

Registry Deeds, Boston, Nov. 20, 1847.

Messrs. Maynard & Noyes: I have made use of your Writing Ink for the recording of deeds, &c., the past **TWENTY-FIVE YEARS,** and having found it to suit my wishes and purposes entirely, take pleasure in renewing my testimonial of its superiority. From the appearance of the records in my office, I am satisfied it is superior to any I have used, and consider it particularly adapted for all purposes where **PERMANENCY OF COLOR IS REQUISITE OR DESIRABLE.** It **FLOWS WELL FROM THE PEN, AND DOES NOT MOULD;** AND MY OLDEST RECORDS PROVE ITS COLOR TO BE **UNALTERABLY BLACK.**

H. ALLINE, Register of Deeds.

Boston, Jan. 10, 1848.

Messrs. Maynard & Noyes: Gentlemen, — It is now, I believe, more than twenty years since the School Committee passed an order for using your Black Writing Ink in the city schools. I have used it during that period, and deem it a **FIRST-RATE ARTICLE,** and cheerfully recommend it to others. It **FLOWS FREELY** from the pen, and increases in blackness after being committed to paper, and the color is **DURABLE.** I know of no ink equal to yours, and I have tried many kinds, both English and American.

P. MACKINTOSH, Jr., Principal of Writing Dep., Hancock School.

Boston, Oct. 15, 1849.

Messrs. Maynard & Noyes: Gentlemen, — Your note of the 10th inst. asking us to state the length of time we had used your Writing Ink, and our opinion of its quality, was duly received. We have made use of it generally for the last twenty years, and have found it always of satisfactory quality, being free from those objectionable points so troublesome and common in writing liquids generally. Wishing for it a still more extended sale, we are, gentlemen, Your ob't serv'ts,

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Post Office, Boston, Oct. 2, 1843.

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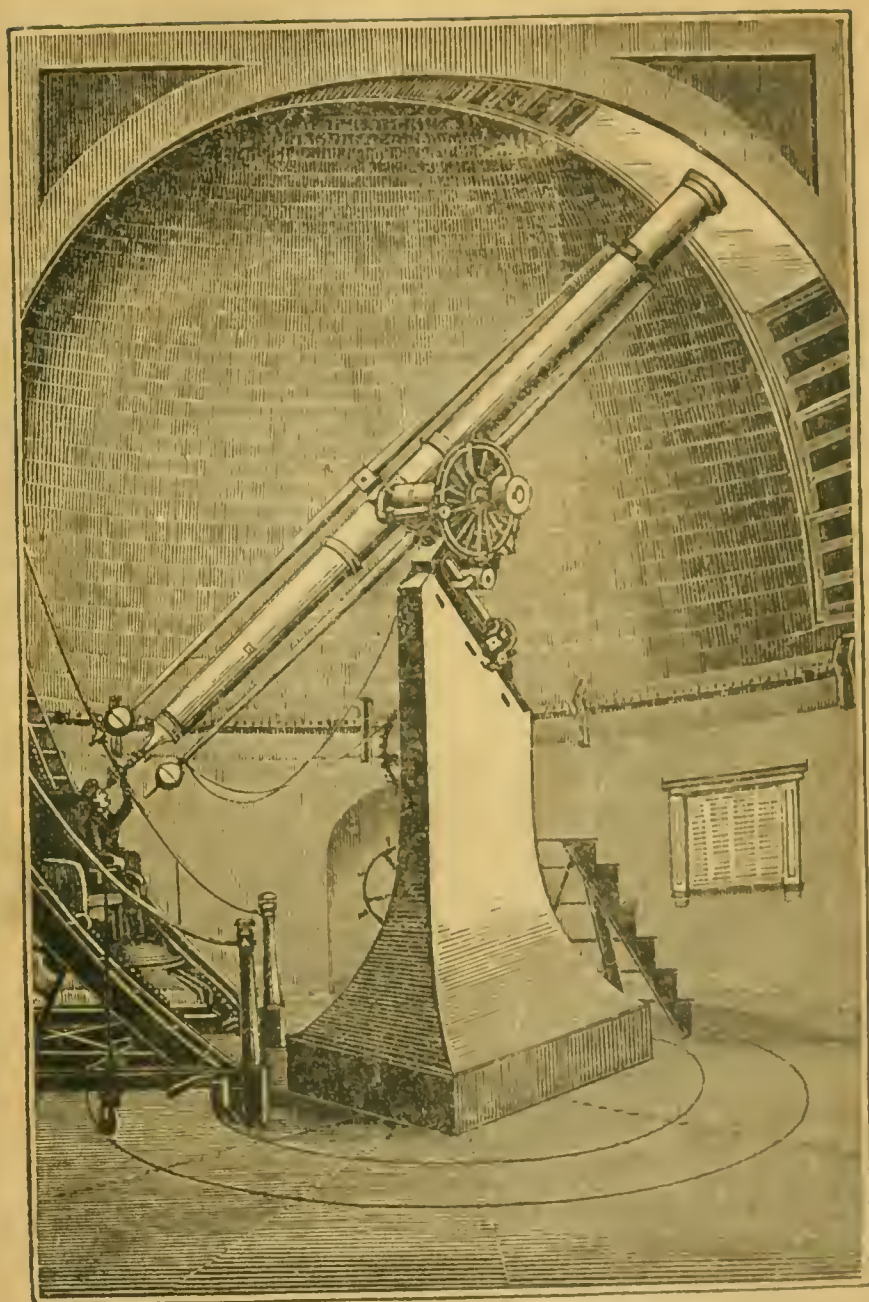
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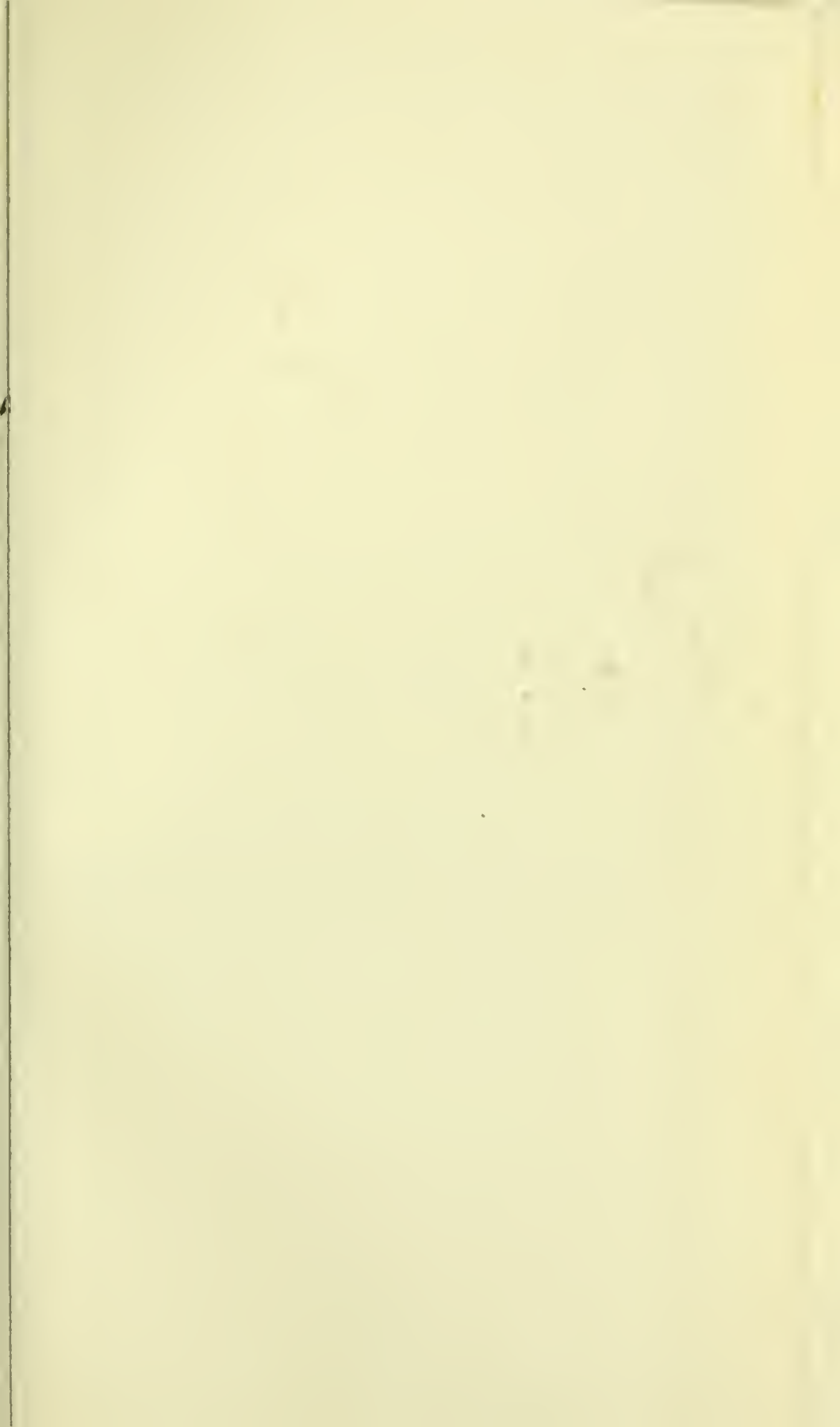
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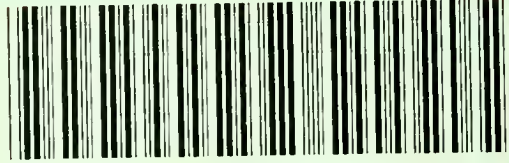
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